



Cameroons

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Report for the Year

1952



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The cover photograph shows the Reverend Mother Camilla talking to an Administrative Officer and to a member of the United Nations Visiting Mission in November, 1952, at the Roman Catholic Mission Maternity Home at Banso in Bamenda Province.

REPORT

by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
on the Administration of the

Cameroons

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the Year 1952

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1954

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Report for the year 1952 to the United Nations Trusteeship Council on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

1. The Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship Q. 1 consists of two mountainous strips of country on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, extending from Lake Chad to the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two parts geographically by a gap of some 45 miles near the Benue River. It is 700 miles long, and is nowhere more than 100 miles wide, the average width being 50 miles. The total area is 34,081 square miles. There are maps of the Territory in the backcover of this report.

2. The Southern parts of the Territory are administered as part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria (capital, Enugu). They comprise:—

The Cameroons Province (9,149 square miles).

The Bamenda Province (7,432 square miles).

These two Provinces lie wholly within the Territory.

3. The other parts of the Territory are administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria (capital, Kaduna). They comprise:—

The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area (1,236 square miles) of the Benue Province.

The Southern Adamawa districts (9,225 square miles) of the Adamawa Province.

The Northern Adamawa districts (1,740 square miles) of the Adamawa Province.

The Dikwa division (5,149 square miles) of the Bornu Province.

The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces lie partly within the Territory and partly in the protectorate of Nigeria. Their capitals, which are at Makurdi, Yola and Maiduguri respectively, are all outside the Territory. The Southern Adamawa districts are those south of the Benue River.

4. The Territory is mainly mountainous, with much beautiful scenery. The dominating features of the coast are the ports of Tiko, Bota and Victoria, the plantations of bananas, cocoa, rubber and palms nearby, and the Cameroons Mountain, 13,350 ft. high. The mountain is a volcano which last erupted in 1922. Buea, the capital of the Territory, lies on its lower slopes, which are mostly covered with dense secondary forest. North of the mountain is a large belt of hilly, broken, forested country which covers much of the Cameroons Province. This belt contains most of the Territory's cocoa farms. The biggest centres of population are Kumba and Mamfe, but there is no town with a population as large as 10,000. Near the town of Kumba is Lake Barombi, a crater lake of great beauty. The Cross River, which flows into the sea at Calabar in Eastern Nigeria, passes through Mamfe and makes that town a river port during the months when the Cross is swollen with the rains.

5. North of the forest belt is a wide tract of grassy highlands covering most of the Bamenda province, some of the Cameroons province and some of the Southern Adamawa districts. Some of the peaks in this windswept

open highland rise to over 8,000 ft. ; the scenery is most attractive and the climate invigorating. The Bamenda and Mambila plateaux of this region are the Territory's best ranges for cattle. The principal town is Bamenda, the capital of the Bamenda province.

6. North of this region, along the eastern borders of the Territory in Adamawa, is a long line of broken, steep, rocky hills with a gap on either side of the Benue River. This is the country of the hill pagans mentioned in paragraph 392 below. They are primitive peoples, but they are often good farmers and their narrow terraces on the hillsides are a common feature of the landscape. West of the hills is a plain some 1,500 ft. high, partly covered with the orchard bush typical of much of Northern Nigeria and the drier parts of tropical Africa. The southern part of this area is very thinly populated and there is no town of any size. North of the Benue, however, in the Northern Adamawa districts, is the growing and important market town of Mubi.

7. Country similar to that just described extends to the Dikwa division of Bornu Province but north of the village of Gwoza the scenery changes. The country becomes flat with no hills to be seen anywhere. There is much sand and large patches of black cotton soil. In the extreme north marshes fringe the shores of Lake Chad. The biggest town of this area is Bama, headquarters of Dikwa Division. By the town is the Yedseram River, a rivulet for much of the year and a torrent in the rains. The country is baked hard in the dry season but is widely flooded during the rains and for some time afterwards, making communications a difficult problem. The main crop is guinea corn and there is some wheat grown.

8. *Administrative Divisions.* In accordance with Article 5A of the Trusteeship Agreement, the administration of the Trust territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining British Protectorate of Nigeria. A Commissioner, whose functions are described below, has been appointed with special responsibilities for the Territory.

9. Nigeria is divided administratively into Regions. Each Region is divided into provinces and each province into divisions, which, in the northern part of the Territory, are generally further sub-divided into districts. Part of the Trust Territory is administered as part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, the capital of which is at Enugu, and the remainder as part of the Northern Region, the capital of which is at Kaduna.

10. The part of the Territory administered with the Eastern Region may be called the Southern Cameroons and the part administered with the Northern Region the Northern Cameroons. In the Southern Cameroons at Buea, 3,000 feet above sea level on the eastern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain, is the seat of Brigadier E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E., the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

11. The Commissioner is in administrative charge of the part of the Territory administered with the Eastern Region and is also responsible, as far as trusteeship affairs are concerned, for the whole Trust Territory including the part administered with the Northern Regions. For the administration of the Southern Cameroons his channel of communication is to the Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region, and for the application of the Trusteeship Agreement to the whole Territory, including the Northern Region, his channel of communication is to the Governor.

12. The Southern Cameroons contains two Provinces, the Cameroons Province and the Bamenda Province. Both these provinces lie entirely within the Territory. The headquarters of the Cameroons Province is at Buea and the headquarters of the Bamenda Province at Bamenda. The

Cameroons Province contains three divisions, Victoria, Mamfe and Kumba ; their headquarters are at the towns of the same name. The Bamenda Province also contains three divisions, Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe, their headquarters again are at the towns of the same name. Wum and Nkambe are new divisions created during 1950 out of the former very large Bamenda division.

13. The Northern Cameroons comprise parts of three provinces, Benue, Adamawa and Bornu. Not one of these provinces lies wholly within the Territory and all their capitals (at Makurdi, Yola and Maiduguri respectively) are outside it. Only a small section of the Benue Province lies within the Territory. This is the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, a part of the Wukari division of the province. The divisional headquarters at Wukari itself is outside the Territory. The parts of the Territory in Adamawa Province, the Southern and Northern Adamawa districts, make up a large part of the vast Adamawa (Emirate) division, the headquarters of which, like the provincial capital, is at Yola outside the Territory ; they comprise the whole Chamba and Southern Touring Areas* of the division and parts of the Northern, North Benue and Home Touring Areas of the division. The parts of the Territory in Bornu comprise the whole of the Dikwa division, the headquarters of which is at Bama. It will be seen from the above that while the Southern Cameroons consist of two provinces lying wholly within the Territory the Northern Cameroons is made up of parts of three provinces lying largely outside it and contains only one self-contained administrative unit as large as a division.

14. *Principal places of importance.* There are no large towns in the Cameroons. The principal places of importance are Tiko and Bota, the main ports for the export of produce from the plantations, the administrative headquarters of Buea Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda, Wum, Nkambe and Bama, Bali and Bansa (or Kumbo) in Bamenda Province, and the growing town of Mubi in Adamawa.

15. *Unsettled Districts.* After the opening of a considerable area in North Adamawa in February, 1950, the following portions of the territory remain as declared Unsettled Districts:—

	<i>Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Adamawa (South):—		
Alantika area of Verre district :	150	1,704
Adamawa (North):—		
Parts of Madagali, Cubunawa and Mubi districts which lie to the east of the Yola-Madagali-Gwoza road	400	42,280
Bornu :—		
Groza district	600	63,147
	<hr/> 1,150	<hr/> 107,131

* These Touring Areas each comprise a number of Districts as follows:—

Northern Touring Area	...	...	...	†Madagali, †Cubunawa, Uba, †Mubi', †Maiha Districts.
North Benue Touring Area	...	...	...	Holma, Zummo, †Belel Districts.
Home Districts Touring Area	...	...	...	Verre District.
Chamba Touring Area	...	...	...	†Nassarawa, †Binyeri, †Yebbi, †Gurumpawo, †Sugu, †Toungo Districts.
Southern Touring Area	...	...	...	†Gashaka, †Mambila Districts.

†Boundaries coincide with Trust Boundary.

Q. 2

16. The population of the territory is approximately 1,400,000 and its ethnic composition is highly complex. The next paragraph describes the main groups of the population, to whom the term tribes is applied for convenience. These tribal groups lack self-consciousness as such, and include much diversity of ancestral stocks, the difference between them is often language rather than race.

17. The distribution of main tribal groups among the various administrative divisions of the territory is as follows:—

NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Dikwa division (Bornu Province):—

Kanuri.

Shuwa Arabs, settled and nomadic.

Hill Pagans, i.e. primitive semi-Bantu speaking tribes.

Adamawa districts (Adamawa Province):—

(i) Northern:

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Bata, Fali, Gude, Higi, Marghi, Njai and Sukur.

(ii) Southern:

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Chamba, Jibu, Koma and Mambila.

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area (Benue Province):—

Tigon.

Ndoro.

Kentu.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Bamenda Province:—

Bafut

Banso

Bikom

Bum

Fungom

Ndop

Wiya

War

Tang

Mbembe

Mfumte

Kaka

Mbaw

Misaje

Beba Befang

Meta

Mogamo

Ngemba

Ngi

Ngonu (Ngaw)

Aghem (Wum)

Bali

Fulani

Tribes of Tikar origin.

Tribes partly of Tikar origin

Tribes of Widekum origin

A tribe of obscure, perhaps Tiv, origin.

Tribes of Chamba origin

Cameroons Province:—

(i) Victoria Division:—

Bakweri
 Balong
 Bambuko
 Clans of Victoria Federation
 (mainly of Duala and
 Bakweri stock)

(ii) Kumba Division:—

Bafaw
 Bakossi
 Bakundu
 Balong
 Balnt
 Balundu
 Bamuko
 Basossi
 Mbonge
 Ngolo-Batanga-Korup

Tribes and clans speaking mainly
 semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.

(iii) Mamfe Division:—

Assumbo
 Bangwa
 Banyang
 Kembong
 Mbo
 Mbulu
 Menka
 Mundani
 Takamanda
 Widekum

18. The list of tribes in the above paragraph shows the main groups to be:—

- (i) Kanuri.
- (ii) Shuwa Arabs.
- (iii) Fulani.
- (iv) Tikar and Chamba groups.
- (v) A large number of groups speaking semi-Bantu, or in the south, Bantu languages.

Some details of the origin of each of these groups are given in the paragraphs below.

19. (i) *The Kanuri*. The Kanuri came originally from Kanem in the Central Sudan. They are of negro origin, modified by a Tuareg Berber migration from A.D. 500-800. They entered Bornu about the 13th century, conquered the country and intermarried with the negro population of Bornu. They are still the ruling race in Dikwa.

20. (ii) *The Shuwa Arabs*. The Shuwa Arabs came into Bornu from the East. This quick-tempered people, though now mostly settled, still retain under the Emir of Dikwa and his District Heads the framework of their internal clan government as a survival from the not so far distant days when they were semi-nomadic herdsmen.

21. (iii) *The Fulani*. The Fulani, a pastoral people of probably Semetic origin, came into the territory from Melle via Bornu. They belong principally

to the Wolarbe, Ba'en and Ilaga'en clans and have now become Moslems of the Sunni sect. Their customs are in general regulated by Islamic law and tradition with a considerable substratum of pagan custom and observances, particularly among the nomad clans, some of which have not embraced Islam. The purer strains are noticeable for their spare frame, light colour, thin lips and non-negroid appearance. These characteristics are often lost by inter-marriage with the various tribes among which they have become settled. Their language, Fulfulde, is spoken throughout the Western and Central Sudan. It is the lingua franca of Adamawa.

22. (iv) *Tikars and Chambas*. In the Bamenda Province semi-Bantu-speaking stocks were subjected to a succession of invasions beginning with that of the Tikars who, according to tradition, migrated from the north-east territory which is now under French administration, and were driven southwards under pressure from the Chambas. This invasion was followed early in the nineteenth century by an incursion of Chambas themselves, known as Bali, who were driven southward in their turn by the menace of a Fulani Jihad. They settled in the south of Bamenda Province to form a third element with the Tikar and aboriginal stocks and the novelty of their gay brightly coloured cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and horses was as much a military asset as their organised fighting power. The heterogeneous population was further disrupted by the impact of Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the end of the nineteenth century the Fulani had devastated the northern areas of the division exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. The pagan tribes were broken up by the Fulani; Chamba fought Chamba, and the Fulani groups themselves were in a constant state of feud with one another. Thus there is in the area a mixture of three main stocks and broken remnants of peoples of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys.

23. (v) *The Semi-Bantu and Bantu Groups*. In the north of the territory, there are many primitive semi-Bantu-speaking tribes living in mountain villages, and on the whole little influenced by the Muslim culture of the people in the plains. Nothing is known of their origin. They presumably moved into the hills to escape the slave raids from the Kanuri and Fulani states on the plains.

24. In the south of the territory, equally little is known of the origin of the semi-Bantu-speaking and Bantu-speaking groups. Those of Mamfe Division are probably aborigines, and those of Kumba have come from the Mamfe Divisional border. In Victoria the Balongs came from Mamfe probably about 90 years ago. The Mambukos and Bakweri are said to have a common ancestor and to have arrived in their present area round the Cameroons mountains about 150 years ago, but nothing is known of their origin.

25. *Languages*. The many tribes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs speak a bewildering variety of different languages, some Sudanic, some semi-Bantu, some Bantu. There is no language remotely approaching a lingua franca for the territory. English is spoken fairly widely in the extreme south, and other languages understood over a sizeable area are Duala (in the south), Bali (in Bamenda), Fulani (in Adamawa) and Kanuri (in Bornu).

26. *Religions*. The religion of the great majority of the population combines belief in the Supreme Being with forms of animism and ancestor worship. In the north the Fulani and Kanuri profess Mohammedanism and in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces Christianity is spreading among the educated classes, particularly in Victoria Division.

27. *Social Customs*. Conversion to or contact with the adherents of either of these religions tends to modify profoundly the social organisation of

the aboriginal peoples. The influence of Islam in this respect is particularly noticeable in the northern area. There the original culture of the hill pagans is characterised by initiation rites, exogamy, the absence of secular chieftainship, the removal of the epidermis from the dead and its disposal separately from the body, the absence of circumcision and a complete lack of clothing, or its restriction to leaves or a leather covering or brass or iron ornaments worn over the pubes. This tends to give place to a culture in which gowns and cloth garments are worn, kindred exogamy is not observed, cross cousin marriage is particularly favoured, circumcision is practised and the dead buried in the Moslem fashion.

28. The Moslems of the North and the Tikar and Chamba communities of Bamenda Province have a tribal organisation recognising an important central authority such as the Emir of Dikwa, the Lamido of Adamawa and the Fons of Bafut, Bikom, Bansa and Bali. Sometimes this organisation spreads to adjoining areas; the semi-Bantu hill pagan communities of the Adamawa district for instance are bound together in the organisation of the Emirate of Adamawa. Elsewhere there is no clan organisation and the political unit is the village or village group. Numbers of villages may be united either because all look to the same priest as the guarantor of their welfare or because all use the same water supplies and markets and must therefore live in a state of comparative friendliness. There is no wider allegiance; on the contrary there was, until recent years, a definite hostility to all others, especially the adjacent village groups.

29. The social unit is the kindred. Patrilineal institutions are the rule though matrilineal systems are found and some of the tribes appear to be in a transposition state in which patrilineal customs are taking the place of an earlier matrilineal system. The kindred group is often bilateral, that is, it is composed of both patrilineal and matrilineal relatives. Tribes which still adhere to matrilineal customs are often averse from admitting that they do so, fearing that a claim of a man on his sister's children will be considered as an infringement of the laws against slavery.

30. Marriage is by the payment of "bride price",* the exaction of labour service or by exchange. Marriage by exchange is tending to break down as girls have recourse to a court action if pressure is brought upon them to marry against their will. Marriage by elopement occurs but is usually legalised by the husband sending presents to the parents of the wife.

31. The blacksmith kindred often possess a special position within the group and is sometimes associated with priestly duties and funeral functions.

32. The fear of witchcraft and the belief that it may be acquired either by heredity, by purchase or by accident are general throughout the pagan areas.

33. *Seasonal Movements.* There is a considerable seasonal movement of Q. 3 the population within the Territory or between the Territory and Nigeria, usually with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas. There are no restrictions on this, but no non-native except a public officer may enter certain districts scheduled as "unsettled" under Cap. 77 of the Laws of Nigeria, without a permit. All persons, both European and Africans, wishing to travel into the French Cameroons are required to possess a laissez passer, passport, or travel documents.

34. The results of this seasonal movement may be summarised as follows:—

- (a) *Bamenda.* The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda division has had certain economic consequences. The herds are estimated to have an aggregate value of over £1½ million

* See footnote to para. 426 below regarding this term and for marriage customs generally.

at present prices. There has been a tendency for land in certain areas to be overgrazed and for the indigenous inhabitants to be restricted in their farming operations. On the other hand cases have been known where the native landowners have started farms in the grazing areas in order to claim compensation for the inevitable damage. On the whole, the two interests have lived side by side for many years in amity and mutual respect.

- (b) *Cameroons Province.* Outside the Victoria division there is a general coming and going between the Province and Nigeria on the one side, and the French Cameroons on the other. Some arrivals stay a few years and then return to their homes but few settle permanently. Those who do are mainly petty traders. In so far as they bring in fresh ideas from outside they probably benefit the people of the Cameroons but petty trading is very largely in the hands of these outsiders and their greater energy and resource is apt to be regarded as aggressiveness by the less energetic indigenous inhabitants of the forest country.

In the Victoria and Kumba divisions there is a labour force of approximately 23,000 on the plantations. This has contributed to a shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of "foreigners". There is a certain amount of prostitution. The Cameroons Development Corporation is providing more accommodation for wives of labourers, and this should help in combating the evil.

- (c) *The Northern Areas.* No appreciable changes and movements of the population of the plains are taking place, but the steady movement of pagans down from the hills mentioned in previous reports still continues. The economic results should be an increase in food production and prosperity from the greater area under cultivation and the continued trend of movement into the plains is desirable. Unfortunately the primitive hill dweller once he leaves the hills soon forgets his old methods of soil conservation and in the more ample farmland of the plains shifts around yearly putting nothing back into the soil. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil mixed farming is being extended near these hills especially in Mubi district. This should alleviate the land problem once the better farmland in the plains is filled.

35. *Attitude to Immigration.* As a general rule, in these parts of the Territory where land is plentiful the immigrant stranger is welcome. If he proves himself a good citizen and amenable to local law and custom he may be assigned the use of uncleared land or allowed to purchase the use of cleared land on exactly the same terms as apply to a native of the community who wishes to supplement his hereditary holding. A small present is usually given to the head of the community who ratifies the grant; this is in effect a registration fee and in no sense represents the value of the land or its user. Payment to a previous holder of cleared land is compensation for the improvements which he has completed and for disturbance, and may be regarded as the purchase price of the user.

36. Where cultivable land no longer greatly exceeds the requirements of the inhabitants and communal or family rights have become closely defined, this friendly attitude gives place to one of suspicion lest the stranger or his descendants claim full right over land assigned to his use, at the expense of original members of the community. This is the condition to-day in most of the Victoria division and in parts of Kumba, and it is accentuated by a relatively new factor—the introduction of cocoa. It is a long established and widespread custom that property in economic trees is distinct from the user of

the land on which they grow, but in the past such trees were either self-sown or planted singly and in small numbers, while the crops to which most of the available land was devoted were such as are harvested and replanted annually. Cocoa, however, is a permanent crop which requires the expenditure of considerable labour and after the first few years absorbs the entire user of the land, creating a strong vested interest against disturbance.

37. In the Victoria Division the number of indigenous inhabitants and the number of "strangers" living amongst them, exclusive of the labourers domiciled on the plantations, are in the proportion of three to two. In the Balong area strangers outnumber the indigenous inhabitants by about three to one. In the area which formed the subject of the Bakweri Lands petitions, viz. the Western, Southern and Eastern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain, there are about 15,000 indigenous inhabitants compared with 9,500 immigrants (see pp. 304, 312 of the 1949 Report, Attachment I). There is a high proportion of immigrants in the suburbs of Victoria and Tiko, while in the Bakole country there is a large floating population of fishermen who come from other parts of the coast, but do not make permanent settlements. In spite of the considerable immigration into Victoria division, it is doubtful whether there is any real lack of farming land and there is no doubt that any pressure that does exist will be completely relieved if the Bakweri and other peoples were willing to take up the 25,000 acres which would be available to them from excised Cameroons Development Corporation lands should as it is hoped, they co-operate fully in the resettlement scheme which has been open to them since 1949.

38. Owing to the complete freedom of immigration the number of persons from the French territory settling in Dikwa Division either permanently or temporarily cannot be ascertained with any precision. It is roughly estimated that 200 families comprising between 400 and 500 persons cross the international frontier every year into the Division. They are, with rare exceptions, all peasant farmers. Approximately 65 per cent. settle permanently and of the remainder 85 per cent. leave before the end of the second year.

There is very little permanent immigration from French Territory though there is always an influx of casual workers into British territory every dry season. They work on farms, cut firewood for sale and work as casual labourers until they have earned enough money when they return to French territory. If immigrants do wish to settle, no objections are raised as long as they obey the local rules and customs. Once they have settled they are liable to pay tax at the same rate as the indigenous inhabitants.

39. It is estimated that there are approximately 17,000 people of French Cameroons at present living in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. Details are given in the table below:—

	Numbers	Percentage of total population
Bamenda Province:		Per cent.
Wum	64	0·1
Nkambe	283	0·5
Bamenda	1,700	
	2,047	1·0
Cameroons Province:		
Mamfe	1,200	1·6
Kumba	4,000	5·4
Victoria	9,845	
	15,045	19·0
Total	17,092	3·5

It will be seen from this table that immigration has only reached significant proportions in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, more especially the latter. It is probable that the majority of the immigrant population in Kumba has settled in the Division for a long period, but there is a considerable floating element among the immigrants who are mainly traders. In Victoria, out of an estimated total of 5,626 taxable males, 837 are understood to have arrived within the last five years. About half the immigration population in the Division is employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation, which in 1951 employed 2,671 men from the French Cameroons.

Q. 4

40. The history of the territory before the beginning of the nineteenth century cannot be recorded with any accuracy. For the coastal area before that time there are only brief and confused accounts by navigators and slave traders and inaccurate maps. For the rest of the territory the only written records are the chronicles of the Bornu Sultans, which contain some information about the history of Dikwa. Although these chronicles date back to the tenth century they are based on native traditions and documents reproduced from memory (the originals having been lost) and are often obscure and contradictory. Of the hill tribes inhabiting Adamawa and Bornu nothing was known until the last decade of the nineteenth century when the country began to be opened up by the German administration.

41. There is no connection between the early history of the coastal area and that of the areas further north and the following paragraphs give a brief account of each region separately until 1914, when the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated.

42. *The Coastal Area.* The Portuguese, who, as in much of West Africa, were the first Europeans to make contact with the peoples of the coast, established markets during the fifteenth century in the Rio del Rey and Rio des Camaroes. An eighteenth century description of the Coast of the Cameroons now under United Kingdom trusteeship is given by one John Barbot,* who wrote as follows:—

“The territory of Ambozes, which is situated between Rey and Rio Camerones is very remarkable for the immense height of the mountains it has near the seashore which the Spaniards call Alta Terra De Ambozi and reckon some of them as high as the peak of Teneriffe.

The Coast runs from Rio del Rey to South-East; the little river Camerones Pequeno lies about five leagues from Rio del Rey; from it to Cape Camerones, the northern point of Rio Camerones Grande, the Coast is low and woody, much more than it is from Little Camerones to Rio del Rey. . . . The territory of Ambozes comprehends several villages on the west of Cape Camerones, amongst which are those of Cegis, Bodi and Bodiwa where there is a little trade for slaves and for Accory. The Hollanders trade there most of all Europeans and export slaves for the same sorts of goods they used to import at Rio del Rey.”

43. In 1778 the Spaniards acquired from the Portuguese the island of Fernando Po near the Cameroons coast in exchange for an island and a strip of coast in Brazil, but by 1782 had given up all attempts to colonise it. In 1827 the British “Mixed Commission Court” combating the slave trade removed its headquarters from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po which was then unadministered by the Spaniards. Captain W. F. Owen in the sloop “Eden”, accompanied by a small steamer “Africa”, arrived with a party, chiefly consisting of liberated slaves, in order to found a settlement. He purchased from the native inhabitants, the Bubi, a square mile of land on

* “Description of the Coasts of North and South Guinea”, pub. 1732.

the northern part of the island. Captain Owen surveyed the coast of the mainland opposite and it was alleged that in 1826 Chief Bille of Bimbria surrendered the sovereignty of his country to England and received the title of King William.

44. In 1843 Baptist missionaries, among them the Reverend Alfred Saker, arrived from Jamaica to evangelise the liberated slave community at Fernando Po and in the same year Mr. John Beecroft, who had arrived there in 1829 for the first time as Superintendent of Works, was made Governor by the Spaniards. In 1849 he was also appointed British Consul and Agent for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, "to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbria and the Cameroons". By 1848 a permanent establishment had been set up on the mainland by the Baptist Mission at Bimbria. In 1858 Commander Don Carlos Chacon, accompanied by a number of priests, catechists and Sisters of Charity, arrived and announced his appointment as Governor of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco, and, in contradiction of an earlier proclamation, proclaimed that "no other religious profession is tolerated or allowed but that made by the missionaries of the aforesaid Catholic religion". On this the Reverend Alfred Saker, accompanied by some of his congregation of liberated slaves, left Fernando Po and settled on the mainland opposite. There he bought a strip of coast land, some twelve miles long, which included Ambas Bay, from the Bakweri and Isubu Chiefs, and called the settlement Victoria, after the Queen of England.

45. In 1862 Mr. R. F. (afterwards Sir Richard) Burton, accompanied by Mr. Saker, Señor Calva, a Spanish Judge from Fernando Po and Mr. Gustav Mann, a botanist, made the first ascent of the Cameroons Mountain.

46. *German rule.* In 1881 Kings Bell and Akwa, chiefs in the area which is now the port of Duala, informed the British Consul that they were willing to accept British protection, but received no reply to their letters. In May, 1884, however, Consul Hewett was instructed to make preparations for assuming a Protectorate over Ambas Bay and the surrounding districts. On 19th July he arrived at Ambas Bay and sent a notice on shore to Victoria proclaiming it a British Protectorate. The next day he proceeded to Bell and Akwa Town and found that his visit had been anticipated by Dr. Nachtigal, the German Consul-General, with whom the chiefs had signed a treaty placing their territories under German protection. In the course of 1884 the land that is now the Cameroons under French trusteeship and the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship came under German rule. In the negotiations that followed the boundary between the British and German spheres of influence was placed west of the Rio del Rey estuary and the Baptist Mission ceded their rights in land at Victoria in return for compensation.

47. During the next twenty years the German Administration opened up the interior of the present Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. Stations were opened at Kumba, then called Barombi, and Bali in Bamenda Province. In 1891 there was considerable fighting between the Germans, with the help of 5,000 Bali, and the Bafut, Bandeng, Bangoa, Bambutu and Batutchu, who were alleged to have put into the field a force of 20,000 men. They continued to resist the Germans until about 1895. The Bakweris in Buea also resisted the Germans with success in 1891 and were not brought under control till 1894. There was a further rising in 1904 when the villages which took part were those south of the Cross river immediately round Obokum and Ossidinge and most of the villages north of the Cross river up as far as the Bashaw and Manta country.

48. Between 1903 and 1907 the boundary between Northern and Southern Nigeria and the Cameroons was demarcated and protocols were signed in 1906 and 1907.

49. *The Benue and Adamawa Areas.* The main event in the history of the Benue and Adamawa areas during the first half of the nineteenth century was the rise and consolidation of Fulani power under Modibbo Adama. At the time of his death in 1848 he had dominated an area of some 20,000 square miles from Madagali in the north to Banyo in the south and from the river Ini in the west to Lere in the east. He established his capital at Yola which was visited in 1851 by the explorer Barth. More than half of this territory now lies within the Cameroons under French Trusteeship.

50. The last decade of the century saw the arrival of representatives of England, France and Germany, all of whom were actively seeking to extend their spheres of influence in the area. The Royal Niger Company, penetrating the area by the river Benue had established trading posts in the territory as early as 1889. When the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was established in 1900, the Lamido Zubeiru, a fanatical Moslem and as such bitterly antagonistic to all Europeans as unbelievers, refused to abate his slave-raiding activities, and a British military expedition under Colonel Morland was sent against Yola in 1901. The town was taken, but the Emir escaped with a few fanatical followers and attacked the Germans at Garua in March, 1902. He was defeated and fled north to Marua, where a devoted band of 400 followers was mown down in a further engagement with the Germans. Zubeiru was rushed from the field of battle, a fugitive, and was killed with his retinue by the Lala pagans near Song shortly afterwards.

51. In 1902 Zubeiru's brother, Bobo Amadu, was installed as Emir by the British, and the British and German spheres of influence in this region was determined by the Convention of 1902 and 1907 and the international boundary delimited by the Commissions of 1903 and 1909. This boundary, cutting across tribal and Emirate boundaries, caused continual trouble which required patrols by both Powers. In 1909, Bobo Amadu, disgusted by the loss of the greater part of his father's kingdom, became intractable and was deposed. His successors to the present day have been Iya, who resigned in 1910, Abba, who died in 1924, Muhammad Bello, who died in 1928, Muhammad Mustapha, who died in 1946, and Ahmadu the present Lamido of Adamawa.

52. *The Emirate of Dikwa.* The present Emirate of Dikwa is a small portion of the ancient Empire of Bornu. The capital of that kingdom was for many years N'Gazargamu on the River Komodugu Yobe, 200 miles north-west of the present Dikwa division. The rulers were Kanuri, who began in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to penetrate into the present area of Bornu from Kanem in the Central Sudan.

53. Fulani settlers began to appear in Bornu early in the sixteenth century. They were followed at the beginning of the seventeenth century by Shuwa Arabs, who had been settled in Darfur and Wadai since 1400, and this movement became more and more extensive in the early years of the nineteenth century. In 1808 the Fulani, having conquered the Hausa states of Northern Nigeria, began to assail the frontiers of Bornu. Ahmed the Sultan, a Kanuri, was driven out of N'Gazargamu which was sacked and destroyed. Ahmed then abdicated in favour of his son Muhammad Lefiarmi who called to his assistance Muhammed El Amin El Kanemi, commonly known as Shehu Lamino. Under Lamino's vigorous leadership the Bornu armies drove out the Fulani.

54. From this date onwards all real power was held by the Shehu Lamino who in 1814 made Kukawa his residence. The old dynasty continued to hold the title of Sultan; El Kanemi and, after his death in 1835, his son, Umar, contented themselves with the title of Sheikh (Shehu) and the reality of power. In 1846 the last Sultan, Ibrahim, attempted to get rid of Umar with the aid of Muhammed Sherif, King of Wadai. The results were disastrous for Bornu. Umar was defeated on the Shari, and the Wadai army pillaged the country as far as Kukawa, which was destroyed. Umar, however, rallied his forces and eventually won the day. Ibrahim was put to death and his family almost annihilated. Umar reigned at Kudawa as Shehu of Bornu until his death in 1880, and Shehu Lamino's family continued to rule Bornu till 1893. During his reign a number of European travellers, among whom were Richardson, Barth, Vogels, Rohlf's and Nachtigal, visited Bornu.

55. In 1893 a ruthless and bloodthirsty adventurer called Rabeh arrived in Bornu from the Sudan, conquered the country and ruled it for seven years. Rabeh was a foster son of Zubeir Pasha, the slave hunter, who was imprisoned in Cairo in 1870 by the Egyptian Government. On the defeat of Zubeir's son, Suleman, in 1880, Rabeh managed to escape with a division of 3,000 negro soldiers and some guns. With this force, which was largely officered by Arabs from Kordofan, he overran Bagirmi and finally entered Bornu. The Shehu Hashim fled and though his successor, Kiari, had some successes against Rabeh, the better discipline of Rabeh's troops finally led to his defeat and death and wholesale massacre of his adherents. Kukawa was destroyed and Rabeh established his capital at Dikwa, where the fort he occupied still stands. After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of French military expeditions to break his power, Rabeh was ultimately killed and his army defeated in 1900 by the French at Kusseri (near Fort Lamy). His son Fadl-Allah who continued his father's role of bloodshed and despotism met the same fate in the following year at the battle of Gujba.

56. The French then restored the El Kanemi dynasty at Dikwa but Abubakr Garbai, whom they had recognised as Shehu, left Dikwa to become Shehu of British Bornu. The French on this appointed as Shehu of Dikwa a cousin of his named Umar. When later Dikwa became part of the German sphere of influence in the region, another scion of the same house, Sheikh Umar Sanda Mandarama, was installed as the Shehu of Dikwa which was also known as German Bornu. In 1914 the British invaded Dikwa and the Shehu immediately surrendered to them. In 1922 on the assumption of the British Mandate for the Cameroons, Dikwa became a separate division of the Bornu Province of Nigeria with Shehu Umar, son of the Kiari killed by Rabeh, as Shehu of Dikwa. Umar in 1937 became Shehu of Bornu. Mustafa Ibn Kiari El Kanemi, his brother, was selected to rule over Dikwa and took the title of Emir, leaving that of Shehu to the head of the family. Mustafa died in 1950 and was succeeded by Amir Bakar, District Head of Bama and eldest son of the Shehu of Bornu.

57. *The 1914-18 War.* On the outbreak of war with Germany in August, 1914, offensive action was begun from Nigeria and from French territory against the German colony of Kamerun. In the north Shehu Umar Sanda Mandarama of Dikwa tendered his submission at once but the Germans continued resistance at Mora till 1916. Further south an early British advance into German territory along the Benue and Cross rivers met with failure, the British troops in the north being driven back from Garua on the Benue river and in the south being similarly overpowered by superior forces at Nsanakang.

58. Subsequently an Anglo-French military and naval force under the command of Brigadier General C. Dobell, the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, compelled Duala to surrender on the 27th September, 1914, and after hard fighting drove the German forces from the surrounding districts. On the 10th June, 1915, Garua fell after a siege of a few weeks by forces from Nigeria and the French Chad territory under the command of Brigadier General Cunliffe, the Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force; having cleared the north of the Cameroons, except Mora, where the Germans were entrenched in a very strong position, these forces marched southwards driving the Germans before them to the Sanaga river.

59. French forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaounde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally in 1916, the main German force, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Rio Mun where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

60. *The Cameroons since 1918.* By an arrangement which came into effect on the 18th April, 1916, the Cameroons was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. The British sphere included the whole of the Sultanate of Dikwa or German Bornu and a strip of territory which included Buea, the German administrative capital of the Cameroons and the ports of Victoria, Tiko and Rio del Rey, nearly the whole of the Victoria District, part of the Chang District, the Bamenda District and parts of the Banyo and Garua Districts. Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on the 10th July, 1919. The principal features of these were the transfer to the British of the country west of the Mandara mountains from the Dikwa Sultanate in the north to the river Tiel in the south, and the transfer of nearly all the Chang District to the French. In the subsequent demarcation of the boundary strict regard was paid to Article 2 (1), (2) and (3) of the Appendix to the Mandate,* which contained instructions for the guidance of the Boundary Commissions.

61. By Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over the Cameroons and the Powers agreed that the Governments of France and Great Britain should make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations as to the future of the Territory. The Governments then made a joint recommendation that a mandate to administer, in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, that part of the Cameroons lying to the west of the line agreed upon in the declaration of the 10th July, 1919, should be conferred upon His Britannic Majesty. The terms of the mandate were defined by the Council of the League of Nations in a document conferring the mandate dated the 20th July, 1922.

62. *The Plantations.* During the period of the German administration of Kamerun the policy had been to make large areas of land available to commercial companies and to individual German planters for the cultivation of cocoa, bananas, rubber and oil palm under plantation conditions.

By 1914 approximately 264,000 acres of land in the present Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province had been so dealt with, and about 48,000 acres were actually under cultivation, the majority of the estates

* Printed on page 1594 of Appendix to 1933 Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria.

being held freehold under German crown grants though some were held on lease from the Government of Kamerun.

63. In accordance with Proclamation No. 25 of 1920, made under a Commission empowering the Governor of Nigeria to administer such parts of Kamerun as were in British occupation, the estates were vested in the Public Custodian. Finally a decision was taken to sell the property, rights and interests belonging to German nationals in the British sphere of the Cameroons by auction and charge the proceeds to the reparations account payable by Germany in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. At an auction held in October, 1922, ex-enemy nationals were not allowed to bid, and, perhaps because of a certain lack of clarity as to security of title and of uncertainty as to the future of the mandate, very few of the lots were sold. At a subsequent auction held in November, 1924, the stipulation was withdrawn and all the estates still unsold were repurchased by their former German owners with the assistance of the German Government.

64. By 1939 the estates, with one exception, were all in the hands either of German incorporated companies or German individual owners and great development had taken place in the cultivation of bananas. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the properties were once more vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. On the conclusion of hostilities it was the desire of the Nigerian Government that the properties should not revert to private ownership but that they should be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons. With this object in view it was decided that the estates should be purchased by the Nigerian Government from the Custodian, vested in the Governor as native lands, and then leased to a statutory Corporation empowered to engage in trade.

65. *The Cameroons Development Corporation.* This decision was implemented by the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance enacted in 1946, which authorised the purchase of the estates by the Governor and declared that all such lands purchased should be deemed to be native lands. The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance enacted in the same year provided for the establishment of a Corporation to operate on a commercial basis, the surplus profit of its undertakings to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons in such manner as the Governor should decide. The annual reports on the Corporation's work are forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

66. *The Visiting Mission.* On the 1st of November, 1949, the first Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations arrived in the Territory. The Mission consisted of four persons: Mr. A. Khalidy (Iraq), Chairman; Mr. A. Claeys-Bouuaert (Belgium); Mr. A. Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico); Mr. B. Gerig (United States of America). They were accompanied by six members of the United Nations Secretariat.

The Mission spent a fortnight in the Territory in which they travelled widely. Details of their itinerary are given in paragraph 72 of the 1949 report. The Mission's own report, an interesting and balanced analysis of the Territory's needs and achievements, has been printed by the Trusteeship Council (Official Records of the Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council, Supplement No. 2 (T/798)). There is a summary of the report and of the Administering Authority's observations on it on pages 171-4 of the Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly on its sessions July, 1949-50. (General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session Supplement No. 4 (A/1306).)

67. *The New Constitution.* After two years of consultation at all levels, a new constitution for Nigeria and the Cameroons was introduced in 1951. This constitution is largely based on the recommendations of a General Conference held in Ibadan during January, 1950. The Conference was composed of 53 members, all except three of whom were Nigerians. The main provisions of the new constitution are:—

- (i) Increased autonomy for the three Regions (North, East and West) within a united Nigeria.
- (ii) Larger and more representative legislatures with wider powers in the Regions and at the centre.
- (iii) The establishment of a Council of Ministers at the Centre and Executive Councils in the Regions. In each of these Councils there is a majority of Nigerians.

68. A Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council was in the Territory during November, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Roy A. Peachey, of Australia. The members were Mr. Robert Scheyven, of Belgium, Mr. H. K. Yang, of China, and Mr. Roberto E. Quiros, of El Salvador. A delegation from the Parliament of the United Kingdom visited the Cameroons Province in March. It consisted of the Right Honourable Lord Clydesmuir, G.C.I.E., Mr. James Johnson, and Sir Edward Keeling, M.C.

68A. The Territory was visited also by Eastern and Northern Regional Ministers, and by Ministers of the Central Nigerian Government. A census was taken in the Northern Region, and its results, in so far as they concern the Territory, are given in the statistical appendix ; there is also to be a census of the Eastern Region, including the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces, in 1953.

69. Amir Bakar, Emir of Dikwa, died in 1952 after less than two years of office. The traditional Succession Council chose a son of the late Shehu Sanda Mandarama to succeed him, as Mastapha III, and the choice has been universally popular. Mastapha III, before his accession, had served the Native Administration for over 20 years as schoolmaster, chief accountant, chief scribe, and finally, village head of Dikwa. He is the first educated man to hold his present position.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

70. *Basis of administration in international and domestic law.* The basis Q. 5 of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and dated at New York, the 13th December, 1946.

71. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law is the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951. Under Section 5 of this Order Nigeria (which under Section 1 means the Colony, the Protectorate and the Cameroons) is divided into three Regions known as the Northern Region, the Western Region and the Eastern Region. The Northern Region includes the parts of the Trust Territory referred to in paragraph three of this report, and the Eastern Region includes the parts of the Trust Territory which are referred to in paragraph two.

72. There was no change during 1952 in any legislation defining or affecting the legal status of the Territory.

73. *Indigenous Inhabitants.* The indigenous inhabitants of the Cameroons Q. 6 under United Kingdom Trusteeship have the status of British protected persons. As such, they of course enjoy in the United Kingdom the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the people of British Colonies, protectorates and other dependencies.

74. Further, under the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in any protectorate or trust territory counts as qualifying residence for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, by virtue of which British nationality is now acquired. British protected persons in the Cameroons may therefore, if they wish, apply for naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

75. *Immigrants.* Immigrant communities retain the status which they possess in the territory from which they originate. An alien may not become a British protected person, but may apply for naturalisation under the British Nationality Act, 1948, as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

76. The residential qualification for the naturalisation of an applicant as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act. An applicant must have resided in Nigeria or the Trust Territory throughout the twelve months preceding his application, and must have resided for four out of the previous seven years in the United Kingdom or any Colony. All sections of the population are equal before the law, Q. 7 both of the Territory and of the metropolitan country.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

Q. 8 77. The Administering Authority undertakes to provide every year for the United Nations a full report on the Territory, based on the questionnaire contained in Trusteeship Council Document T/1010. This, as regards volume, makes no difference to the work described in paragraph 149 of the 1951 report. A special representative will continue to attend meetings of the Trusteeship Council, to clear up any points of doubt, and to answer questions, either written or oral.

78. The Administering Authority is always ready to collaborate with the specialised agencies. No suitable occasion arose during the year for assistance from them.

Q. 9 79. The only bodies, apart from Government, which carry on activities of an international character, are Missionary Societies. The report at large records their contribution.

Q. 10 80. Members of the civil service in all the higher ranks are enjoined to keep as closely in touch as possible with their counterparts in the neighbouring French sphere. In May there were discussions between Monsieur Watier, Administrator-in-Chief from the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, and Mr. Allen, Resident, from the British sphere. The meeting took place in Lagos.

81. As a result, measures were put in hand to make it even simpler than previously for those wishing to visit the French sphere to obtain identification documents. Restrictions on trade across the frontier in African food-stuffs were eased, and customs officials were reminded of previous instructions to interpret regulations in a liberal spirit. Customs posts at Fongo Tongo and Fontem were closed.

82. The authorities concerned are considering how far it might be possible to exchange pupils and teachers between schools in either sphere. During 1952 representatives from Nigeria at large attended international conferences on labour problems and the use for educational purposes of African languages in relation to English ; the last named took place in Nigeria.

83. There is no interference with political, economic, social, religious, or other exchanges between the Territory and Nigeria, and, as regards the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, as little interference as possible. What there is in the latter case comes from customs restrictions, and the necessity for persons visiting the French sphere to carry identification documents. The customs restrictions are detailed elsewhere in this report. Identification documents are of the simplest nature, and readily available on demand, at a nominal cost. The people of the Territory have always associated freely with their neighbours in the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, and Nigeria ; they have no strong ties with the adjacent island of Fernando Po, which forms part of Spanish Guinea. The Kamerun United National Congress, which draws its members alike from the British and French Trusteeship spheres, has made itself known to the Trusteeship Council by a series of petitions on the Territory's future.

84. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement and Q. 11 the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining areas of the Protectorate of Nigeria. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cameroons. There is a Central Executive and a Central Legislative House with powers over the whole of the Colony, Protectorate and Trust Territory. There are Regional Legislatures in each of the three Regions with Regional Executives. The Northern Regional Executive and Legislature has powers over the whole of the Northern Region, including the Northern Cameroons. The Eastern Regional Executive and Legislature has powers over the whole of the Eastern Region, including the Southern Cameroons.

85. *Central Executive—The Council of Ministers.* There is a Council of Ministers for Nigeria consisting of the Governor, as President, six ex-officio Members and twelve Ministers. The Council is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria. The ex-officio Members are the Chief Secretary, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. Four Ministers are appointed from among the members of each of the three Regional Legislatures. The Ministers appointed from the Eastern House of Assembly must include one who represents a Division of the Cameroons in that House.

86. *Central Legislative House—House of Representatives.* There is a House of Representatives for Nigeria consisting of

- (a) a President ;
- (b) six ex-officio members ;
- (c) one hundred and thirty-six Representative Members ;
- (d) not more than six Special Members.

The ex-officio members are the Chief Secretary, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. The Special Members are appointed by the Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, would not otherwise be adequately represented in the House.

87. Sixty-eight of the Representative Members are elected by the Joint Council of the Northern Region from among the members of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. They must include in respect of each Province in the Northern Region at least one member of the Northern House of Chiefs and one elected member of the Northern House of Assembly representing that Province in the said House. Thirty-four of the Representative Members are elected from the Western Region, and the remaining thirty-four from the Eastern Region. The Eastern representative members are elected by the Eastern House of Assembly. They must include in respect of each Province in the Eastern Region at least two elected members of the Eastern House of Assembly representing Divisions of that Province in the said House.

88. *Regional Executive.* The executive authority of a Region extends to all matters with respect to which the legislature of the Region may make laws. The Executive Council of a Region is the principal instrument of policy in and for the Region on matters to which the executive authority of the Region extends. There are three Regional Executive Councils—Northern, Eastern and Western.

89. The Executive Council of the Northern Region consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Three ex-officio members, namely, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary of the Region.
- (c) Such other official members, not exceeding two, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (d) Such Regional Ministers as may be appointed.

Of the Regional Ministers not less than two or more than three shall be appointed from the Northern House of Chiefs, and not less than four or more than six shall be appointed from among the elected and special members of the Northern House of Assembly.

90. The Executive Council of the Eastern Region consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Three ex-officio members, namely, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary of the Region.
- (c) Such other official members, not exceeding two, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (d) Not less than seven or more than nine Regional Ministers appointed from among the Elected and Special Members of the Eastern House of Assembly. The persons appointed shall include at least one Elected Member who represents in the said House a Division in the Cameroons.

91. *Regional Legislative Houses.* There is a Regional Legislature in each of the Regions. The Lieutenant-Governor of a Region, with the advice and consent of the Legislative House thereof, may make laws for such Region in respect of a wide number of subjects and on additional matters provided the power to legislate on such matters has first been delegated by the Central Legislature.

92. The Northern Region has two Legislative Houses, namely the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly.

The Northern House of Chiefs consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Three official members.
- (c) All first-class Chiefs.
- (d) Thirty-seven other Chiefs.
- (e) An adviser on Moslem Law.

The Northern House of Assembly consists of

- (a) A President appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (b) Four official members.
- (c) Ninety elected members.
- (d) Not more than ten special members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented.

93. The Eastern House of Assembly consists of

- (a) The Lieutenant-Governor, as President.
- (b) Five official members, including at least one public officer serving in the Southern Cameroons.
- (c) Eighty elected members.
- (d) Not more than three special members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented.

94. The most important activity of the legislatures during the year was the debating and passing of the respective budgets. The Regional Houses of Assembly dealt also with some Ordinances to extend, define, and control the powers of local government bodies, including one which enables Native Authorities to raise loans within Nigeria. The House of Representatives worked through a long list of business. Notably, it passed Ordinances establishing the Nigerian College of Arts, Science, and Technology, and the University College Hospital ; commercial enterprises in their early stages were granted relief from income tax, and industry as a whole received relief from tax on capital expenditure.

95. There were also Ordinances for the licensing of banking companies, and to regulate their activities, and for the licensing of surveyors, whose professional conduct was made subject to enquiry by a disciplinary committee.

96. *Franchise.* The Electoral Law governing the election of members to the Regional Legislative Houses is contained in regulations made by the Governor under the authority of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, mentioned above. The Governor is bound to provide that each province of the Northern Region is represented in the Northern House of Assembly by at least two Elected Members and that each division of the Eastern Region is represented in the Eastern House of Assembly by at least two Elected Members. In fact, under the regulations, of the 80 seats for Elected Members in the Eastern House of Assembly the divisions of the Southern Cameroons have been allotted 13, and of the 90 seats in the Northern House of Assembly the provinces of the Northern Region containing the Northern Cameroons have been allotted a total of 21.

97. The franchise in both Northern and Eastern Regions is extended to all adult Nigerians who are tax payers and who have either a residency qualification in the constituency or are natives of the constituency. In the Eastern Region the constituency is the division ; representatives are elected by the electorate in primary elections to form an electoral college for the division and these representatives elect the members of the Eastern House of Assembly from amongst their own number. For the purpose of these primary elections a division is divided into primary electoral units consisting of village areas or native communities ; an Electors' Register is prepared ; candidates must be nominated by registered electors and must be registered electors themselves ; a contested election is conducted by a process of secret oral voting under which the Returning Officer-in-Charge of the elections records the vote orally signified to him by each elector in a register. At the elections held by the electoral college of the division a similar process of nomination and voting has to be observed. In the case of the election held by the electoral college of the Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons special provision has been made to ensure that one of the two members returned by it shall be a native of the Division. The purpose of this provision is to prevent a large non-Cameroonian element in the population of that division excluding locally born persons from representation.

98. In the Northern Region the constituency is a province ; the constituencies are similarly divided into primary electoral areas in which the primary elections are held. Between the primary electorate and the electoral college of the province which returns members to the House of Assembly there are not less than two intermediate stages of electoral college. Each of the intermediate colleges elects persons to go forward to the next college from amongst its own members. These stages additional to those mentioned in respect of the Eastern Region are rendered necessary by the greater size of the constituency and the more extended distribution of the population. In

the Northern Region there is no Register of Electors, the Tax Rolls being used as the basis for testing voters' qualifications. Voting in the electoral college of the constituency is conducted by secret ballot.

99. Provision has been made in the Electoral Law so that each stage of elections may be questioned by legal proceedings. Elections to the Northern and Eastern Houses of Assembly were held in the latter part of 1951 and passed off without incident. No election was successfully challenged in legal proceedings.

100. The Electoral Law governing elections by Regional Legislative Houses to the Central Legislature is likewise governed by regulations made by the Governor under the Constitution Order in Council. Elections are held in the Regional Legislative Houses and where contested are conducted by secret ballot. A member holds office until the legislature is dissolved. A member of a Regional legislature gets £400 a year, and £400 besides if he is also a member of the House of Representatives. Regional Ministers without portfolio get £1,300 a year. A Minister with portfolio is paid £2,000 a year in the Northern Region, and £1,800 in the Eastern Region. Central Ministers without portfolio are paid £1,800 a year, and Central Ministers with portfolio £2,500. The salaries of Regional Ministers and members come from Regional funds, those of Central Ministers, and members of the House of Representatives, from Central funds.

101. During 1952 the Cameroons representatives in the Eastern House of Assembly were still engaged in the process of establishing a well-defined position in the Territory. Throughout the year, however, they acted in concert to further Cameroons interests and such public opinion as was formed was on the whole favourable.

PART IV

International Peace and Security : Maintenance of Law and Order

102. The Nigeria Police Force maintains law and order in the Territory. Q. 12
There is a statement of its establishment on page 24. Both officers and men are freely posted between the Territory and Nigeria, which clearly improves their chances of promotion.

103. In the Cameroons Police Province, which includes the Cameroons and Bamenda Administrative Provinces, all recruiting is local, and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory. In the case of the Northern Cameroons applicants may be accepted from outside the Territory.

Requirements for enlistment are :—

Educational	...	...	...	...	Minimum Standard VI.
Age	...	...	...	...	Between 19 years and 25 years.
Height	...	...	...	...	Minimum 5 ft. 6 ins.
Chest expanded	...	...	...	...	Minimum 34 ins.

104. The applicant must be of good character and be passed physically fit by a Medical Officer.

105. Recruits enlisted from the Southern Cameroons are trained in the Southern Police College at Ikeja, near Lagos, and recruits from the Northern Cameroons at the Northern Police College, Kaduna. Training normally lasts six months, during which time the recruit draws a salary of £75 a year. On completing the course successfully he is posted as a Third Class Constable to one of the Cameroons detachments at a salary of £86 a year. He then has the following ladder of promotion open to him :—

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3rd Class Constable...	...	86	90	94				
2nd Class Constable	...	98	102	106	110			
1st Class Constable	...	115	120	125	130			
Lance Corporal	...	145	150	155				
Corporal	...	165	170	175	180	185		
Sergeant	...	194	200	206	212	218		
Sergeant-Major	...	218	230	242	254			
Sub-Inspector	...	218	230	242	254	266	278	
Inspector Grade II	...	290	302	314	326	338	350	
Inspector Grade I	...	360	380	400	420	440	460	480
Chief Inspector	...	525	550	575	600	625	650	500
Assistant Superintendent, Senior Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent:								
£570—£30—£690; £730—£40—£1,210.								

Senior Superintendent of Police: £1,325 per annum.

106. These are revised scales, introduced during the year 1952. Conditions of service were revised also, and now on joining a constable contracts

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

STRENGTH OF FORCE MAINTAINED IN CAMEROONS, AND ITS ORGANISATION

<i>Senior Superintendent of Police, Cameroons—Bamenda</i>					<i>Senior Superintendent of Police, Jos</i>	<i>Superintendent of Police, Yola</i>
<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Victoria</i>			<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bamenda</i>		<i>Headquarters Detachments, Buea</i>	
<i>Victoria Detachment</i>	<i>Tiko Detachment</i>	<i>Kumba Detachment</i>	<i>Bamenda Detachment</i>	<i>Mamfe Detachment</i>	<i>Nkambe Detachment</i>	
1 Inspector	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant-Major	1 Sergeant		2 Corporals
1 Sergeant	2 Corporals	3 Corporals	2 Sergeants	2 Corporals		18 Other Ranks
2 Corporals	3 L/Corporals	4 L/Corporals	2 Corporals	3 L/Corporals		1 L/Corporal
6 L/Corporals	28 Other Ranks	25 Other Ranks	6 L/Corporals	25 Other Ranks	4 Corporals 7 L/Corporals	11 Other Ranks
54 Other Ranks			34 Other Ranks		70 Other Ranks	

to serve 6 years with the force. At the end of that period, if he wishes, and if his work and conduct have been satisfactory, he may re-engage to serve until he is 45 years old.

107. Lance Corporals, and upwards, are pensionable when they retire. Constables discharged after 6 years' service are entitled to a gratuity. Those still serving on the old conditions who are discharged with 10 years' continuous service or more, besides a gratuity, get an annual allowance at the rate of one sixtieth of their yearly emoluments at the date of retirement for each completed month of service.

108. All ranks have ample opportunity for games and athletics. Nearly every detachment has its own football team and the Annual Police Sports held in the Regions and in Lagos give prowess full scope. At each station there is a lecture, recreation and reading room, equipped with indoor games and up-to-date reading material.

109. At the beginning of March, 1952, the Widekum tribes made a vicious Q. 13 onslaught on the Balis. The German Administration set the latter up as overlords of considerable tracts of country belonging to their neighbours, and it took the British Administration some years to discover that they had no other claim to such a position. A number of Widekum villages then regained their independence, but continued to harbour a grudge.

110. Eventually they brought an action, claiming almost all the Balis' lands except the town of Bali itself, which came before the Supreme Court at the end of February. The Judge held that he had no jurisdiction, and non-suited the plaintiffs, whereupon in exasperation they resorted to violence. In the ensuing series of affrays some 1,900 Bali houses, and property on a corresponding scale, were destroyed, and seven people are known to have lost their lives. Police reinforcements, 300 strong, restored order, and a company of the Nigeria Regiment stood by in Bamenda during March and April. The last of the police reinforcements were withdrawn in December. On no occasion did the forces employed open fire, and two members of the police rank and file received the British Empire Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty.

111. A Commission appointed under the Collective Punishments Ordinance laid the blame for the disturbances on three sections of the Widekum people. It found that they had combined to suppress evidence when the disturbances were being investigated, that their conduct had made it necessary to move troops into the district, and that they had occasioned the employment of police reinforcements. The Governor therefore imposed upon the communities concerned a fine of £10,000, of which £9,000 was to be applied at the discretion of the Resident, Bamenda Province, in compensation to the Balis. The fine was at the rate of slightly less than £1 for every adult male in the communities, and was paid without serious demur. Just under a hundred persons were convicted in the Magistrate's Court of promoting native war, and sentenced to varying penalties.

112. A second Commission, consisting of a single Supreme Court Judge, was charged with making recommendations as to rights of occupancy in the disputed land. These recommendations will be considered by the Eastern Regional Executive Council, and the Central Council of Ministers.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Q. 14

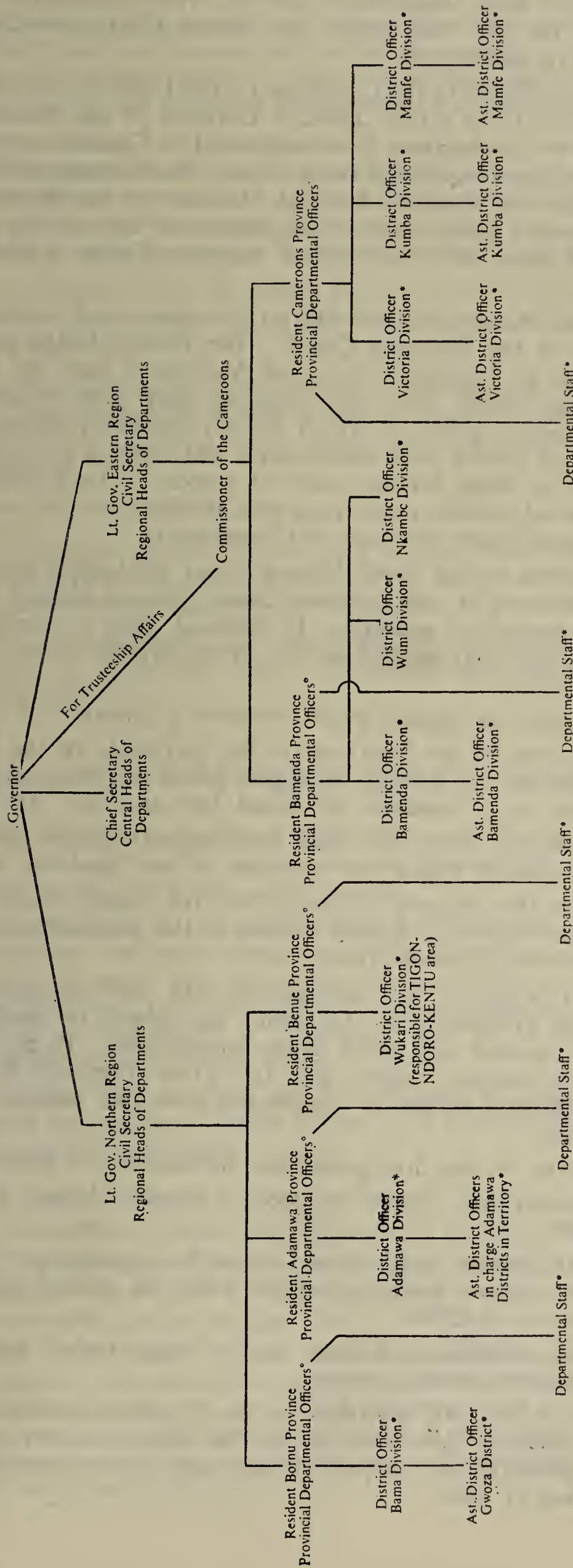
113. The answer to question 11 describes the Territory's legislative system, and how the inhabitants participate in it. It will be remembered that the Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria and that it consists of the Governor as President, six ex-officio members, and twelve Ministers, one of whom comes from the Cameroons. Similarly the Executive Councils of the Northern and Eastern Regions are the principal instruments of policy for the Northern and Southern Cameroons respectively on matters to which the executive authority of those Regions extends.

114. The main agents for putting policy into effect are the senior Administrative and Departmental officers in the Territory. The chief of these is the Commissioner of the Cameroons. He has under him two Residents for the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, for the administration of which he is responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region. He is also directly responsible to the Governor for trusteeship affairs in the whole of the Territory, including the Northern Cameroons. He has, however, no direct administrative responsibility for the Northern Cameroons, and in any matters affecting the North that were also of interest to him because of their bearing on trusteeship affairs he would, of course, act in collaboration with the Northern Regional authorities. Details of the administrative posts in the Territory and their relations to each other are shown in the diagram opposite.

115. The diagram, for reasons of space, does not give full details of the departmental officers in the Territory. These officers are directly responsible to their head of department in all strictly technical matters, but responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor for the execution within the Region of approved policy. In the exercise of his authority the Lieutenant-Governor has the power to call upon Regional departmental representatives to supply him with information and advice on any matters relating to departmental activities, and these latter in their turn are required to keep the Lieutenant-Governor continuously informed of all their departmental activities possessing more than a merely technical interest. Similarly, at a lower level, the Administrative Officer-in-charge, whether it be the Resident or the Divisional Officer, is regarded as the captain of a team which works together for the benefit of the people and the progress of the country, and is placed in a position in which he is able to co-ordinate effort.

116. The judicial organisation of Nigeria and the Trust Territory is set out in the Supreme Court Ordinance, the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance. Under these Ordinances two sets of Courts function side by side throughout the Trust Territory. These are

OUTLINE OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



For administration of Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces the Commissioner of the Cameroons is responsible to the Lt. Governor Eastern Region: for trusteeship affairs in the whole Territory he is responsible to the Governor.

* Full details of the Departmental Officers working within the Territory are given in the Statistical Appendix but for clarity their posts have been omitted here.

† Working in close co-operation with the Native Authorities.

the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts, which primarily administer English law and, on the other hand, the Native Courts, which primarily administer native law and custom.

117. *The Supreme Court in the Cameroons.* The Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces fall within the Calabar Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. The Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court stationed at Calabar normally holds sessions in the Southern Cameroons twice a year. The Cameroons Magisterial District falls within the Calabar Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. Owing to the increased jurisdiction of the magistrate the number of original civil and criminal cases for trial by the Supreme Court is comparatively small.

118. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. The Puisne Judge stationed at Jos goes on circuit to Makurdi, Yola and Maiduguri near the borders of the Territory. The Judge does not normally deal with matters covered by the Moslem courts, some of which have extensive powers. He has, however, a power of review over these courts and there is a right of appeal in certain cases to the West African Court of Appeal. The Judge's principal work is with criminal actions concerning non-Moslems or civil actions concerning non-Moslems or non-Moslems and Southerners.

119. An appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal from all final judgments and decisions of the Supreme Court given in respect of a claim for a sum of fifty pounds or upwards. In criminal cases a person convicted in the Supreme Court may appeal to the West African Court of Appeal against his conviction:—

- (i) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone;
- (ii) with the leave of the Court or on the certificate of the judge who tried him, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact.

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

An appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council in civil matters from judgments of the West African Court of Appeal subject to the provisions of the West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order, 1949.

120. *Magistrates' Courts.* In accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance the Governor has power to appoint magistrates styled first, second and third grade magistrates. Every magistrate has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice.

121. A magistrate of the first grade has jurisdiction in civil causes:—

- (i) in all personal suits, where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £200;
- (ii) in all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £200;
- (iii) to appoint guardians ad litem, and to make orders and give and issue directions relating thereto;
- (iv) to grant in any suit instituted in the Court injunctions or orders to stay waste or alienation or for the detention and preservation of any property the subject of such suit, or to restrain breaches of contract or torts.

Except in suits transferred to the Magistrates' Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance a Magistrates' Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in suits which raise any issue as to the title to land or in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition.

122. *Native Courts.* A Resident may, subject to certain reservations, establish within his Province such native courts as he shall think fit which shall exercise jurisdiction within such limits as may be defined in the warrant. Every warrant shall either specify the persons who are to be members of the native court or authorise the Resident to select such persons.

123. The Governor may by order grade native courts and prescribe the jurisdiction and power which is to be set forth in the warrant for the native courts of each grade.

124. Except in so far as the Governor may by such an order otherwise direct there are four grades of native courts, namely Grades A, B, C and D, whose jurisdiction as set forth in their warrants shall not exceed those prescribed below.

GRADE A

- (i) Full judicial powers in all civil actions, and matters and in all criminal causes, but no sentence of death to be carried out until it has been confirmed by the Governor.
- (ii) Full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

GRADE B

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £100.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in cases concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in cases relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for and which do not relate to, money or other property and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for one year, twelve strokes, or a fine of £50, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

GRADE C

- (i) Civil actions in which debt, demand or damages do not exceed £50.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

- (iv) Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for twelve months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £10, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

GRADE D

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £25.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for six months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £5, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

125. *Participation by population.* There is nothing to stop an inhabitant of the Territory becoming a judge or magistrate. Assessors are selected by the Court. They again would normally be inhabitants of the Territory. The classes of persons who are to be ex-officio members of the native courts or who may be selected by the residents are specified on the warrants establishing the courts and are normally restricted to chiefs, heads of extended families, or other prominent persons in the community. In native courts, the members are all inhabitants of the Territory.

126. There is nothing to stop inhabitants of the Territory becoming lawyers and appearing in all courts except native courts, where no legal practitioner may appear, act for, or assist any party. At present, however, there is no legal practitioner resident in the Territory. Barristers from Nigeria occasionally visit the Cameroons when engaged on important cases.

127. The policy of the Administering Authority is to bring the inhabitants of the Territory to self-government or independence by enabling and encouraging them to play progressively more important parts in every branch of public life, until they are competent to assume full control. The principal problems to be overcome have their roots in the sparsity of the population and the difficulty of the terrain. The estimated population of the Cameroons Province, for instance, is 198,000, and the area is 9,649 square miles; the area of the Onitsha Province, in the Eastern Region, is about 565 square miles, and the population is over one and a half million. The nature of the Cameroons terrain emerges from Part I of this report. It follows that public services of all kinds are hard to establish and expensive to maintain, but revenue will only expand as public services develop. The fitness of the inhabitants to take part in public life must depend to a great extent on their standard of education, but the factors described hamper progress in the educational field as much as in any other.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

128. The structure of the territorial government is described in the answer Q. 16 to question 11. It does not lend itself to diagrammatic illustration.

129. The chief administrative officer of the Territory is the Governor of Nigeria. He holds his office by virtue of a Commission from Her Majesty the Queen (who, under Article 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement, is the Administering Authority). He acts under the Nigeria Letters Patent, 1951. These "authorise, empower, and command the Governor to do all things belonging to his office in accordance with" the Letters Patent, his Commission, such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State, and such Orders in Council and other laws as may from time to time be in force. Any law to which the Governor has given his assent may be disallowed by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State.

130. The Governor is the President of the House of Representatives unless he chooses to appoint somebody as such in his stead. Whether he is President or not, he may address the House at any time. He may appoint persons to be Special Members of the House to represent interests or communities which, in his opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented. If he thinks it expedient in the interest of public order, public faith, or good government, that any bill or motion in the House should have effect, and if the House fails to pass the bill or carry the motion within such time and in such form as he considers reasonable and expedient, the Governor may declare the bill or motion effective, in its original form or with such amendments as he approves, provided that those amendments were brought up in the House.

131. When a bill has been passed by the House of Representatives it must be presented to the Governor for assent. The Governor may assent, refuse to do so, or reserve the bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. He is obliged to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure any bill which determines or regulates the privileges, immunities or powers of the House of Representatives or of any Regional legislature, unless he has the authority of a Secretary of State to assent to it.

132. The Lieutenant Governors must send to the Governor all bills passed by the Regional legislatures. The Governor may object to a bill because it relates to a matter in respect of which the Regional House has no power to legislate, because it is inconsistent with the general interests of Nigeria, or because it conflicts with Nigerian obligations under a treaty or other agreement. If he objects, and the objection cannot be removed by amendment, the bill lapses.

133. The Governor assigns the order of precedence among members of the Executive Council of a Region. He is President of the Central Council of Ministers, and as far as practicable attends and presides at all its meetings. If he is unavoidably prevented from attending he appoints somebody to preside in his place. Generally speaking, he is bound to consult the Council, and to accept its advice, except if the matter is so unimportant as to make its advice unnecessary, or so urgent as to leave no time for consultation.

134. The Governor, through the Lieutenant Governors, proposes to the Regional legislatures the names of those whom he considers suitable for appointment as Central Ministers and, if the Regional legislatures (that is, for this purpose, in the Western and Northern Regions, the Joint Councils) concur, the Governor makes such appointments under the Public Seal. He

revokes them if asked to do so by the House of Representatives, following a resolution in favour of which there are cast the votes of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the House. He may also revoke the appointment of any Minister who in his opinion has failed to carry out the policy, or some decision, of the Council, and he may declare a Minister temporarily incapable of discharging his functions, by reason of illness. He may fill temporary vacancies in the Council due to illness, or the absence of Members from Nigeria ; for a vacancy among the official members he must choose an official and, for a vacancy among the Ministers, a member of the House of Representatives, from the same Region as the missing Minister.

135. The Governor determines in his discretion all questions which may arise as to the right of any person to be or to remain a member of the Council. The Council may not be summoned except by the Governor's authority, but he is bound to give his authority if six or more members of the Council demand it in writing. At meetings he has a casting, but no original, vote.

136. The Governor appoints the Privy Council, which assembles at his discretion. As far as possible he attends all its meetings. When he cannot he deposes somebody to act for him. He may consult the Council as regards the grant of pardons for criminal offences, but is not bound by its advice. He must consult it where a capital sentence is concerned, but it rests entirely with him to decide whether there shall be a reprieve or a pardon, or whether the law shall take its course.

137. There is a Public Service Commission, appointed under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, to advise the Governor in matters affecting the public service, including the appointment, promotion, transfer, and discipline of public officers. The Governor is not obliged to consult the Commission, and, if he does, he need not take its advice.

138. The Governor made no use of his reserved powers during the year under review.

139. The diagram on page 27 of this report shows the Territory's administrative structure. Administrative Officers, whose qualifications usually include a university honours degree, are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the basis of their record and personal qualities and appointed by the Governor. An officer selected is required to attend a course of training at a University followed by a probationary period. During this course of training and probationary period he is known as a "cadet". The training course is of about a year's duration. It is designed to give a cadet a general background to the work which he is going to do and the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career. The subjects include agricultural, legal, historical, economic, geographical and anthropological studies, and instruction is given in the principles of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship system. During the probationary period in Nigeria, a cadet is required to pass a language examination and an examination in law, colonial regulations, general orders, financial instructions and local ordinances. A number of officers, mainly of between five and twelve years' service, are selected for a second University training course lasting for some two or three terms. This course is designed to check, criticise and clarify the experience which the officer has gained by further study of subjects relevant to his work and to give him the opportunity for the study of a subject such as local government, anthropology, colonial economics, colonial education, agriculture or rural economy, or a language in which he has himself developed a special interest. Departmental as well as administrative officers attend the course.

140. A Resident in charge of a Province is usually an officer of twenty to twenty-five years' experience of administration, who has been in charge of various districts and had one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity as a Resident. District Officers generally have a varied experience of from nine to twenty years. They act under the Governor's orders, issued through the channels which appear in the diagram, and their relationship to the legislatures is through the Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor as regards a Regional House of Assembly.

141. The answer to question 11 describes the organs which have legislative powers over the Territory, explains how they are composed, and shows how the members are elected. The following statistics regarding the Territory's representation may also be of interest. The Northern Trust Territory contains 133,100 adult males out of the total Northern Regional figure of 3,667,000, a percentage of 3·6. In the Northern House of Assembly this part of the Territory has three elected members out of 90, a percentage of 3·3. In the Southern Cameroons there are 153,700 adult males out of the total Regional figure of 1,408,000, a percentage of 10·8. In the Eastern House of Assembly the Southern Cameroons has 13 representatives out of 80, a percentage of 16·2. Therefore taking the Northern and Eastern Regions together the Trust Territory, with 286,000 adult males out of a total of 5,078,000 (5·6 per cent.), has 16 representatives out of 170 (14·4 per cent.). The names of individual representatives are given in the following paragraph.

142. Under the present Constitution representation from the Territory during 1952 was as follows:—

Council of Ministers

The Hon. Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio, Member of the House of Representatives.

(The Hon. M. Mohammadu Ribadu, M.B.E., M.H.R., is the Minister for Natural Resources. Although not from the Trust Territory itself he is Treasurer of the Adamawa Native Administration which is of course closely concerned with large sections of the Northern Cameroons.)

Regional Executive Councils

East

The Hon. S. T. Muna, Minister for Works (one of the three Bamenda Members of the Eastern House of Assembly).

The Hon. E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E., The Commissioner of the Cameroons (one of the official members).

North

No representative from the Trust Territory itself, but the Walin Bornu is a member.

Central House of Representatives

Members elected from Eastern House of Assembly (seven):—

Rev. J. C. Kangsen (Wum).

S. T. Muna (Bamenda).

J. T. Ndze (Nkambe).

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Victoria).

S. A. George (Mamfe).

N. N. Mbile (Kumba).

V. T. Lainjo (Bamenda).

Members elected from Northern House of Chiefs

There is no member from the Territory itself but Ahmadu, Lamido of Adamawa, is a member and is, of course, the Native Authority for large portions of the Northern Cameroons.

Members elected from Northern House of Assembly

Ahmadu, District Head of Mubi (Member of Adamawa Finance Committee and Regional Leprosy Board).

*Regional Legislatures**Northern House of Assembly*

Ahmadu, District Head of Mubi.

Ibrahim Demsa, Adamawa Native Authority Agriculture Supervisor.

Abba Habib, District Head of Bama.

Northern House of Chiefs

Bukar, Emir of Dikwa.

*Eastern House of Assembly**Bamenda*

V. T. Lainjo (Secretary of Bamenda S.E. Federation N.A., aged 37).

Hon. S. T. Muna (Tutor at Basel Mission E.T.C., Batibo, aged 39).

J. N. Foncha (Headmaster of R.C. Primary School, Bamenda, aged 35).

Nkambe

J. Y. Ndze (Headmaster R.C. Mission School, Tabenken, aged 42).

A. T. Ngala (Cattle Control Assistant).

Wum

Rev. J. C. Kangsen.

S. C. Ndi (a son of Fon of Bikom, aged 40).

Mamfe

S. A. George (Member of Mamfe Town Subordinate N.A.).

M. N. Foju (Headmaster of Fontem R.C. School).

Kumba

N. N. Mbile (President, C.D.C. Workers Union, Secretary, Kamerun United National Congress, aged 25).

Chief R. N. Charley (Chairman, N. Bakossi Council, 1947, aged 35).

Victoria

Hon. Dr. E. M. L. Eneley (President, Cameroons National Federation, Member of C.D.C., aged 35).

P. N. Motomby-Woletae (Medical Store Clerk, C.D.C., aged 28).

143. During the year under review the House of Representatives met for three days in January, for twenty-six days in March and April, and for eight days in August. The Northern Regional House of Assembly met for nine days in February and for three days in July ; The House of Chiefs met for three days in the former and for two days in the latter month. The Eastern

Regional House of Assembly met for twelve days in January, for fourteen days in February, and for nine days in July. The language used is English, with Hausa as an alternative in the Northern Region. The debates are recorded in shorthand.

144. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, is empowered to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Nigeria. How far the Governor may overrule the House of Representatives has already been explained. Procedure in the House is governed by Standing Orders. Any member may introduce a bill, propose a motion, or present a petition, but the House may not proceed upon it if in the President's opinion it seeks to dispose of or charge any public revenue or funds, or to impose, alter, or repeal any rate, tax or duty. Nor may the House proceed without the Governor's consent upon any bill, motion, or petition the effect of which would be to alter the conditions of service of a public officer, or which would adversely affect a public officer's dependents. Financial legislation is originated and sponsored in the House by the Council of Ministers.

145. The Regional Houses function on the same principle as the House of Representatives, with the Lieutenant Governors in the place of the Governor, and the Regional Executive Councils in place of the Council of Ministers. Regional legislatures may make laws upon the following matters:—

1. Agriculture.
2. Animal Health.
3. Fisheries.
4. Forestry.
5. The development, regulation and supervision of local industries.
6. Co-operative Societies.
7. Social Welfare.
8. Education.
9. Acquisition of rights in land within the Region by persons other than Nigerians.
10. Compulsory acquisition of land.
11. Customary land tenures.
12. Lands and buildings vested in any Region.
13. Land settlement.
14. Rent of lands and buildings.
15. Conservation of soil and water resources.
16. Survey of land (but not including the profession of surveyors).
17. Regional Public Works.
18. Town and country planning.
19. The public service of the Region to such extent (if any) as the Governor, acting in his discretion, may by regulations prescribe.

20. Local government including the constitution and powers (including the power to levy rates) of native authorities, township authorities, and other local authorities established for the purpose of local or village administration.
21. Public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries ; housing ; the registration of births and deaths and marriages ; burials and burial grounds.
22. Native courts (but not including appeals from native courts to authorities other than native courts).
23. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this list, jurisdiction and powers of all courts with regard to any of the matters listed.
24. Taxation to such extent as may be prescribed by or under any Order of Her Majesty in Council.
25. Borrowing of monies within Nigeria upon the security of the revenues or assets of the Region for purposes relating to any matter mentioned in this list or the list immediately following.
26. The appropriation from the revenues and funds of the Region of moneys to meet expenditure relating to any matter mentioned in this list or the list immediately following.
27. Loans and advances from the revenues and funds of the Region for purposes relating to any matter mentioned in this list or the list immediately following.
28. Any matter declared to be within the competency of the legislature of the Region under Section 92 of the constitutional Order in Council.
29. Fees and other charges in respect of any of the matters mentioned in this list.
30. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in this list.

In addition, they may make provision to appropriate, lend, or borrow money in the following connections:—

1. Administration including the Lieutenant-Governor's office, the Regional Secretariat and the Provincial Administration.
2. The Accountant-General's Department.
3. The Nigeria Police.
4. Public Relations.
5. Expenditure reimbursable from funds of Marketing Boards.
6. The Regional Legislature (including, in the case of the Northern Region, the adviser on Moslem law in the Northern House of Chiefs).
7. The Regional Executive.
8. Printing.
9. Charitable Grants.
10. Depreciation of Investments.

Q. 20

146. The elected members are fully conversant with their rights and privileges, and take every advantage of them. There were no changes during the year, made or proposed, in the legislatures' composition and powers. There is no executive or advisory organ peculiar to the Territory.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

147. *Local Government.* Local government in the Territory is the responsibility of native authorities, who receive guidance and advice from Administrative and Departmental officers. Local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance. Under Section five of the Ordinance the Governor may appoint as a native authority any chief or other person, any chief associated with a council, any council or any group of persons. Generally speaking where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organisation, the native authorities are the traditional executive authority, but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village the native authority system is a new construction rather than an adaptation of native machinery.

148. *Native Authorities.* The following is a list of the present native authorities in the Territory:—

1. BORNU PROVINCE, BAMA DIVISION.

The Emir of Dikwa.

2. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

The Lamido of Adamawa.

3. BENUE PROVINCE, WUKARI DIVISION, TIGON-NDORO-KENTU AREA.

Tigon.

Ndoro.

Kentu.

4. BAMENDA PROVINCE.

(i) BAMENDA DIVISION.

Bali.

South East Federation.

South West Federation.

(ii) WUM DIVISION.

North West Federation.

(iii) NKAMBE DIVISION.

Wimbu.

5. CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

(i) VICTORIA PROVINCE.

Victoria Federated.

Bakweri.

Balong.

(ii) KUMBA DIVISION.

Akwa.

Archibond.

Balue.

Balundu.

Bambuko.

Eastern Area.

Kumba Central.

Massaka.

Mbonge.

North-Western Area.

Oron-Amuto-Bateka.

(iii) MAMFE DIVISION.

Assumbo.

Bangwa.

Banyang.

Kembong.

Mbo.

Mbulu Federal.

Menka.

Mundani.

Takamanda.

Widekum.

149. In the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, where traditional authority seldom extends beyond the family or clan, legislation was passed in 1950 for establishing councils on more modern lines, aimed at giving increased responsibility to the people in their local affairs. This legislation covers that part of the Trust Territory administered with the Eastern Region, but has so far only been implemented in one or two of the more advanced provinces of Eastern Nigeria. The success of the new system of local government will depend mainly on the emergence in sufficient numbers of a responsible and well-informed literate class prepared to devote themselves to local public affairs. In the Southern Cameroons the Administration and such leaders of literate opinion as have already established themselves are making determined efforts to promote this end but, from the nature of the case, it would be unreasonable to hope for immediate and spectacular results.

150. *Establishment.* The existing native authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where chiefs, or chiefs and councils, formed the recognised authority they became the native authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in such manner as the people desired and given statutory powers as native authorities.

151. Native Authorities and Native Courts take cognisance of local law and custom. They do not interfere with them except in so far as law and custom are repugnant to natural justice, morality, and humanity, or conflict with the provisions of any Ordinance. Examples of modification of native custom are a direction by the Governor that cases of practising witchcraft shall not be tried in native courts (as the fear in which witchcraft is held and the superstition of the native judges make it unlikely that an accused would receive a fair trial) and an amendment of the Native Courts Ordinance providing that in any matter relating to the guardianship of children the interest and welfare of the child shall be the first and paramount consideration. This is to protect a child against the native custom which holds that a child is the property of the person who has paid bride price on the mother and not of the natural parents. A man, who has paid bride price on a woman who has left him to live with another man, is thus permitted by custom to claim any children who may be born to them. It is no uncommon thing for a husband to take no steps to recover his bride price so that in the course of years he may claim the offspring that the woman has had by a man with whom she may have been living for a number of years.

152. *Change and Development.* Native Authorities' legislative powers do not regulate all the customs concerning behaviour, for many of these customs deal with conditions which are passing away and will soon have ceased to exist. To codify and crystallise native law and custom would frustrate the whole object of indirect administration. A recent summary

of the object at which the Administering Authority aims was made by the Special Representative at the Sixth Session of the Trusteeship Council dealing with the 1948 Cameroons Report, and reads as follows:—

“When the policy of indirect administration is under discussion I think that confusion sometimes arises from the feeling that this system must of necessity be based upon the preservation in their ancient form of traditional political institutions. I should like to explain that this is not the way in which we look upon this matter in Nigeria and the Cameroons. The concept of indirect administration is really one with the old and tried idea that the government of the people should be for and by the people. Its essence is that, so far as is practicable, the management of local affairs should be conducted not by foreigners but by whatever persons or classes among the indigenous people naturally have authority and command confidence in them. In the early stages of development, of course, these persons will undoubtedly be the traditional leaders of indigenous society. But as this society changes its character, as it does rapidly under the impact of Western ideas, natural authority and confidence tend to move into the hands of new elements and, as we see it, powers in local administration should move in accordance with this tendency. One Governor after another in Nigeria has impressed upon the people and on the Service that the machinery of Native Administration should be constantly adapted anew to express the changing nature of indigenous society. There is therefore no inconsistency, in the conditions of today, in my advocating in the same breath the policy of indirect administration and the policy of radical reform of local government. It is a primary concern of the Administration in the Trust Territory as well as Nigeria as a whole, as the representative of Iraq has suggested, to facilitate the rise to power in local administration of the educated and progressive portion of the community, and I can assure the Council that in the Cameroons we shall press on as fast as appears practicable with the introduction of reformed local government. We believe that of modern ideas and shall at the same time be carrying out the true principles of indirect administration. I hope that the Council will reject absolutely any suggestion that the policy of indirect administration, as envisaged in the British Cameroons, is an impediment to progress.”

153. *Selection of Representatives.* The selection of representatives on the Native Authority Councils is carried out by each clan without interference by Administrative Officers, in accordance with its own procedure.

154. Existing forms of local government range from the hierarchic, which is commonest in the north, to the conciliar, which is more prevalent near the coast, but these forms merge into one another, and there is a constant tendency for the extremes to disappear: any attempt to classify and enumerate would therefore be misleading. Inasmuch as the Native Authority Ordinance sets out the functions and prescribes the duties of local government bodies it defines their relationship with the central territorial government and with the legislatures. The qualifications required of the members are simply that they should be acceptable to the people over whom the Native Authority has jurisdiction, but under the Native Authority Ordinance the Resident may remove a member, and this power is exercised in cases of misconduct or ineptitude. Since local government is founded on traditional institutions the jurisdiction of local government bodies usually conforms to tribal or similar divisions. Amalgamation occurs where it is the wish of the people concerned, and is calculated to promote efficiency.

155. Subject to the provisions of any Ordinance or other law a Native Authority may issue formal orders for any of the following purposes:—

- (a) prohibiting, restricting or regulating gambling ;
- (b) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons ;

- (c) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the cutting or destruction of trees growing on communal or native lands ;
- (d) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the migration of natives from or to the area of its authority ;
- (e) regulating child betrothals within the area of its authority and prescribing safeguards to be taken—
 - (i) when the child betrothed leaves the place in which her parents or guardian reside but does not leave the area of authority of the native authority making the order,
 - (ii) when the child betrothed leaves the area of authority of the native authority making the order,
 - (iii) when the child betrothed in some other area enters the area of the native authority making the order ;
- (f) requiring the marriage, birth or death of any persons subject to its jurisdiction to be reported to it or to such person as it may direct ;
- (g) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of livestock of any description ;
- (h) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush, and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush in contravention of any law or regulation ;
- (i) requiring any native to cultivate land to such extent and with such crops as will secure an adequate supply of food for the support of such native and of those dependent upon him ;
- (j) prohibiting, restricting or regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which the native authority, by virtue of any native law or custom for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done ;
- (k) prohibiting the hindrance or interruption of the free passage of any person transporting goods or produce along any path or road leading to any town or village ;
- (l) protecting vegetation along any road or path ;
- (m) specifying fees or charges to be paid in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any order ; and
- (n) for any other purpose, whether similar to those here enumerated or not, which may, by notice published in the Gazette, be sanctioned by the Governor, either generally or for any particular area or native authority.

A Resident may compel the making of such orders, or insist that they be cancelled once made, if he thinks it expedient for the good order and government of the neighbourhood concerned. Penalties for disobedience may not exceed a fine of £25, or 6 months' imprisonment, or both, whether the order was made by the Native Authority independently, or at the Resident's instance.

156. With the Lieutenant-Governor's consent Native Authorities may make rules :—

- (i) for the regulating, controlling or promoting of trade or industry and regulating the carrying on of any offensive trade ;
- (ii) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of native liquor ;

- (iii) for the purpose of exterminating or preventing the spread of tsetse fly ;
- (iv) prohibiting or regulating the removal from any place of African antique work of art and generally for the protection and preservation thereof ;
- (v) prohibiting or regulating the capture, killing or sale of fish or any specified kind or kinds of fish ;
- (vi) (a) prohibiting cruelty to animals or specified acts of cruelty to animals, and
(b) authorising the detention for treatment of any animal suffering from the effect of cruelty ;
- (vii) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the native authority might cause a riot or a disturbance or a breach of the peace ;
- (viii) preventing the pollution of the water in any stream, water-course or water-hole, and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course ;
- (ix) preventing the spread of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and for the care of the sick ;
- (x) requiring persons to report the presence within the area of its authority of any person who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen within or without the area of its authority ;
- (xi) declaring any area specified in any such rules to be a public burial ground, requiring the burial of all persons who die within the jurisdiction of the native authority making the rules in such burial ground, requiring the burial of a dead body within a specified period after death, and imposing on any person named in the rules the duty of causing any dead body to be buried ;
- (xii) regulating animal traffic along highways ;
- (xiii) (a) requiring bicycles and vehicles other than motor vehicles to be licensed, authorising the exaction of fees for licences issued in respect of bicycles and such vehicles, and
(b) specifying the equipment with which bicycles and such other vehicles must be fitted, and generally for regulating and controlling the riding of bicycles and the use of such other vehicles, and
(c) generally for all purposes incidental to sub-paragraph (a) and (b) ;
- (xiv) requiring people to carry lamps during such hours and within such places or areas as may be specified in the rules ;
- (xv) prohibiting or regulating the hawking of wares, or the erection of stalls on or near any street ;
- (xvi) declaring any land to be an open space and the purposes for which such space is to be used or occupied and regulating such use or occupation ;
- (xvii) (a) for the prevention of fires, and
(b) providing for the establishment of fire brigades, and
(c) prescribing the duties of the members of such brigades, and

- (d) generally in connexion with any matters relating to the extinguishing of fires and to the custody and use of appliances provided for such purpose ;
- (xviii) (a) for the licensing of buildings or other places for the performance of stage plays or the display of cinematograph films, and
 - (b) prescribing the building materials thereof and the mode of building, seating accommodation, entrances, exits and all other matters appertaining to the same, and
 - (c) prescribing against overcrowding and for the control and prevention of fire, and
 - (d) prescribing for the maintenance of good order therein and for the entry and inspection during any performance or display or at any time by any police officer or person authorised so to do ;
- (xix) (a) for the appointment, management and control of pounds, and
 - (b) prescribing the powers and duties of pound masters, and
 - (c) for the seizing and impounding of stray animals, the recovery of expenses incurred in connexion therewith, and
 - (d) for the sale of impounded animals and the disposal of the proceeds of any sale ;
- (xx) (a) regulating the repairing, improving, stopping or diverting of streets, water-courses or drains, preventing obstructions thereto, and the mode of objection to the stopping or diverting thereof, and
 - (b) regulating the construction of new streets, water-courses or street drains and building lines, and
 - (c) regulating the cutting, uprooting, topping, injuring or destroying any tree growing in any street, and
 - (d) regulating traffic in any street ;
- (xxi) with regard to public services provided by the native authority in any capacity and for the imposition of general or other rates in respect of the same ;
- (xxii) providing for the fencing of land or any particular land and for the maintenance and repair of such fences ;
- (xxiii) (a) providing for the demolition of dangerous buildings, and
 - (b) enabling some person or persons to carry out such demolition at the expense of the owner in default of the owner so doing, to remove and sell the materials of any building so demolished, and
 - (c) regulating the procedure by which such expenses may be recovered ;
- (xxiv) prohibiting, restricting and regulating the keeping of livestock of any description and for the prevention of and payment of compensation for damage done by straying animals ;
- (xxv) regulating and controlling whether by prohibition or otherwise of the borrowing and lending of money or money's worth secured either wholly or in part on standing crops ;
- (xxvi) providing for the peace, good order and welfare of the persons within the area of its authority ;

(xxvii) relating to the use and alienation whether upon devolution by will or otherwise of any description whatever of interests in land within the area of jurisdiction of the native authority and without derogation from the generality of these provisions specially in respect of any or all of the following matters:—

- (a) the control of any or all powers of alienation of land or of any interest therein to strangers or to persons other than strangers,
- (b) the control and use of communal land and of family land either generally or specifically and with special reference to the cultivation thereof and the type of crops which may be grown thereon,
- (c) the control of mortgaging with special reference to the approval of the mortgagee and the use to which the land may be put when mortgaged,
- (d) making the purchaser at any sale, whether such sale is by order of any court whatsoever or not, subject to the approval of the native authority or of a specified individual or individuals and providing, in the case of a sale by a court, that the land shall again be sold if the vendor is not approved under the rules,
- (e) for the recording or filing of documents relating to the alienation of land or interest therein,
- (f) for the control either generally or specifically of the size or extent of communal land or family land over which any individual or group of persons may exercise rights or be permitted to exercise rights, and
- (g) the regulating of the allocation of communal land or family land and specifying the person or persons who may allocate such communal land subject to such special or general directions as the native authority may require.

(xxviii) providing for—

- (a) the control of the siting of advertisements and of hoardings or other structures designed for the display of advertisements ;
- (b) the removal of any advertisement the siting of which does not conform to any rule made under sub-paragraph (a) ; and
- (c) applying the provisions of paragraph (xxiii) to any hoarding or other structure designed or used for the display of advertisements which is so sited as to conduce to the danger of road-users or other members of the public.

(xxix) specifying fees or charges in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any rule ; and

- (xxx) (a) imposing as penalties for the breach of any rule, a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both such fine and imprisonment
- (b) providing for the service of notice upon any person who has committed or is committing an offence against or breach of native authority rules, requiring such person to take such action in relation to the offence or breach as may be specified in the notice and in default of compliance with such notice enabling the native authority concerned itself to take the necessary action and recover the expenses of so doing and for regulating the procedure therefor ;

- (c) providing for the disposal whether by way of forfeiture or otherwise of any property, article or thing in respect of which an offence has been committed or which has been used for the commission of an offence.

(xxxi) for the imposition of a rate (to be known as an Education Rate) the proceeds whereof shall be paid to the Native Authority, provided that where under the provisions of section 26 of the Education Ordinance, 1948, a Local Education Authority has been established for the area of jurisdiction of the Native Authority, the imposition of such rate and the expenditure of the proceeds thereof shall be subject to the approval of such Local Education Authority.

157. As regards events during the year, in the Mamfe Division the Nchemti Native Authority was stillborn, owing to disputes among the Native Authorities which had federated to form it, and the Nchemti Native Treasury was abolished. There came into being the Bangwa and Mundani Native Authorities, with a joint treasury, situated for the moment at Mamfe, and the Banyang, Mbo, and Mamfe Town Native Authorities, with a joint treasury at Bakebe. There are joint committees to administer the services provided by Native Authorities with a joint treasury; these committees have made a promising start, and they are valuable for the experience which members of the Native Authorities gain from them in financial responsibility.

158. In the Kumba Division there is a body known as the Divisional Conference of Native Authorities, which meets quarterly; it consists of representatives from all the Native Authorities in the Division, and it has set up committees, to consider finance, new appointments, and the award of scholarships. The troublesome frontier town of Tombel, with its heterogeneous population, has established a town council on Native Authority lines, and a committee to superintend the affairs of the thriving local market.

159. For some time past the Native Authorities of the Victoria Division have not functioned satisfactorily. The root of their difficulties is that the Cameroons Development Corporation employs the bulk of the population, which therefore naturally looks to the Corporation for its amenities, and takes little interest in affairs outside the plantation communities. An effort to infuse new life into the local government of the Division has been launched successfully with the reform of the Tiko Native Authority.

160. Tiko has a very large stranger population, which before the reform was not represented in the Native Authority. Local inhabitants still predominate in the latter, but there are members from every one of the larger stranger communities, under a system agreed after lengthy discussions with all concerned. The members of the new council were elected, and there was an encouragingly heavy poll. The Council has set about its work with more enthusiasm than skill, but experience will redress the balance. It is proposed that the other Native Authorities of the Division shall undergo similar processes as soon as possible.

161. In the Bamenda Division the membership of most of the Native Authorities changed, due to elections held by local councils, with the assistance of Administrative Officers. There are now more literate members than there were, but on the whole the people still incline to those vested with traditional authority. The South East and Wimbundu Native Authorities have achieved progress, but the South West Native Authority disgraced itself by its failure to prevent or to control the Widekum clans' attack on the Balis.

162. Apart from the death of the Emir of Dikwa, already mentioned, the Emirate suffered a heavy loss in the death of his principal adviser, the Waziri. His post will not be filled. The Chief Alkali has become Senior Councillor.

A new post of Administrative Secretary has been created, and the holder has been appointed to the Emir's council. The legal member of the Council was dismissed in October, and replaced in December.

163. The absence of two other members of the Emir's Council—the District Head of Bama at frequent meetings of the Legislature and the Native Treasurer on a two months' visit to England under the auspices of the British Council—has sadly depleted the Council and progress has been less rapid than had been expected. It is now quickening, however.

164. A thorough overhaul of village organisation began during the year and will be completed shortly. The aim of this reorganisation is to eliminate a number of redundant minor office-holders, reduce the size of village groups to manageable proportions, and strengthen the authority of Village Heads. At the same time the formation of Village Councils has proceeded throughout the Emirate. Members are elected by popular vote. The Village Head is Chairman and the Village Scribe Secretary.

165. As soon as Village Councils have been formed the membership of District Councils will be revised. Members will be elected by and from Village Councils apart from the District Head who will be Chairman. The District Scribe will be Secretary. Provision will be made for co-opting members whose advice the Councils desire.

166. The Advisory, formerly called Outer, Council has also been reconstituted. It will in future be composed of members elected by and from District Councils, ex-officio members, that is, Heads of Native Administration Departments and District Heads, and members nominated by the Native Authority on the advice of his Council to represent special interests, for example, cattle-trading. Elected members will be in the majority. The Council will number between 40 and 50.

167. The desire of the Native Authority to decentralize authority is manifested by the creation of more committees during the course of the year. There are now five: Education, Health, Finance, Works and Disciplinary. A member of the Native Authority is Chairman of each and the head of a department sits on the committee concerned with his department. Broadly speaking, the committees deal with policy, not day to day administration.

168. Mukkadam Mastapha, District Head of Gulumba, was dismissed in June for malpractice and replaced by Abba Yarema, a well educated man and the son of a former Emir of Dikwa. Kaigamma Mastafa, District Head of Ngala, was suspended at the end of November, pending investigation into accusations of criminal offences.

169. The problem of highway robbery, which appears to be on the increase, engaged the attention of the local authority throughout the year, and was the subject of a petition to the Visiting Mission. The District Head of Woloji has succeeded, by constant touring and following up reports of highway robbery immediately, in freeing his district from it, and it is hoped that others will follow his example.

170. The proposals and recommendations on local government put forward last year by a special committee of representatives from the Northern House of Chiefs and House of Assembly have been discussed by the Adamawa Native Authority and several have been implemented. The most important outcome has been the expansion of the Lamido's Council, which has had its membership broadened twice during the year. Appointments have been made from both the Northern and Southern areas which are now represented by Lamdo Mubi, Tafida District Head Cubunawa and Ardo Sugu. The Manager

of the Native Administration Schools and the Native Administration Supervisor of Agriculture, both members of the House of Assembly, have also been appointed to the Lamido's Advisory Council, and the inclusion of the District Heads of three predominantly pagan areas means that the major non-Fulani groups are represented. It is important to emphasize the distinct severance of an oligarchic tradition which these measures constitute, a break-away potentially very significant in a heterogeneous Emirate such as Adamawa.

171. Steps are also being taken to constitute an Outer Council in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. Members of this Council will be elected by District Councils. This body will be advisory to the Native Authority, considering resolutions emanating from District Councils and the rules and orders to be enacted by the Native Authority, and scrutinising the Native Treasury estimates and development plans. District Councils, too, are being reorganised on a more representative basis. As they increase in competence, a certain degree of financial autonomy is envisaged, whereby a Council prepares its annual estimate of expenditure on local, as opposed to central, services, and may raise additional revenue in the form of rates to meet any excess expenditure desired over and above its original revenue allocation from the centre. The Mubi Town Council thrives and now boasts an unofficial majority. The Emirate Finance Committee, with members drawn from Trust Territory, this year originated increased rates of direct taxation which were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and once again formulated the Native Treasury Estimates for the coming financial year.

172. The Governing Body of the Middle School has a wide membership, including two members from Trust Territory, and another Provincial Committee, to plan the Adult Literacy Campaign, is in embryo.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

Q. 22

173. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, vests in the Governor the power to appoint, transfer, promote, dismiss, and exercise other disciplinary control over public officers. The answer to question 14 explains the organisation of the Civil Service. Every year in the statistical appendix to these reports there is a table showing the nationalities of its members. The Territory is, of course, staffed by the Nigerian Civil Service, and the Nigerian Government's policy is to recruit that service overseas as little as possible, consistent with efficiency. The aim is by this means to fit the inhabitants of the country for administrative responsibility. Every grade in the service is open to inhabitants of the Territory, if they possess the necessary qualifications and qualities of character. Methods of recruitment and training vary according to the branch and grade; for instance, as far as Administrative Officers and the Police Force are concerned, they are as already outlined (in the answers to questions 12 and 18). The second University training course mentioned in the answer to question 18 is not for Administrative Officers only: many from other departments have undergone it, including officers locally recruited.

174. Administrative and Police Officers, and those of certain other departments, are required to pass examinations in local languages before having their appointments confirmed; officers of the two departments specified must also pass examinations in law. Generally, recruits throughout the service

must be able to speak English ; for the lowest grades a rudimentary knowledge of the language is enough, and it is not necessary to be literate, but for the most part a reasonable standard of general education is required. The Commissioner of the Cameroons has ordered that members of the Service in responsible positions must be acquainted with the transactions of the United Nations which affect the Territory, and he sees to it that they have access to all available literature on the subject.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

175. The answer to question 11 gives particulars of suffrage in the Territory, shows the qualifications required of electors, and describes the methods of registration, nomination, and balloting. All adult males are liable to pay tax, and so eligible to vote. All women are competent to pay tax, but they are not obliged to do so and if they do not pay they may not vote ; in practice, none of them pay. The number of persons entitled to vote varies from year to year, and before an election the lists are revised ; those who live in one place but are natives of another then have to choose which place they will vote in. Primary election records are destroyed after six months, but there is an account of the last elections in paragraphs 166 to 177 of the report for 1951, showing to what extent the public at large took an active interest in them. Figures of how many actually voted would be misleading, because of uncontested elections, and because the more unsophisticated communities are apt to hold their elections privately beforehand, producing to the electoral officer the candidate whom they have chosen, with perhaps one or two others who insist on a formal contest, although they know that they cannot win it. Q. 23

176. A candidate represents a community as a whole, and politics as such do not influence the voters greatly. Opposition from another community is usually inspired by a dispute over land, by some ancestral rivalry, or by a feeling that the first community has been unduly favoured as regards public amenities. Candidates seek support by appealing to community spirit, and by enlarging on the benefits which will ensue from electing them. Corrupt methods, unfortunately, are not unknown, but will only disappear when public opinion turns decisively against them.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

177. In the Northern part of the Territory there is as yet little interest in political parties. The tendency of the literate element is to support the Northern Nigerian organisation known as the Northern People's Congress, whose aims are the achievement of a larger measure of autonomy for the Northern Region, Dominion status for Nigeria as a whole, local government reform and general social progress. The people of the Southern part of the Territory are much more politically conscious. Nearly every clan has its "Improvement Union", consisting of literate young men, aiming at encouraging a progressive outlook in the Native Authority Council. Most of these Unions have been represented in the Cameroons National Federation, which has been a useful organ of public opinion, but during the year was declining in influence in face of the rise of a rival body, the Kamerun United National Congress, which has connections with the Union des Populations Camerounaises in the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. The Kamerun United National Congress aims at achieving Regional status within Nigeria for the Cameroons under British Administration, with the Q. 24

ultimate objective of re-union with the Cameroons under French Administration. During 1952 the only Nigerian political party with any influence in the Southern Cameroons was the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the majority party in the Eastern Region House of Assembly. Throughout the year the Southern Cameroons representatives in the Eastern House of Assembly maintained a connection with this party, but it seemed increasingly that the association was of the nature of a marriage of convenience.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

Qs. 25, 26 178. The answer to question 14 gives some account of the Territory's judicial organisation. The Supreme Court of Nigeria is a superior court of record and possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. The court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all matters both civil and criminal. Except in so far as the Governor may by Order in Council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the Supreme Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to the title to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. Subject to the terms of the Supreme Court Ordinance and of any other Ordinance, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing in the Supreme Court Ordinance deprives the Supreme Court of the right to enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of any existing native law or custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract or from the nature of the transactions, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transactions should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transactions are transactions unknown to native law and custom. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the decision of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters.

179. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor by letters patent under the public seal of the Colony in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from Her Majesty and they hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. No person may be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is qualified to practise as an advocate in a court in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, having unlimited jurisdiction either in civil or criminal matters, and has practised as an advocate or solicitor in such a court for not less than five years or has been a member of the Colonial Legal Service for not less than five years. In the cadre of seventeen Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court four are Africans. A judicial officer has absolute protection as regards acts performed in his judicial capacity.

180. The Governor may appoint any fit and proper person to be a Magistrate. It is usual for a Magistrate of the first grade, which is a full-time appointment in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practise as an advocate. Administrative Officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the second and third grades for areas not readily accessible to First Grade Magistrates or for which First Grade Magistrates are not available. Of the forty-two First Grade Magistrates in Nigeria and the Cameroons, some of whom are temporary, over two-thirds are Africans. In criminal cases a magistrate of the first grade has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with committing an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £200 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by both.

181. Magistrates of the second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to magistrates of the first grade save that:—

- (i) in civil cases such jurisdiction in causes where the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be limited to causes in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £100 in the case of a magistrate of the second grade and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the third grade, and
- (ii) in criminal cases save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £100 and one year in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 and three months in the case of a magistrate of the third grade.

182. A magistrate hears and determines appeals from native courts within his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance under which such native courts are constituted.

183. There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the Supreme Court or the Magistrates' Courts. The official language of the Courts is English. Witnesses and defendants may, and often do, give their evidence in African dialects which are translated into English by official interpreters. The most important qualifications for an interpreter are integrity and linguistic ability. If in addition he has had a good general education he gets a higher salary, assuming that he belongs to the regular establishment, but because of the great diversity of languages members of the staff who are not employed specifically as interpreters have commonly to act as such; and a court may swear any suitable person to interpret.

184. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Magisterial District. This is staffed by two Grade I Magistrates, one at Jos and one at Makurdi who divide the area between them. They deal with a comparatively small number of cases mainly concerning non-Moslems. Most cases come before the native courts. Several of the Moslem Courts possess very considerable powers.

185. During the year under review there was created a new grade, of Chief Magistrate. The Chief Magistrate is in administrative charge of the Courts of a number of magisterial districts, and is responsible for seeing that they function expeditiously. His jurisdiction extends to all personal suits where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £500, all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £500, and in criminal cases to a sentence of not more than 5 years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding £500, or both, if the law permits.

186. A Chief Magistrate is stationed at Buea, with administrative responsibility for the Magistrates' Courts in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces. There is also a Magistrate, with extended powers, at Bamenda, and he has been provided with a new court house there. He holds court also at Mamfe, Bansa, Wum and Nkambe. The Chief Magistrate sits at Buea, Victoria and Kumba.

187. A native court consists of Head Chiefs or a Head Chief, or any other person or persons or a combination of any such authorities sitting with or without assessors, or, in the Northern Provinces only, an Alkali with or without assessors, called an Alkali's Court. (That is the general rule, but there are modifications. In 1949 for instance on the retirement of the Alkali of Toungo, Adamawa, who had rendered notable service since his appointment by the Germans in 1913, steps were taken to reconstitute the Toungo court with responsible representatives of the local community which is predominantly non-Moslem). Subject to the confirmation of the Lieut.-Governor a Resident may at any time suspend, cancel or vary any warrant establishing a native court or defining the limits within which the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised. A Resident may also dismiss or suspend any member of a native court who shall appear to have abused his power or to be unworthy or incapable of exercising the same justly.

188. Civil and criminal cases in the Trust Territory are tried in the Supreme Court by a judge alone. In any case or matter before the Supreme Court the Court may, if it thinks it expedient to do so, call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified and try and hear the case or matter wholly or partially with their assistance. The ascertainment of fact is by oral and documentary evidence in accordance with the Evidence Ordinance, which is based on the English law of evidence. In native courts the court members authorised by warrant to try cases ascertain the facts by oral evidence. Documentary evidence is also, on occasion, admitted but judicial proceedings in or before a native court are specifically excluded from the provisions of the Evidence Ordinance unless the Governor-in-Council by Order-in-Council confers upon any or all native courts jurisdiction to enforce any or all of the provisions of the Ordinance. Nothing in the Supreme Court or Magistrates' Courts Ordinance deprives these Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of, any existing native law or custom.

189. A native court administers the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the court so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with any provisions of any Ordinance, the provisions of any Ordinance which the Court may be authorised to enforce by an order made by the Governor-in-Council, and the provisions of all rules or orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. For offences against any native law or custom a native court may up to the maximum authorised by its warrant impose a fine or may inflict any punishment authorised by native law or custom, provided it does not involve mutilation or torture, and is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity. Practice and procedure are regulated in accordance with native law and custom. In the Southern Cameroons evidence is given in African dialects but notes of evidence are recorded by the Clerk of the Court in English. No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a native court. Every Resident and District Officer has at all times access to all native courts in his Province or Division. He may:

- (i) review any of the proceedings (except a sentence of death) of such native court, whether civil or criminal, and may make such order or pass such sentence therein as the native court could itself have made or passed ;

- (ii) set aside the conviction and sentence or judgment or other order of the native court and order any case to be retried either before the same native court or before any other native court of competent jurisdiction or before the Supreme Court or before any Magistrates' Court ;
- (iii) order the transfer of any cause or matter either before trial or at any stage of the proceedings to another native court or to a Magistrates' Court or to the Supreme Court. Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of a native court of first instance may appeal to a Native Court of Appeal or to a Magistrates' Court or to the District Officer in accordance with the channel of appeal entered on the warrant of a particular native court.

190. Fees in the Supreme Court are set out in Part I of the second schedule to the Supreme Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1948. Part I of the schedule to the Magistrates' Courts Rules, 1948, gives the fees in the Magistrates' Courts, and the second and fourth schedules to the Magistrates' Courts (Appeals) Rules (in Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria) the fees for appeals from a Magistrates' Court. Fees in the West African Court of Appeal are shown in Appendix B to the West African Court of Appeal Rules, 1950. Native Court fees are prescribed in the Court warrants.

191. There are no special arrangements for legal aid to needy persons.

192. As regards penalties the law does not distinguish between sections Q. 27 of the population. The criminal law generally is set forth in the Nigerian Criminal Code, but many other Ordinances carry penalties with them, which the Ordinances themselves define ; electoral offences. for instance, entail liability to fine and imprisonment, which is prescribed in the electoral regulations, there are penalties under the Immigration Ordinance for entering the country illegally, and so forth.

193. Hanging is the recognised penalty for murder, although the Governor not infrequently exercises his power of reprieve. Executions take place inside a prison, on up to date, enclosed gallows. There is provision in the law for corporal punishment, but the warrants of all Native Courts have been endorsed so as to abolish their power to award it, except for offences by juveniles. It is administered on enclosed premises, after medical examination, with a light cane, and no more than twelve strokes are allowed.

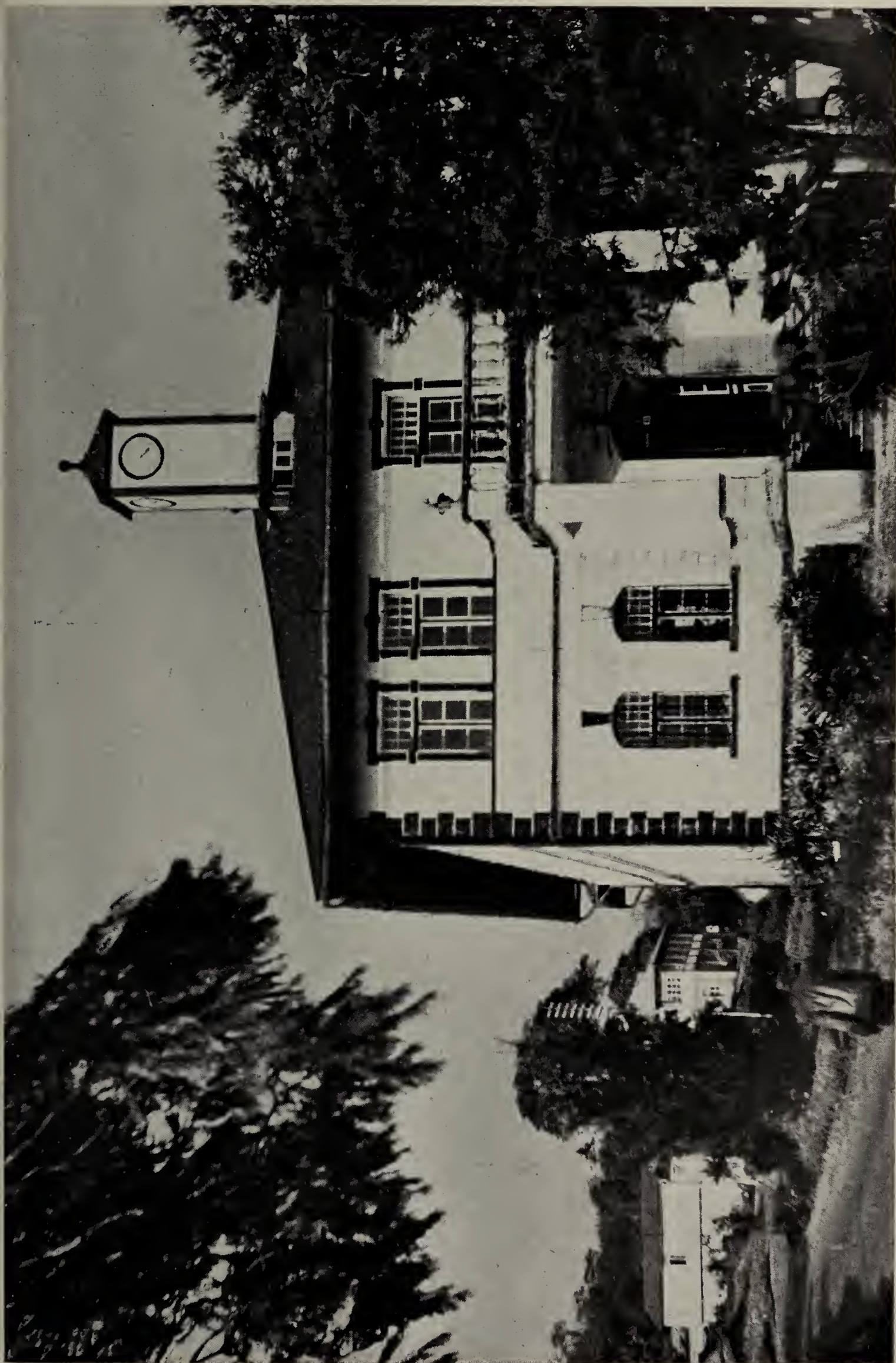
194. A court may recommend to the Governor in Council that a person be deported from one part of Nigeria to another if that person has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine, and it seems that deportation would be in the interests of peace, order, and good government, similarly if a person is likely to commit or procure a breach of the peace, and fails to give security for good behaviour. The same applies to people who seek to excite enmity against the Queen, and to anyone intriguing against constituted power and authority in Nigeria. The Governor in Council may decline to act on the Court's recommendation, and a person who is not a native of Nigeria may choose to leave the country, rather than be deported to a place in it. If a person enters the country illegally he or she may be deported from it under an order by the Governor in Council. If the Governor considers that a former district or village headman, or a member of a Native Court, ought in the interests of public order to leave the neighbourhood where he used to exercise authority, the Governor may cause him to do so.

195. There is a system of probation, but it is applicable chiefly to the large Nigerian towns. There is no Probation Officer in the Territory.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28

196. Chapter 7 deals with the Territory's legal, as well as with its judicial, system. Native law and custom have neither been recorded nor codified; they vary substantially from tribe to tribe, and even without a tribe there is apt to be agreement only on broad principles, partly because law and custom are changing with contemporary circumstances. A Native Authority may and, if the Governor requires, must record in writing what in its opinion native law and custom on any point are within its jurisdiction, and if the Governor is satisfied that such a declaration is correct it becomes effective within the jurisdiction of the Native Authority which made it. Similarly a Native Authority may recommend to the Governor that native law and custom in any particular be amended within its jurisdiction, and the Governor approves the amendment if he is satisfied that it is expedient, not repugnant to justice, equity, or good conscience, and not in conflict with any Ordinance.



The Administrative Headquarters of the Southern Cameroons at BUEA



The ALKALI, BAMA, Northern Cameroons in his Court. A policeman of the DIKWA Native Authority is in attendance



Nurses with an ambulance typical of those serving VICTORIA Division



A newly rebuilt bridge on the MAMFE-BAMENDA road



The new MBU bridge on the MAMFE-DCHANG Road

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

197. By virtue of the administrative union between it and Nigeria the Territory has no independent budget. The basic laws governing the main Nigerian, and Eastern Regional, budgets are the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, and the Nigeria (Revenue Allocation) Order in Council, 1951. The basic law for Native Administration budgets is the Native Authority Ordinance. Control of public finance is exercised in part through the Nigerian budget, and in part through the budgets of the Northern and Eastern Regions. The 1951 Constitution increased the Region's financial autonomy considerably. Paragraph 145 of this report shows what powers their legislatures have, and they are statutorily entitled to a share of Nigerian revenue. Q. 29, 30

198. Each Region gets all revenues which have their source in any law passed by the Regional Legislature, together with revenues specifically assigned to it by the Revenue Allocation Order in Council. The Order in Council lays down that:—

- (a) Pending replacement of the present import duty on motor spirit by a Regional sales tax, revenue derived therefrom shall be allocated to the Regions in proportion to their consumption of motor spirit ;
- (b) One-half of the revenue from taxes imposed by the Government of Nigeria on tobacco and cigarettes shall be allocated to the Regions in proportion to their tobacco and cigarette consumption ;
- (c) An annual grant shall be made from Nigerian Government revenues to each Region in proportion to the number of its inhabitants ;
- (d) Annual grants shall be made to the Regions in reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by them on the Nigeria Police and on Educational Grants-in-aid (other than special purposes grants) and in partial reimbursement of their expenditure on Native Administration Police ;
- (e) A “once for all” grant of the order of £2,000,000 shall be made to the Northern Region, with a view to remedying the serious under-equipment of that Region in respect of public works and public buildings ;
- (f) Special grants may be made to the Regions, for a period not exceeding three years, in respect of the cost of providing services previously provided by the Government of Nigeria. For the present these grants form the bulk of Regional revenues, and will continue to do so until development allows the Regional Legislatures to make fuller use of their powers to impose taxes.

199. Revenue and expenditure attributable to the Cameroons thus appear in three separate Budgets. The Nigerian Government Budget includes provision for expenditure incurred by Departments, and on services, which under the new Constitution remain in Central Government control ; the Northern and Eastern Regional Budgets provide for the Regionalised Departments and services in that part of the Cameroons which each Region administers.

200. The Nigerian budget is prepared in the following manner and procedure in the Regions is the same. About six months before the opening of a new financial year, revenue-earning departments and revenue collectors are required to submit to the Financial Secretary to the Government their estimates of collections in the forthcoming year. These figures are collated and checked in the Financial Secretary's Office as the basis of the revenue estimates. Similarly all departments of Government are required to submit to the Financial Secretary, through the Minister responsible for matters dealt with by that Department, their proposals for expenditure on services and control of which is, under the new Constitution, retained by the Central Government, with particular reference to extensions of services, and new services in excess of those approved by the House of Representatives for the current year. These Estimates are collated in the Financial Secretary's office and submitted to the Council of Ministers.

201. The Council of Ministers considers the estimates of all Departments and gives approval for the "Draft Estimates of the Government of Nigeria" to be submitted to the House of Representatives at its budget session. Save in so far as they entail new taxation, the revenue estimates do not require specific legal sanction, the authority for the continued imposition of current taxes, duties and fees being included in the laws, regulations and administrative orders of the Government. On the other hand there can, apart from statutory grants to the Regions, be no expenditure at all that is not sanctioned by the House of Representatives in an Appropriation Ordinance. The Debate on the budget precedes the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, and this debate gives members of the House an opportunity to comment on all points of principle affecting the public services, whether administrative, executive, financial or economic.

202. Thereafter the Bill is considered in detail in a Committee of the whole House known as the Committee of Supply. Each Minister is responsible for speaking on Heads of the Estimates of Departments dealing with matters within his portfolio, and for supplying such information as may be required by Members of the Committee. The report of the Committee of Supply is submitted to the House, and the Bill as amended in Committee is then read a third time.

203. A Standing Committee of the House of Representatives meets regularly to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the estimates, the need for which was unforeseen at the time of their preparation, and which cannot be deferred without detriment to the public service. The final accounts are examined in due course by the House's Public Accounts Committee.

204. Although there is no separate budget for the Trust Territory, the Nigerian Government has estimates worked out every year of revenue and expenditure attributable to the Cameroons. Greater Regional autonomy has complicated this statistical exercise, but the Nigerian Government has undertaken that any excess of attributable revenue over attributable expenditure shall be spent in the Territory. It pays any such excess into what

is called the Cameroons Development Fund, and money in the fund is spent on development within the Territory, after the Commissioner of the Cameroons has consulted the Cameroons representatives in the legislatures as to its disposal.

205. Native Administration estimates are drawn up in draft for each native treasury by the District Officer and Native Administration in collaboration and discussed by him with the Native Authority or Authorities concerned. The draft is then sent to the Chief Commissioner through the Resident for approval. Responsibility for the framing of their estimates will be vested in the Finance Committees appointed by the Native Authorities, so soon as they have reached the stage when they can undertake it.

206. Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the District Officer. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought to account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

207. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Receipts are issued for all revenue. In the case of tax each individual taxpayer is given a receipt by the Treasurer. Native Court fees and fines are received by the clerk of the Native Court who keeps his own cash book, and issues individual receipts to the payers. The cash book is checked with the counterfoils, with the scale of fees (in the case of fees) and with the court orders (in the case of fines) at the end of each month by the native treasurer, who gives the court clerk a receipt for the total. Other revenue such as forestry fees, market fees, dog licence fees, etc., are similarly checked monthly with the counterfoils and cash books.

208. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the District Officer. A Supervisor of Native Treasuries, paid by the Native Authorities, assists the District Officer by checking all Native Treasury and Native Court accounts, and all revenue-earning receipt books.

209. Part IV of the Statistical Appendix supplies the answers to questions Q. 31, 32 31 and 32.

210. Because of the administrative union with Nigeria the Territory has Q. 33, 34 no independent public debt, and the Administering Authority makes no grants or loans directly to it; nor does the Administering Authority assist it directly in any other way: but it receives its share of the United Kingdom's assistance to Nigeria, as shown by the figures in Table 17 of the report for 1951. As stated in paragraph 268 of the 1951 report, the Nigerian Government, over the financial year 1947-48, spent £240,000 more in the Cameroons than it derived in revenue from the Territory, and in the ensuing financial year revenue was £128,000 less than expenditure. There is no question of the Territory's repaying any of the sums which it has received.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

211. Direct taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Q. 35 Ordinance (Cap. 54, Laws of Nigeria) and the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92). Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with natives of Nigeria other than in the township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance; the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies

of persons, companies and natives within the township of Lagos. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by Administrative Officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income. The main indirect taxes are export and import duties imposed by the Central Legislature of Nigeria, excise duties and licences. Foreign individuals and companies are subject to the same taxes as apply to other inhabitants of the Territory.

212. The principles underlying the imposition of direct taxation on indigenous inhabitants of the Territory are in accordance with the policy laid down by the late Lord Lugard. The dominating principle of Lord Lugard's conception of administration was the recognition and support of traditional African authorities. The immediate financial problem which presented itself to him was the provision of a revenue which, being collected through the medium of the traditional authorities and in accordance with native custom, could be shared with them. There was already in existence in Northern Nigeria at the time of its pacification an organised and complicated revenue system to which the people had long been accustomed. This system, simplified and cleansed of a bewildering multiplicity of taxes and numerous abuses was retained by him with the fundamental difference that the tax was levied by the Government and not by the traditional authority. Lord Lugard laid down that the revenue of a Native Administration consisted, not of an arbitrary sum fixed by the Government, but of a fixed proportion of the statutory general and direct tax collected by its agency, together with fees and fines from native courts, market dues and similar receipts. This policy was extended to areas where there were no traditional rulers and where direct taxation was an innovation, as it was manifest that no progress could be made in educating tribes in these areas in the art of self-government unless funds, in the shape of direct taxation, to establish native administrations and to develop native treasuries were forthcoming. It was also considered that the responsibilities of the native authorities in the task of computing the assessment of tax in co-operation with the Resident constituted a valuable part of their training and development.

213. This tax assessed upon the ascertained annual income of a native community or native is the only one levied under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, and no other land or house taxes are imposed. One only of the old Moslem taxes still retains its separate identity. This is "jangali", which is a capitation tax on cattle belonging to nomad herdsmen, being thus, in effect, a rough income tax. The methods of tax assessment in the different parts of the Territory vary slightly and the following paragraphs give further details.

214. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Region of Nigeria the principle of the tax system in most general use is that of a locally distributed income tax. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative Officers prepare from time to time detailed assessment reports based on a close investigation of selected areas in respect of the average yield per acre cultivated, market price of produce, annual value of livestock and earning capacity of tradesmen and craftsmen. A total income for the unit is computed from these statistics and a certain percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent.) is fixed as the total tax payable by a unit. The village head is informed of the total tax assessment of his area, and apportions it in consultation with his Council of elders in accordance with the ability to pay

of individual tax-payers. In some backward areas where the village headman is not equal to the responsible task of apportioning a total between individual tax-payers, and where the differences in individual wealth are small, the total tax assessment of the village is divided by the number of tax-payers and what is, in effect, a poll tax is paid by every tax-payer.

215. Employees of Government, of native authorities and commercial firms who have definitely ascertainable incomes are assessed individually on their incomes. Where such persons have sources of income other than their salaries they may also be required to pay tax under the method described as locally distributed income tax in respect of that part of their income. A number of wealthy traders are excluded from the ordinary census made for the purpose of assessing tax. Examination is made of the wealth of these individuals from year to year, and their tax is individually assessed.

216. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, which are administered with the Eastern Region of Nigeria, there are no community assessments, and tax is paid individually, although among the peasant communities, where there is little variation in wealth, it is usually paid at a flat rate within particular areas. Jangali is paid in Bamenda Province. These are the only methods in the South by which the Direct Taxation Ordinance is now applied. The principle of direct taxation which had been introduced by the German Government was continued under the British administration, although at that time there was no direct taxation in the adjacent Provinces of South-Eastern Nigeria. In the early years, methods of assessment were coloured by experience gained in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. Since direct taxation was introduced into the Eastern Provinces in 1928, procedure in the Cameroons Province has come more and more into line with Eastern Province methods, and the system of lump sum assessment has gradually given way to that of a flat rate which appears to be considered preferable by the people themselves, and is paid by the vast majority of tax-payers. There are individual assessments for the wealthier Africans. In making individual assessments in respect of the latter, the general practice is for assessment committees of the native authorities to furnish to the District Officer a list of persons whom they consider to be in receipt of incomes on which tax at the approved rate would exceed the flat rate, and to indicate the amount that they consider it would be equitable for these persons to pay. Only in rare cases has it become the practice to call for written returns of income, and the ascertainment of income and assessment proceed in accordance with such methods as commend themselves to the tax collection authorities or their assessment committees.

217. The rate of tax varies in different districts of the territory; the rates are set out in the Statistical Appendix. Taxes are collected in cash, and cannot be paid in kind or commuted for labour or other types of service. Any person who without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person charged, refuses or neglects to pay any tax payable by him under the Ordinance, is liable to a fine of £100 or to imprisonment for one year, or both. Compulsory labour is not exacted in default of the payment of taxes, nor may land be foreclosed. There is provision whereby the old, the infirm, and the very poor may be, and are, exempt from taxation, wholly, or in part. The very great majority of prosecutions for offences against the Direct Taxation Ordinance are tried in the native courts. During 1951 there were 256 prosecutions in the Victoria Division of Cameroons Province resulting in the imposition of fines ranging from 5s. to 40s.

218. The policy in accordance with which native authorities retain much the greater portion of direct tax has already been discussed. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each tax-payer an amount is fixed by law as a

capitation payment to Government regional funds, uniform throughout particular areas. The rates of capitation tax paid to regional funds throughout the different areas of the Trust Territory are 1s. per adult male taxpayer in Dikwa division and those portions of the territory administered as part of Adamawa Province, 9d. per adult male taxpayer for that part of the territory administered with Benue Province, 5d. per adult male taxpayer in Bamenda Province, and 3d. per adult male taxpayer in the Cameroons Province. These rates, as will be seen from the taxation tables in the Statistical Appendix represent some $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 10 per cent. of the tax payable by adult males.

219. The Nigerian Inland Revenue Department is responsible for the administration of the Income Tax Ordinance under which persons defined as “non-natives” deriving their incomes from, or receiving their incomes in, the Cameroons are subject to Income Tax. The Department administers the taxation affairs both of individual “non-natives” resident in the Cameroons and of companies of the Cameroons Development Corporation which have their headquarters in the Cameroons or otherwise operate there.

220. The rates of tax were not altered during the year and remain as follows:—

(a) *Individuals.*

Either (i) At a minimum rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on total income (i.e., before the granting of personal reliefs);

Or (ii) On a graduated scale ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the first £200 of chargeable income (i.e. after the granting of personal reliefs) to 15s. 0d. in the £ on chargeable income in excess of £10,000 whichever of (i) or (ii) results in the higher figure.

(b) *Companies and the Cameroons Development Corporation.* At a standard rate of 9s. 0d. in the £ on total income.

221. Tax may be paid by two equal instalments as a general rule. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby certain employees may pay their tax in monthly instalments by the use of monthly bankers orders; these arrangements have been extended to the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation. It is a criminal offence to default in the payment of income tax. Among persons assessed on an income of not more than £150 there is a final right of appeal to the Commissioner of Income Tax; other persons may appeal to an independent Board of Commissioners or to the Supreme Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal. Foreign individuals or companies are not subject to tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the administering authority.

222. There are no dividend taxes, hut taxes, or land taxes. The Income Tax Ordinance sets out, in detail and at considerable length, the principles governing allowances, exemptions, and deductions. There are Double Income Tax Conventions with the United Kingdom, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and New Zealand. In addition, section 32 of the Income Tax Ordinance reads as follows:—

“32.—(1) If any person resident in Nigeria who has paid, by deduction or otherwise, or is liable to pay, tax under this Ordinance for any year of assessment on any part of his income, proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has paid, by deduction or otherwise, or is liable to pay, Empire income tax for that year in respect

of the same part of his income, he shall be entitled to relief from tax in Nigeria paid or payable by him on that part of his income at a rate thereon to be determined as follows:—

- (a) if the Empire rate of tax does not exceed one-half of the rate of tax appropriate to his case under this Ordinance in Nigeria the rate at which relief is to be given shall be the Empire rate of tax ;
- (b) in any other case the rate at which relief is to be given shall be half the rate of tax appropriate to his case under this Ordinance.

(2) If any person not resident in Nigeria who has paid, by deduction or otherwise, or is liable to pay, tax under this Ordinance for any year of assessment on any part of his income proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has paid, by deduction or otherwise, or is liable to pay Empire income tax for that year of assessment in respect of the same part of his income, he shall be entitled to relief from tax paid or payable by him under this Ordinance on that part of his income at a rate thereon to be determined as follows:—

- (a) if the Empire rate of tax appropriate to his case does not exceed the rate of tax appropriate to his case under this Ordinance, the rate at which relief is to be given shall be one-half of the Empire rate of tax ;
- (b) if the Empire rate of tax appropriate to his case exceeds the rate of tax appropriate to his case under this Ordinance, the rate at which relief is to be given shall be equal to the amount by which the rate of tax appropriate to his case under this Ordinance exceeds one-half of the Empire rate of tax.

(3) For the purposes of this section:—

“ ‘ Empire income tax ’ means any income tax charged under any law in force in any British possession (other than the United Kingdom or Nigeria):

Provided that the legislature of that part or place has provided for relief in respect of tax charged on income both in that part or place and Nigeria in a manner which appears to the Commissioner to correspond to the relief granted by this section. (Amended by No. 36 of 1944 with effect from the 1st of April, 1944.)

(4) For the purposes of this section the rate of tax under this Ordinance shall be computed in the manner provided by sub-section (3) of the last preceding section and the Empire rate of tax shall be computed in a similar manner.

(5) Where a person is for any year of assessment resident both in Nigeria and in a part or place in which Empire income tax is charged, he shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be resident where during that year he resides for the longer period.”

223. There are no special provisions for foreign companies.

224. The principal companies, and other trading, producing, or marketing organizations operating in the Territory are:—

The Cameroons Development Corporation.
The United Africa Company Ltd. (& Palmol Ltd.).
John Holt & Company Ltd.
Paterson Zochonis & Company Ltd.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, & Bond.
 The London & Kano Trading Company Ltd.
 Elders and Fyffes Ltd. (Likomba Plantation).

225. Those registered in the United Kingdom are liable to pay tax on their income from the Territory, but by virtue of the Double Taxation Convention the amount which they pay under Nigerian law is offset against the United Kingdom demand. There is no taxation of assets as such.

Q. 36, 37 226. Indirect taxation consists mainly of customs duties, which are set out in the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 48 of the Laws of Nigeria). There are excise duties of 1s. 3d. a gallon on beer (other than native liquor) brewed in Nigeria, of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees, and so on in proportion for any difference in specific gravity; on cigarettes, of 40 per cent. of the selling price where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or 50 per cent. of the selling price where the cigarettes are heavier.

227. Besides, there is an assortment of licences, of which the following is a list:—

ARMS LICENCE

	£	s.	d.
<i>Fees :</i>			
Licence to bear arms	10	0	
Permit for arms and ammunition in transit.			
For every arm	1	0	
For every 100 cartridges	1	0	
Licence to keep a repairing establishment	2	0	0
Licence for private warehouse for deposit of gunpowder	25	0	0
Licence for private warehouse for deposit of flintlock gun lead shot and flints	25	0	0
Licence to import arms and ammunition: For every arm		2	6
For every 100 cartridges		2	6
Licence to withdraw arms and ammunition from a public warehouse		1	0

Penalty :

Up to £100 or 6 months' imprisonment or both on summary conviction.

GAME LICENCE

Fees :

Resident non-native's licence	2	0	0
Visitors' licence	10	0	0
Fortnightly licence		10	0
Bird licence		5	0

Penalty :

Up to £100 fine or 6 months' imprisonment.

GOLDSMITH'S LICENCE

Fees :

£1 on the issue of each first licence, and 1s. in respect of each renewal.

Penalty :

Fine of £200 or two years' imprisonment.

GOLD DEALER'S LICENCE

Fees :

£5, or, if issued after the end of June, £3.

Penalty :

Fine of up to £1,000 or two years' imprisonment, or £2,000 or 5 years' for second offence.

PETROLEUM STORAGE LICENCE

Fees :

(a) *Non-dangerous Petroleum.*

	£	s.	d.
(i) 200 galls, but not exceeding 500 galls.		5	0
(ii) 500 galls, but not exceeding 5,000 galls.	1	0	0
(iii) Exceeding 5,000 galls., for each 5,000 galls. or part thereof (provided that no licence fee shall exceed £100)	1	0	0

(b) *Dangerous Petroleum.*

Exceeding :—

(i) 40 galls. if kept in tins or small containers not containing more than 40 galls. ; or			
(ii) 88 galls. if kept in drums not containing more than 44 galls. each ; or			
(iii) 128 galls. if kept otherwise	10	0	

(c) *Petroleum both Dangerous and Non-Dangerous.*

(i) Not exceeding 200 galls. in all, but of which dangerous petroleum exceeds 128 galls.	10	0	
(ii) Exceeding 200 galls. in all but not exceeding 5,000 galls	1	0	0
(iii) Exceeding 5,000 galls. in all, for each 5,000 galls. or part thereof: Provided that no licence fee shall exceed £100	1	0	0

Penalty :

£50 fine.

LIQUOR LICENCES

Fees :

Class of Licence.

	£	s.	d.
1. Store liquor licence	15	0	0
2. Tavern licence	25	0	0
3. Wine and beer on licence	5	0	0
4. Wine and beer off licence	2	10	0
5. General wholesale liquor licence	15	0	0
6. General retail liquor licence :—			
(a) when the premises are situated in a township of second class	30	0	0
(b) when the premises are situated elsewhere	15	0	0
7. Hotel liquor licence	25	0	0
8. Club—			
(a) Proprietary Club	25	0	0
(b) Members' club	5	0	0

9. Native club liquor licence	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
10. Railway station liquor licence	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
11. Railway restaurant car liquor licence...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
12. Temporary liquor licence—							
For each day or part of a day	...	...	...	...	1	0	0

Fees to be paid for transfers and removals:—

(a) Licences 2, 5, 6 and 7 above	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
(b) Other Licences	...	...	...	...	10	0	

Fee charged on application for licences and renewals of licences—

For each application	5	0	
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Penalty :

£100 fine or £500 for second offence.

WIRELESS LICENCE

Fees :

(a) Ship Station Licence	1	0	0
(b) Dealers' Licence	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
(c) Amateur Station Licence £3 ; £5 or	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
(d) Broadcast listeners:								
(a) Private	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	
(b) Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
(c) Public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
(d) Special	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0

Penalty :

£50 and possible confiscation of equipment.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES

Fees :

	£	s.	d.
Motor Cycle	1	16	0
Motor Vehicles up to 12 cwt.	3	12	0
(not commercial) 12–20 cwt.	7	4	0
(not commercial) 20–30 cwt.	10	16	0
(not commercial) over 30 cwt.	14	8	0

Motor Vehicles Commercial.

Up to 30 cwt.	10	16	0
30–40 cwt.	14	8	0
40–50 cwt.	18	0	0
50–60 cwt.	21	12	0
60–70 cwt.	25	4	0
70–80 cwt.	28	16	0
80–90 cwt.	32	8	0
over 90 cwt.	36	0	0

Penalty :

£50 or £50 and 6 months for second offence and suspension.

The Native Administration exacted no communal labour. Apart from the taxation described above Native Authorities, with the Lieutenant Governor's consent, charged fees for market stalls, and the use of slaughter slabs, and pound fees.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

228. The currency in circulation is a West African currency issued by the Q. 38 West African Currency Board in London on behalf of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It consists of notes of 20-shilling and 10-shilling denominations: copper alloy coins of denominations florin, shilling and sixpence; and nickel bronze coins denomination threepence, penny, half-pence and tenth-penny. Notes, alloy coins and nickel bronze threepences are legal tender up to any amount; nickel pence, half-pence and tenth-pence are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is inter-changeable with sterling at par (subject to remittance charges). Currency is issued to the Bank of British West Africa or Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) as required, against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposit of currency of equivalent value with the agents of the West African Currency Board in one of the West African Colonies.

229. It is impossible to state how much of this amount relates to the Territory. The amount of currency in circulation is over six times the amount in circulation at the beginning of the war and over twice the amount in circulation at the end of the war.

230. The backing of the currency is represented by investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board representing a total cover of 109 per cent. The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the Territory and is represented by a currency officer in Nigeria. The laws and regulations covering the issue and circulation of the currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 and the West African Coinage Order of 1938.

231. The only bank in the Territory is the branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Victoria. This bank is registered in Great Britain with a capital of £10,000,000. There is a Post Office Savings Bank organised on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom which operates throughout Nigeria and the Territory. Within the Territory itself Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda post offices. Deposits are accepted in multiples of 1s. up to £500 in any financial year (1st April to 31st March) with a maximum of £2,000, and interest is paid at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Withdrawals up to a maximum of £3 may be made on demand and of larger amounts by giving a few days' notice.

232. Regulations governing exchange transactions in Nigeria and the Q. 39 Cameroons Trust Territory are incorporated in the Nigerian Exchange Control Ordinance of 1950 and subsequent Orders made under that authority. Local legislation follows that in force in the United Kingdom and other Sterling Area countries.

233. The following currency exchange transactions are permitted:—

- (i) Transfers of sterling between residents of Nigeria and other countries within the Sterling Area.
- (ii) Inward remittances of foreign currency subject to the requirement that all amounts received are declared and, where necessary, sold to an Authorised Dealer, and that where payment is to be made to a non-resident, the requirements of (iii) below are satisfied.
- (iii) Inward remittances of foreign currency from the appropriate country of residence of a non-resident.

- (iv) Outward remittances by a non-resident of sterling to an account appropriate to the country of residence of the remitter.
- (v) Payments by a non-resident to residents of Nigeria and other countries within the Sterling Area.

234. The following currency exchange transactions are prohibited under the Ordinance except with the permission of the Financial Secretary:—

- (i) Payments by residents of Nigeria to countries outside the Sterling Area, or to non-residents accounts.
- (ii) Payments by non-residents to other non-resident accounts (or to other countries outside the Sterling Area) if of different designation to the account of the payer.

235. Since the export of sterling or foreign currency in cash is prohibited, payments must be effected through a Bank. No foreign exchange facilities are made available to the public except by those Banks officially appointed Authorised Dealers. To these are issued exchange control directives implementing the regulations in force. The Authorised Dealers also have delegated to them certain powers to approve remittances abroad for a number of transactions, subject to evidence being produced as to debts or obligations incurred.

236. Payments arising from investments and financial obligations between the territory and the Metropolitan country are not restricted (since both are within the Sterling Area). Payments abroad and to neighbouring territories (if outside the Sterling Area) or to non-resident accounts, in respect of investments and financial obligations, require the authority of the Financial Secretary.

Q. 40 237. There were no fluctuations in the sterling rate of exchange which influenced the economy of the Territory during the year under review.

Q. 41 238. During the year there were 4,131 deposits, totalling £79,597, into post office savings bank accounts in the Territory, and 2,262 withdrawals, totalling £17,725. The total at the end of the year of balances in accounts opened at post offices in the Territory was £74,740. The Eastern Regional Development Board made the following loans:—

To Mr. Ngu of Kumba, for a motor repairing business—£1,500.

To R. I. Eyo, of Mamfe, for a sawmilling business—£8,800.

To the Bakossi Co-operative Produce Marketing Union, for a coffee mill—£2,000.

To D. N. Elangwe, of Mbonge, to make cassava grating machines—£140.

To B. Sana, of Mbanda, Kumba Division, for a cocoa drying shed—£1,000.

239. The loans to Mr. Eyo and the Marketing Union are at 3 per cent., those to Messrs. Ngu and Elangwe at 4 per cent., and Mr. Sana has to pay 4½ per cent. on his.

SECTION 3 : ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

240. The Territory depends for its prosperity on its agriculture. For the present at least the most important factor in its economy is the Cameroons Development Corporation, of which there is a full account in paragraphs 206 to 216 of the report for 1951 ; and its annual report for 1952 is to be found in the pocket inside the back cover of this report. The two other elements that matter most are peasant farming and communications ; later in this report each will be dealt with at length. Q. 42

241. The Territory's main exports are bananas, rubber, hides and skins, cocoa, palm produce, and groundnuts. The bulk of the bananas, cocoa, and palm produce, and almost all the rubber, come from the Development Corporation, and plantations belonging to Elder's and Fyffe's Limited, and the United Africa Company ; hides and skins and groundnuts come from peasant producers. The statistical appendix shows how the various exports which go through Cameroons ports compare in quantity and in value, but no separate figures are obtainable of those which go through Nigerian ports.

242. The following estimates indicate the relative value of cash crops exported in 1952 :—

Bananas

								£	£
Cameroons Development Corporation								1,480,000	
Other Producers								790,000	
TOTAL								2,270,000	2,270,000
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		517,335
Palm Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		466,000
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		356,000
Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		341,000
Palm Kernels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		147,000
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,000

243. The most significant developments during the year were in connection with the promotion of coffee production as a measure further to diversify the resources of the Territory. A co-operative venture established coffee-hulling machinery near Kumba which is expected to result in a large increase in coffee in that area. The Eastern Regional Production Development Board at the same time began work on a plantation of arabica coffee at Santa, near Bamenda, which will not only be in itself highly productive but is also expected to stimulate the peasant production of coffee in the neighbourhood.

244. In the present stage of the Territory's development it is impossible to estimate the national income. There are no Chambers of Commerce, or kindred organisations, in the Territory. Q. 43, 44

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

245. As mentioned in paragraphs 263 and 264 of the report for 1951, the Nigerian Government has instituted Regional Development, and Production Development, Boards to foster economic progress. The Eastern and Northern Regional Development Boards (one to each Region) were set up under the Regional Development Boards Ordinance, 1949. Each consists of five members, three of whom are elected members of the Regional House of Assembly. They derived their funds originally from the Nigeria Q. 45

Local Development Board, whose assets were shared out among them. They may make advances or grants, or both, to any person for the following purposes:—

- (i) public works, public utilities, town, urban and village planning and other similar projects or class of project ;
- (ii) for the promotion and development of village crafts and industries and the industrial development of the products of Nigeria (which term here includes the Cameroons) ;
- (iii) for land settlement, land utilisation, forest and firewood plantations and other similar projects ;
- (iv) for the setting up and operation of any experimental undertaking by any public body, authority or public service for the purpose of testing industrial or processing development of any product of Nigeria (including the Cameroons).

246. Any grant, any advance of over £10,000, and any combined advance and grant amounting to more than £10,000, must in the Northern Region have the approval of the Standing Committees on Finance of the House of Chiefs and House of Assembly. In the Eastern Region they require the approval of the Standing Committee on Finance of the House of Assembly. Total expenditure, including advances and grants, is limited to £100,000 a year. The Board may charge such interest on advances as it thinks fit, or make them interest free. Its accounts are subject to Government audit ; its annual report, together with the report of the auditors, must be tabled in the Regional legislature, and in the House of Representatives.

247. The Regional Production Development Boards are constituted under the Regional Production Development Boards Ordinance, 1951. The membership of that in the Northern Region is limited to 12, and must not be less than eight. The Chairman and one other member are officials, not less than two members and not more than four come from the House of Chiefs, and the House of Assembly has the same representation. Two members represent the groundnut industry. The position as regards the Eastern Regional Board is the same, except that not more than eight members and not less than four must be from the House of Assembly, and the palm produce industry may have three representatives ; the groundnut industry, of course, has none. Generally speaking, in both Regions, the Chairman and members hold office for three years. The Boards must meet at least twice a year, and may do so oftener.

248. The Boards' primary function is to formulate schemes for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) The development of the producing industries in respect of which funds accrue to the Board by grants from the Marketing Boards or otherwise ; or
- (b) The economic benefit or prosperity of the producers ; or
- (c) The economic benefit or prosperity of the areas of production, including the training of Nigerians (and natives of the Cameroons) in commerce and technical trades ; or
- (d) The preliminary investigation of any schemes within the provisions of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) hereof.

Such schemes are financed with funds accruing from the Marketing Boards. The Production Development Board may spend the money itself, or advance it in loans.

249. Its schemes are subject to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, but he may not withhold his approval if in his judgment the Board has sufficient resources for the scheme at issue, and it is not outside the Board's functions. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor concerned the Boards may buy, lease, hold, and dispose of property, and invest money. Their accounts are subject to Government audit, and their annual reports, with audited accounts, must be tabled in the Regional legislatures.

250. During the year under review the Northern Regional Production Development Board voted £125,000 for the construction of feeder roads in the Territory, and £4,500 for the resettlement of hill pagans in the Gwoza district. The Territory benefited also from the Board's activities in the Northern Region as a whole: from its efforts to spread the use of fertilizers, for instance, and to stimulate agricultural production generally, to discourage the depredations of baboons, and to eradicate the kashin yawo weed.

251. The Eastern Regional Board financed the attempts of the Agricultural Department to rehabilitate the Territory's cocoa industry, and to combat cocoa diseases: it is prepared to spend some £49,000 in this way, and did spend £9,297 during the financial year which ended on the 31st of March. It has budgeted to spend £165,000 on its coffee estate at Santa, and during 1952 it spent £28,500.

252. The general economic objective of the Administering Authority is to do everything that is "deemed expedient in the interest of the economic advancement of the inhabitants", to quote the preamble of the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946. Economic policy aims at raising the general standard of living and encouraging every form of economic development among the indigenous inhabitants. It is the intention to keep the desirable features of control schemes, namely, stable prices and orderly marketing, whilst giving the greatest possible scope to free enterprise compatible with the realisation of these objects. It is proposed by the establishment of stabilisation funds to prevent violent fluctuations in producer prices from year to year in order to secure a steady measure of production and a measure of prosperity to producers.

253. It is declared policy that indigenous inhabitants should play an increasing part in directing the course of the economy of the territory. Three of the nine members of the Cameroons Development Corporation are now African inhabitants of the Territory. In due course the operations of the Corporation will be taken over and carried on by the selected representatives of the people themselves.

254. Special efforts have been and are being made to assist such economically weak groups as the Bakweri but it is intended to develop a balanced economy with no discrimination between the various ethnic groups, to result in an even rise in the standard of living. Formerly in the northern areas the hill tribes were much weaker economically than the pastoral Fulani of the plains. The greater industry shown by these tribes in farming and the extension of groundnut cultivation by them is rapidly levelling the economic differences between the groups. The economic equality provisions of Article 76 (d) of the Charter are incorporated in Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the territory. The principle of economic equality had already been accepted and implemented during the period that the territory was administered under mandate. To all intents and purposes the Territory's only natural resource is its land; how that is protected and managed will be explained later on.

255. The ten-year plan of development for Nigeria, originally estimated to cost over £55,000,000 (of which £23,000,000 was allocated from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Vote), was adopted by the Legislative Council on the 7th February, 1946. The Trust Territory participates in this plan and the cost of development in the territory alone over the ten years was estimated at some £1,500,000. The plan embraces a wider sphere of activities than economic development alone, though economic development necessarily occupies a very important place. The recosting and review of this Development Plan was completed during 1950. As explained in paragraph 204 of the 1949 report, changes in costs, priorities and objectives made this step necessary. A new Five Year Plan for the period 1951-1956 has been prepared after full consultation with the Area Development Committees of the three Regions and has now received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This new plan, while endeavouring to maintain the existing rate of development in the social services, has increased the proportion of expenditure on schemes of economic importance. The new Plan is flexible and it will be possible to revise allocations and priorities within schemes from year to year. Thus it will be possible to make full use of such technical staff and equipment as become available.

256. Unfortunately, as regards the northern part of the Territory, at the time when this report had to be written there were available only figures of expenditure for the financial year 1951-1952, which are:—

	£
On extending the hospital at Mubi	16,986
On the teachers' elementary training centre at Mubi...	7,100
On Medical Department quarters at Mubi	489
On bridging the Yedseram river at Mubi	1,223
On the Kano-Maiduguri-Bama-Fort Lamy road	7,113
On the Mayo-Belwa-Jada road	14,372

257. The following are figures, for the southern part of the Territory, of expenditure over the financial years 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

	1952-53	1953-54
<i>Agriculture</i>		
Staff	4,733	4,966
Transport and Travelling	1,000	1,000
Agricultural Machinery	1,000	4,000
Experimental Station, Cameroons Province	1,900	3,000
Rice Demonstration	250	250
Swamp Reclamation, etc.	40	400
Bambui Farm	6,454	5,900
	£15,287	£19,516
<i>Community Development</i>		
Cameroons Province	5,100	4,400
Bamenda Province	6,000	4,400
	£11,100	£8,800

	1952-53	1953-54
<i>Education</i>		
<i>Grants to Voluntary Agencies</i>		
Secondary Schools	1,200	1,260
Teacher Training Schools	1,450	1,525
Recurrent Costs:		
Rural Education Centre Bambui	2,484	2,610
Ombe River Trade Centre	8,417	8,840
Capital Expenditure:		
Rural Education Centre Bambui	7,792	1,700
Ombe River Trade Centre	24,745	13,300
	£46,078	£29,235
<i>Forestry</i>		
Staff	3,550	3,550
Transport and General Charges	900	900
Forest Operation Surveys, etc.	1,900	1,900
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Reserves	2,000	2,000
Quarters	4,200	—
Offices	1,300	—
	£13,850	£8,350
<i>Medical and Health Services</i>		
Recurrent Expenditure:—		
Rural Health Centre	795	850
Medical Field Unit	8,000	8,000
Hospitals, General	8,100	9,000
Special Expenditure:—		
Medical Field Unit	1,500	1,100
Hospitals, General	1,500	1,500
Buildings:—		
Medical Field Unit	—	—
Hospitals, General	2,330	5,000
	£22,125	£25,450
<i>Leprosy Control</i>		
Capital Grants to Voluntary Agencies	10,000	10,000
Maintenance Grants to Voluntary Agencies	3,000	2,500
	£13,000	£12,500
<i>Telecommunications</i>		
Buea-Kumba Line Trunk	6,500	500
<i>Veterinary Development</i>		
Staff	1,260	1,440
Recurrent Charges	680	700
Livestock Improvement Centre	2,000	2,200
	£3,940	£4,340
<i>Rural Water Supplies</i>		
Overall Expenditure:—		
Bamenda Province	3,000	3,000
Cameroons Province	—	3,000
	£3,000	£6,000
<i>Road Development</i>		
TRUNK ROADS A		
Calabar-Mamfe	24,000	—*
Bansara (Ogoja Province) Mamje	15,000	—*
Bridges-Trunk Roads B	5,000	5,000
	£44,000	£5,000

* Completion of these roads is being financed from the Highways Capital Account.

258. The agricultural experimental station in the Cameroons Province is being established with a view especially to the development of the cocoa industry, and of food production, which is important for the well-being of labour on the plantations. The Bambui Farm is the experimental station in the Bamenda Province; the money voted for it will be used to extend the buildings.

259. The funds provided for Community Development, which previously went under the name of village reconstruction, are freed from many of the usual restrictions and are thus able to forward the important policy of Community Development by giving immediate encouragement and assistance where the people are willing and desirous of undertaking schemes for betterment by their own efforts. (Provision for this service in the Northern Region has been included in the Native Authorities Plan of Development.)

260. No figures for expenditure on Development Officers working in the Cameroons have been given. Development Officers are recruited to assist the Administration and other departments primarily in non-technical aspects of their work. Of the 20 authorised for the Eastern Region no fixed number has been allocated to the Cameroons, but postings are made from time to time throughout the region as may be most expedient. For example by posting a development officer as administrative assistant to, say, the Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department, Enugu, a qualified officer might be made available for work on, say, road construction in Bamenda Province.

261. The fund allotted under the Development Plan will be used to complete planning for the utilisation of the Forest Estate. Much of the forest requires improvement before it can attain its full value. Eucalyptus Plantations are to be established for timber in the Bafut Ngembe Reserve in Bamenda Province. The Rural Health Centre maintains a small staff of Health Visitors who make regular visits to the villages in the Bakweri area. The Medical Field Unit has been established to deal with epidemics as they arise, to survey and enumerate diseases suitable for mass treatment and other methods of eradication, and to organise treatment after the surveys have been made. One 60 bed hospital is also being built. Leprosy is very common in Nigeria. Control by all available methods gives great hopes of eventual eradication by the slow but steady progress which the plan provides. The two capital grants will assist the two Missions in the Southern Cameroons to open a Leper Settlement in each of the two provinces. As regards rural water supplies, the object is to improve springs, provide catchment tanks, and sink wells.

262. The Munaya bridge, on the road between Mamfe and Bansara, was opened in May, 1952, and the Afi and Aiya river bridges will be completed as soon as the steel spans, which have been ordered, arrive. The road from Mamfe to Calabar should be open soon: only two important bridges remain to be completed; but after traffic begins to use the road, improvements to it, such as widening, will continue where required. The Bamenda Ring Road is complete, except for the Kumbi River bridge, which should be finished by the middle of 1953.

263. As a result of a visit to Nigeria of Professor R. M. Gordon, M.D., F.R.C.P., Director of the Department of Entomology and Parasitology at Liverpool University in June, 1948, a three year Colonial Development and Welfare Research Scheme R.322 was made at a total cost of £24,700 of which £14,975 was to be a free grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the balance provided by the Nigerian Government. Filariasis is endemic in the Cross River area of the Eastern Provinces and

the rate of infection is as high as 50 per cent. in some areas. Kumba Division in the Cameroons has been selected as the Research Centre on account of the high incidence of the disease which, though not fatal, reduces the efficiency and lowers the general powers of resistance of those infected with it.

264. No catastrophe during the year necessitated special measures of Q. 46 rehabilitation.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

265. There are no figures of investment in the Territory. The Adminis- Q. 47
tering Authority encourages it, in general, and subject to the provisions of Article 76, (b) and (d), in the United Nations Charter, by developing the framework of public services without which commercial enterprise is impossible, and by research into the Territory's problems; in particular, by granting relief from taxation to commercial enterprises in their early stages, and, to industry as a whole, relief from taxation on capital development.

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

266. The Administering Authority makes no distinction in economic Q. 48
matters between its own nationals and those of other countries which belong to the United Nations; this applies as regards corporations also. The question of individuals or corporations from countries which are not members of the United Nations has not yet arisen, except that certain restrictions remain on the admission of German nationals.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

267. Private debt is not a problem. Usury is controlled by the Money- Q. 49
lenders' Ordinance, which prescribes that moneylenders must be licensed, and shall not be unless they are adequately qualified as regards character and financial standing. The Ordinance provides for written contracts, and limits interest rates. Under it moneylenders are obliged to keep proper records, and to produce them when appropriate.

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES, AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

268. Almost the only natural resource of the Territory is its land. The Q. 50
ports of Tiko, Bota and Victoria, important though they are to the economic development of the Territory are largely man-made and are not natural harbours. Except for the Cross River, which carries goods to and from Mamfe and surrounding country in the months when it is swollen with the rains, the rivers and waterways are of little economic benefit; on the contrary, they are often a barrier to communications through the cost entailed in bridging them. The Territory has no known mineral resources of commercial value.

269. Since land is incomparably the most important natural resource the Agricultural Department is the most important agency concerned with the Territory's natural resources. The department's business is to see that land is conserved and developed in the best interests of the owners, that is, of the Territory's indigenous inhabitants. On the whole, and for the time being at any rate, its activities do not conflict with local law and custom.

270. The head of the department is the Inspector-General of Agriculture in Lagos. There are Regional Directors in Kaduna and Enugu, and, directly concerned with the Territory, Provincial Agricultural Officers at Maiduguri, Yola, Kumba, and Bamenda. There are Production Officers at Mubi and Numan (the latter travelling extensively in the Territory), and a Cocoa Survey Officer at Kumba. All these officers have under them African staff, from Agricultural Assistants downwards and they advise the Native Administrations, which have agricultural staff of their own. At Bambui, near Bamenda, there is an agricultural experimental station of nearly 1,600 acres, and throughout the Territory there are demonstration farms, maintained by the Agricultural Department or by Native Administrations. Chapter 3 of this section contains an account of land law.

271. As stated in the answer to question 42, bananas, palm produce, and rubber are mainly plantation crops, the plantations being owned by the Cameroons Development Corporation and by firms from outside the Territory. The Territory's inhabitants grow substantial quantities of cocoa and palm produce on their own account, and are responsible for by far the greater part of the output of groundnuts, and hides and skins. They also grow the foodstuffs, provide such fish as there is, and own the livestock.

272. With the exception of bananas, rubber and hides and skins, the Territory's main exports, viz., cocoa, palm produce and groundnuts, are marketed through the Nigerian Statutory Marketing Boards; these are the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, established in 1947, and the Nigerian Groundnut Marketing Board, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board, established in 1949; during the year under review all had the same Chairman (Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G.). The Boards consist of six members, three officials and three non-officials; they use the Department of Marketing and Exports as their executive for day-to-day operations and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited as their selling organisation.

273. The prime purposes for which these Boards have been set up are first, to ensure orderly marketing and maximum possible stability of prices for the produce which they handle; and, second, to provide funds for research and for use in the development of the producing industry and for the economic benefit of the people in the areas of production.

274. The Boards' marketing arrangements follow closely the lines of the purchase schemes developed during the war years under the aegis of the West African Produce Control Board. The Boards make their purchases through duly appointed licensed buying agents. For each crop season (or marketing year in the case of palm produce), a basic buying price is fixed. Minimum buying prices at up-country stations are determined by the deduction of transport costs from the basic price and these minimum buying prices are gazetted and widely published. These arrangements are designed to secure orderly marketing and give the producer the benefit of absolute price stability for a year or crop season. Within the limits set by the Boards, purchases are made under ordinary commercial arrangements. Competition amongst buying agents often results in the payment of more than the gazetted minimum buying prices to the benefit of the producer.

275. As regards long term price stability, the Boards' main task is to protect the producer against the worst effects of violent fluctuations in the overseas selling price. Their policy is to build up reserves in good years which, when bad years come, can be used to cushion the fall of prices.

276. Total purchases by the Cocoa Marketing Board for export in the 1951-52 season amounted to 108,000 tons, a decrease of 3,000 tons as compared with the previous season. In the Cameroons, however, total purchases

by licensed buying agents showed a slight increase. Cocoa purchases in the Territory for the past three seasons were as follows :—

1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,238 tons
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,652 „
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,093 „

277. The quantities of cocoa graded in the Cameroons over the last two seasons were :—

		Grade I (Tons)	Percentage	Grade II (Tons)	Percentage
1950-51...	...	2,285	86·2	367	13·8
1951-52...	...	2,925	94·8	168	5·2

278. Paragraph 224 of the report for 1951 explains why the Board fixed the producer price in 1951-52 at £170 a ton. After the price had been fixed in the middle of 1951 world market prices fell sharply, with rising hopes of a truce in Korea. The Board, however, did not revise its prices, and it realised that unless it did so for the 1952-53 season it might have to subsidise buying substantially. None the less, since to maintain price stability for the producer is one of the Board's main functions, it decided that the 1952-53 crop prices should be the same as in the previous season. The prices for the past three seasons have been :—

		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
		£	£	£
Grade I ...	...	120	170	170
Grade II ...	...	110	155	155

The differential between Standard Weight and Light Weight cocoa was maintained at £5 per ton while the premium on First Grade cocoa remained at £15 per ton as in the previous season. The minimum buying prices in the 1952-53 season at the gazetted buying stations in the Territory were :—

Buying Station			Minimum price of standard weight cocoa delivered unbagged and ungraded to a licensed buying agent or to a licensed buying agent's commission buying agent							
			Main Crop				Light Crop			
			Grade I		Grade II		Grade I		Grade II	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Bakebe	...	...	165	19 0	150	19 0	160	19 0	145	19 0
Calabar	...	...	170	0 0	155	0 0	165	0 0	150	0 0
Ikom	...	...	168	7 0	153	7 0	163	7 0	148	7 0
Itu-Okopedi	...	...	169	7 0	154	7 0	164	7 0	149	7 0
Kembong	...	...	166	8 0	151	8 0	161	8 0	146	8 0
Kumba	...	...	166	17 0	151	17 0	161	17 0	146	17 0
Mamfe	...	...	166	16 0	151	16 0	161	16 0	146	16 0
Mbonge	...	...	168	10 0	153	10 0	163	10 0	148	10 0
Mundame	...	...	168	6 0	153	6 0	163	6 0	148	6 0
Muyuka	...	...	168	16 0	153	16 0	163	16 0	148	16 0
N'dian	...	...	168	10 0	153	10 0	163	10 0	148	10 0
Ntan	...	...	169	7 0	154	7 0	164	7 0	149	7 0
Port Harcourt	...	...	170	0 0	155	0 0	165	0 0	150	0 0
Tiko	...	...	170	0 0	155	0 0	165	0 0	150	0 0
Tombel	...	...	164	10 0	149	10 0	159	10 0	144	10 0
Umuahia	...	...	168	3 0	153	3 0	163	3 0	148	3 0
Victoria	...	...	170	0 0	155	0 0	165	0 0	150	0 0

279. On the principle described in paragraph 227 of the report for 1951, contributions were made to the Regional Production Development Boards. Following the 1951–52 season, the Board allocated the sum of £311,580 to development. This allocation represents 22½ per cent. of the surplus accruing to the Board on its operations in the 1951–52 season, after allowing £500,000 as a Contingency Reserve for swollen shoot compensation. On the basis of cocoa marketed in each Region allocations were made to the Regional Production Development Boards as follows:—

	£
Western Regional Production Development Board	299,678
Eastern Regional Production Development Board	10,843
Northern Regional Production Development Board	1,059
Total	<u>£311,580</u>

Total allocations made to each Board on the inherited assets from the West African Produce Control Board and on the operations of the Board up to 1951–52 are therefore as follows:—

	£
Western Regional Production Development Board	7,215,039
Eastern Regional Production Development Board	276,847
Northern Regional Production Development Board	28,452
Total	<u>£7,520,338</u>

280. The minimum prices per ton for the 1951–52 groundnut season are set out below. The prices are based on the naked ex-scale port of shipment prices less the transport differential for the approved normal evacuation routes:—

KANO AREA

Evacuation to railhead at Kano:

Minimum price at railhead £36 per ton.

Minimum price at buying station:

Bama £28

RIVERS AREA

Evacuation by Niger and Benue Rivers:

Minimum price—River port, Adamawa Province

Zone £35

Buying Station:

Jada £34

Michika £33

Mubi £33

281. Favourable market conditions resulted in the Groundnut Marketing Board's obtaining a guaranteed minimum f.o.b. selling price of £85 per ton from the Ministry of Food on the 1951–52 crop. However, in the autumn of 1951 prices started to fall, and the decline continued till the spring of 1952, when the c.i.f. price of groundnuts stood at £70 per ton, the minimum buying price guarantee having expired, of course, with the sale of the 1951–52 crop. Beginning with the 1952–53 crop the sales of groundnuts will be related directly to open market prices.

282. Purchases of groundnuts during the three seasons 1949–50 to 1951–52, in tons, were :—

							Kano Area	Rivers Area
1949–50	...	...	...	...	...	...	178,141	10,013
1950–51	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,051	11,692
1951–52	...	...	...	...	...	...	400,594	24,994

As between buying stations in the Trust Territory they were :—

						1949–50	1950–51	1951–52
Jada	...	...	...	...	...	890	679	1,071
Michika	...	...	...	...	...	529	600	899
Mubi	...	...	...	...	...	620	1,046	2,827
Bama	...	...	...	...	...	—	2,548	549
						2,039	4,873	10,346

283. The total amounts allocated by the Board to the Regional Production Development Boards since its establishment in 1949 up to the close of its 1951–52 financial year are set out below :—

	Total Allocations to 31st October, 1951	Allocations resulting from 1951–52 operation up to 31st October, 1952	Total Allocations to date
	£	£	£
Northern Regional Production Development Board ...	3,004,023	1,219,200	4,223,223
Eastern Regional Production Development Board ...	6,744	739	7,483
	3,010,767	1,219,939	4,230,706

284. The plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation and the United Africa Company Limited continued to supply the bulk of palm oil exported from the Trust Territory. For this high quality oil the f.o.b. prices paid to the Cameroons Development Corporation were increased in 1952, as the following table shows :—

	F.O.B. price per ton (naked ex-scale port of shipment/B.O.P.)					
	1952			1951		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shipments in drums	89	11	5	78	13	0
Shipments in bulk	88	11	6	76	15	6

285. The producer prices payable for the higher grades of technical palm oil and for palm kernels were also substantially increased in 1952. The prices shown in the table below are naked ex-scale port of shipment Bulk

Oil Plant prices. There were in 1952 17 approved buying stations for palm kernels in the Cameroons ; the price payable at each of these was the port price less the cost of transport by the authorised evacuation route to port of shipment.

	<i>Producer price per ton</i>	
	1952	1951
	£	£
Palm kernels	36	32
Technical Palm Oil:		
Grade I	61	55
Grade II	47	43
Grade III	35	34
Grade IV	30	30

286. As in previous years, the whole of the exportable surplus of palm produce was sold to the British Ministry of Food through the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited, London, which acts as the selling organisation of the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board. For 1952, it was agreed that the price paid by the Ministry for each quarter's shipments should be related to the sterling market values for the first three of the preceding four months, subject to the operation of a guaranteed minimum price clause. At no time during 1952 were the sterling market values above the guaranteed minimum level, so that the guaranteed minimum prices became in fact the actual prices for the year. These are shown below, with the previous year's price given for comparison:—

	<i>C. & F. U.K. port price</i>			
	1952		1951	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Palm Kernels</i>	65	0 0	65	0 0
<i>Palm Oil:</i>				
Edible (up to 5 per cent. f.f.a. on shipment: basis bulk) ...	118	0 0	110	0 0
<i>Technical:</i>				
Category "A" (up to 12 per cent. f.f.a. on shipment: basis bulk)	103	0 0	94	0 0
Category "B" (up to 24 per cent. f.f.a. on shipment: basis bulk)	110	10 0	92	10 0
Category "C" (over 24 per cent. f.f.a. on shipment: basis bulk)	100	0 0	91	0 0

287. The difference between the prices obtained from the Ministry of Food and the prices paid to licensed buying agents, together with costs borne by the Board (buying allowances, export duty, produce inspection fees, transport subsidies, harbour, shipping and ocean freight charges, and overheads) amounted to approximately £11 10s. 0d. per ton in the case of palm kernels, £10 on edible oil and £18 on technical palm oil.

288. The Board is therefore in a stronger position than ever to cushion the producer against any fall in world prices, and in the four years since its inception, up to the end of 1952, it has made allocations to development totalling over £7½ million.

289. The reserves of the three Marketing Boards were as follows:—

COCOA BOARD								£
Beginning of 1950–51 season	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,746,771
End of Season	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,001,420
OIL PALM PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD								
Beginning of the 1951 season	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,208,917
End of Season	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,638,740
NIGERIA GROUNDNUT MARKETING BOARD								
Beginning of 1950–51 season	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,935,752
End of Season	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,366,843

290. Apart from the production, distribution, and marketing of commodities and principal economic activities are all agricultural. They have been briefly described already, and will be, in greater detail, in the chapters immediately ensuing. The United Africa Company Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis and Company Limited, Messrs. Vivian, Younger and Bond and the London and Kano Trading Company Limited operate trading stations in the Territory, and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited operate Likomba plantation. The United Africa Company, through its subsidiary, Palmol Limited, also owns plantations. The Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole is engaged in the timber trade. There is no monopoly. The Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole has a forestry concession. There has been no alienation of land, or other concession of that sort. The Cameroons Development Corporation and the commercial and plantation concerns pursue the same policy as the Government, in the matter of entrusting a progressively greater share of responsibility to the Territory's inhabitants. The only people in need of special treatment on economic grounds are the Bakweris. Their problems are set forth at length in paragraphs 485 to 496 of the report for 1951, but they still refuse to have anything to do with resettlement. A promising development has been the establishment of an active co-operative society by the Bakweri farmers' union, as described in Chapter 3 of this section.

291. The Co-operative Department of the Government Service exists to encourage Co-operative methods of all sorts. At the 31st December, 1952, there were 38 co-operative societies in the Cameroons and Bamenda Province of the following types:—

Type							Cameroons	Bamenda	Total
Marketing	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	28
Thrift	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Credit	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Total Primaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7	35
Marketing Secondaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7	38

There were three societies liquidated during the year (all cocoa marketing societies in the Kumba Division) and six new societies registered (3 coffee marketing societies in the Bamenda Province and 3 village credit societies in the Kumba Division).

292. In the Cameroons Province, 471 tons of cocoa were marketed co-operatively but this represents barely 10 per cent. of the provincial total. The highest percentage was in the Mamfe area where the seven societies sold 74 per cent. of the crop. The Mamfe Co-operative Farmers' Association,

to which the societies are affiliated, completed its new store at Mamfe at the cost of £1,400, to which the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board contributed £650.

293. In the Kumba Division co-operative cocoa marketing was again very disappointing. In the Kumba and Mbonge areas most of the societies are in danger of collapse, from inanition. The Kumba Federation of Co-operative Produce Marketing Societies was unable to complete its new stores before the end of the year, owing to difficulties over supervision, in spite of the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board's grant of £500. The cessation of the 10s. a ton premium hitherto paid by the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board to the older societies had a discouraging effect. The Bakossi Co-operative Marketing Union did slightly better. During the year it underwent a change from a normal secondary to a hybrid organisation with membership mainly individual. Most of the old marketing societies affiliated to it are being converted into village credit societies.

294. It was hoped that an organisation might be created in the Kumba Division which could apply to the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board for a Buying Agent's Licence and market co-operative cocoa direct to the Board with the assistance of the Cameroons Development Corporation as port agent ; but producers displayed so little interest that the project was temporarily abandoned. A scheme by which the co-operators would have taken the lead in a campaign for the improvement of quality, by erecting simple drying ovens with materials supplied by the Cocoa Survey Department in the villages in each Society's area, also failed through apathy on the producers' part.

295. In the Bamenda Province two new coffee marketing societies were formed, and 22 tons of arabica coffee were marketed during the year.

296. Efforts were made to induce members of marketing societies to use their societies for thrift purposes, without any success, except that a very modest increase of savings occurred in the Mamfe area. There, also some village credit societies are being formed, and some of the small cocoa marketing societies in the Bakossi area are also being converted into Co-credits. The salary-earners' thrift societies have done well, except that in the course of liquidation of the Victoria Public Works Department Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society a misappropriation of over £100 was detected.

297. In the northern part of the Territory the Dikwa Native Administration Staff Thrift and Loan Society flourishes, with 42 members. The Gwoza Consumers' Society, with 40 members, was registered during the year and has made a promising start. The Mubi Salary Earners' Thrift and Loan Society collapsed.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Q. 51-54 298. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the territory are farmers and herdsmen. They sell their surplus products such as guinea-corn, millet, yams, milk, butter, sheep, goats and cattle in the numerous village markets (few of any considerable size), and buy therein their requirements such as cloth, finished garments, ornaments of various kinds, household utensils, whether locally made or imported, cooked foods and kola-nuts. The commodities for export such as cocoa, palm products, castor seed, groundnuts, hides and skins, gutta percha and shea-nuts, are usually taken direct to one of the trading stations operated by the commercial firms.

299. The commercial houses sell imported goods in bulk to middlemen who act as distributors to petty traders. These middlemen are also the agents of the firms in buying produce for export, though not to the same extent as in Nigeria, as the quantity of exports other than those of the Cameroons Development Corporation is small and in some areas buying is done by co-operative unions.

300. There are also many prosperous native traders dealing in cattle, native salt, cloth, kola-nuts and ornaments. They obtain these in bulk often from far afield (kola-nuts and ornaments from the Western Provinces of Nigeria, and cattle often from Bornu or French Trust Territory) and sell their stock to smaller middlemen or retailers who perambulate the various markets and sell to the public. The native traders, large and small, form the link between the firms and village markets and are a very important feature of the commercial life of the country. The last chapter shows what outside firms operate in the Territory.

301. Internal trade is confined mainly to foodstuffs, livestock, and goods for household use such as pots, together with such imported goods as become available. The salient feature in the northern parts of the Territory is the local exchange of goods between the plainsmen and the townsmen (chiefly Fulani or Hausa) and the hill pagan. The hill tribes, who are usually very industrious farmers, produce guinea-corn, millet, peppers, okra, yams and sweet potatoes; their other products include raw cotton, thread, some narrow weave cloth, indigo, crude iron, honey, beans, baobab and tamarind leaves. The Fulani and Hausa in their turn provide milk and milk products, prepared foods, salt, ornaments, calabashes, broad weave cloth, leather work, sandals, mats, sugar-cane, domestic utensils, ornamental swords and knives, clothing, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and chickens.

302. There is a very large export of native salt, potash and dried fish from the Lake Chad area, and of kola-nuts both from Bamenda and the West. Cattle control posts, where free inoculations are given to all trade cattle being exported to the south and west, have been established, and they have proved of great assistance to the considerable trade in cattle from the grazing areas to southern parts of the territory and west to Nigeria. Intensive annual vaccination campaigns against rinderpest and bovine pneumonia are carried out by the Veterinary Department with great success in all grazing areas of the territory.

303. In the Mamfe and Kumba Divisions, difficult communications have in the past deterred many farmers from producing marketable supplies and hampered internal trade. With high prices for foodstuffs and the improvement of the road system, a large number of farmers from the outlying villages are now bringing easily transported foodstuffs such as rice, pepper and groundnuts to the headquarters stations in increasing quantities. Similarly high prices paid for foodstuffs in the French Cameroons continue to make the inter-territorial trade flourish. The main cash crops are sesame, cocoa, palm produce, rice, plantains and cocoyams. A certain amount of livestock, especially fowls, is exported to the French Cameroons from the southern areas and to Victoria from the markets situated on the main trunk roads.

304. Domestic and imported products are distributed almost entirely through the numerous town and village markets. The link between these markets and the trading stations is the middleman. The richer middlemen use lorries to reach the larger centres, and then the goods are carried either

by porters or by donkey transport to the smaller markets. Traders make a regular round of these, visiting three or four every week. Imported goods arrive in some cases by river and road, and in others, where the road system is undeveloped, by well-recognised bridle-paths. Distribution is improving with the development of better communications. There is neither price control nor any system of allocating commodities.

305. The Cameroons Development Corporation markets its main export, that is to say, bananas, under an agreement with Elders & Fyffes, which firm acts as sales agent, and sells to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. The Corporation sells its rubber on the London market in the ordinary way, and its cocoa and palm produce through the Marketing Boards, around which, as Chapter 1 of this section shows, the Territory's export policy revolves.

306. There is a wide range of import and export duties, set forth in the schedules to the Customs Ordinance, and there is a system of import and export licensing, administered by the Department of Commerce and Industries; as this system applies both to Nigeria and the Cameroons it is impossible to say what proportion of the Territory's trade it affects. Generally speaking, there are Open General Licences for imports from, and exports to, the countries of the Sterling Area, the member countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, and a few others; the determining factor being, in most cases, whether currency is available. Open General Licences cover all goods except those specifically excepted. As far as exports are concerned the chief exceptions are dairy products, rice, tobacco, gold, hides and skins, cocoa, groundnut products, palm products, and cotton products. As regards imports the main exceptions are dairy products, grain and flour, edible oils, petroleum products, and arms and ammunition. There are no licensing fees, and no direct or indirect subsidies. Imports from or exports to the metropolitan country receive no preferential treatment as such.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land tenure

Q. 55, 57 307. The laws and customs affecting land tenure among the indigenous inhabitants are not uniform. In Dikwa Division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent: under the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, property in land is vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee; under the second, all land is regarded as vested in the Emir, and rights of occupancy at the discretion of the Emir are recognised; under the third, which applies almost always to particular types of soil, while the sovereign title of the Emir is recognised, the fruits of labour spent in improving the land are secured to the occupier. In the Bamenda Province, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area.

308. Over the greater part of the Territory native custom with regard to land tenure is that within the recognised limits of a community (generally a village) each family cultivates its own separate holding. If there is waste land at the disposal of the community, these holdings can be extended or fresh holdings created; the individual who first clears and cultivates a part of the forest has an undisputed claim to it provided the forest is within

the sphere of the community in which he is a member. Such an individual can cultivate his holding without restriction or sanction, and such holding becomes his individual property so long as he remains in occupation of it. On his death his heir inherits it. If, however, the holding is left unoccupied or expressly surrendered or pawned, it can be taken over by any member of the same community. As a general rule the new occupier cannot interfere with permanent crops such as palm or cocoa trees actually planted by the original owner, the produce of such trees remaining the property of the person who planted them, and the new occupier having the right to cultivate only the land between the trees. Should the newcomer be a stranger the consent, whether formal or implied, of the village as a whole is necessary. All unoccupied land is the property of the village community as against all other communities or members of other communities. It is doubtful if its control is vested particularly in the village head or elders, provided a stranger is not involved; it would seem, rather that no one cares whether it is cultivated or not, or who cultivates it, always providing that no stranger trespasses on it. If another community or a member of another community seeks to establish rights over any portion of the village lands, the whole village will protect the threatened interests of any of its members, and from the communal protection of village land against the trespassing stranger, or the improvident individual who seeks to give a stranger rights over his own holding without permission, originates the inexact use of the word "communal" in regard to local land tenure. Such tenure can perhaps be more accurately described as individual occupation within the boundaries of the lands of the village community.

309. All rights to land in the Territory are, with certain exceptions mentioned below, governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. A copy of the Ordinance was printed as Appendix VI of the 1928 Report to the Council of the League of Nations. All land in the Territory (excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, prior to March, 1916), was declared by the Ordinance to be native land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, without whose consent no title to occupation and use is valid. The Ordinance directs that the Governor shall hold and administer the land for the use and common benefit of the natives and that in the exercise of his powers he shall have regard to their laws and customs.

310. Natives are defined as persons one or both of whose parents belong to a tribe indigenous to the Territory or Northern Provinces of Nigeria, or any African who has obtained the consent of the native community to make his permanent domicile there and obtained a certificate to that end from the Governor. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom enjoys a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions, and to charge a rent. The Ordinance lays down maxima of 1,200 acres for agricultural grants and of 12,500 for grazing purposes, and confers on the Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him. It enables the Governor to revise the rents from time to time, and reserves the power to revoke a grant in the event of breach by the holder of the terms and conditions of his title or if the land is required for public purposes. In the latter event compensation is paid to the holder.

311. The grant of a right of occupancy under the Ordinance is now the only method whereby non-natives may acquire a legal interest in land, but there are in addition certain areas already mentioned to which an absolute title was granted by the Imperial German Administration prior to the 1914 war. These titles, after proof, were recognised as conferring rights similar to English freehold under English law and may in general be transferred absolutely or on lease without restriction. As stated elsewhere in this report, the bulk of these have been re-acquired by the Governor, declared native lands, and leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation for operation and development in the interest of the inhabitants of the Territory as a whole.

312. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance provides that rights of occupancy granted by the Governor may be determined if the land is required for public purposes. These are defined as being exclusive Government or general public use, the carrying out of reclamations or sanitary improvements, the laying out of Government stations, the planning of rural development or settlement schemes, the control of land contiguous to a port or to a railway, road, or other public work provided from public funds, the expenditure of which will enhance the value of such land, and requirements of the land for mining purposes. In the case of rights of a customary nature not held under formal grant from the Governor, power to revoke derives from the general control vested in him by the Ordinance whereunder the use and occupation of all land is regulated according to the common benefit. The same control is exercised when waste or virgin land not being in the occupation of any native or native community, and over which therefore no right of occupancy exists, is set aside for public purposes. When rights of whatever kind are revoked the Ordinance specifies that compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements for disturbance.

313. There is, strictly speaking, no system or registration of title to land. Registration of instruments concerning land is, however, obligatory. Transfer of title, whether right of occupancy, freehold or leasehold, is in the case of non-natives by written instrument following the form of English law and conferring similar rights. Control over disposition of rights of occupancy is assured by a provision that no dealings in or under such titles shall be valid without the prior consent of the Governor.

314. For the small areas in the Trust Territory to which the Land and Native Rights Ordinance does not apply, i.e. those held under freehold or leasehold tenure mentioned above, acquisition can be effected under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance. By it, the Governor is empowered to acquire land absolutely or on lease for purposes identical with those mentioned above upon giving due notice and upon payment of compensation, the basis of assessment being the value of the land or interest in the open market.

315. The total area of the Territory is 34,081 square miles. Of this some 12 square miles are held by Government, and some 450 square miles are held by the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. All lands not so held are native lands. The Development Corporation's holdings amount to some 395 square miles. Trading companies, registered in the United Kingdom, have rather over 34,000 acres, the great bulk of it freehold, and individuals, all British, have just on 3,800 acres, all freehold but 3 acres. Missions have just over 4,000 acres, two thirds of it freehold, and more than half in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. "Stranger natives" for the purpose

of land-rights are legally the same as non-natives ; that is to say, they are on the same footing as Europeans or Asiatics. No figures are available of the land occupied by these "stranger natives", but it seems likely that in areas where pressure is developing steps may become necessary to regularise and control their holdings.

316. Beyond this it is impossible to say what land is being cultivated and developed and what is not, and what the size of holdings is. There is no overall difference of quality between the lands held by the various sections of the population, nor is any section restricted to a particular part of the Territory. The bulk of the Cameroons Development Corporation's holdings are on or near the coast. During the year the Corporation surrendered 37 acres of its leasehold, for the Trades Training Centre at Ombe. For an extension to the Veterinary Department's cattle control establishment at Jakiri 400 acres were earmarked, and 800 acres were chosen in the Kumba Division for an Agricultural Department Experimental Farm ; but in neither of these two cases were the acquisition formalities completed.

317. There is enough land to go round for the time being. Efforts to shift the pagans out of the mountain country in the northern parts of the Adamawa Province continue: the density of the population there is 200 to the square mile. At the same time, every precaution is being taken to see that, having eroded the hillsides in spite of their careful farming methods, they do not abandon the latter with their environment and so turn the plains into a dust bowl. In the Mubi district the Higi Fali people have started to move down. The authorities are encouraging the use of super-phosphates, and there has been an increase in the number of mixed farmers.

318. As a result of over-population in the Gwoza hills in Dikwa Emirate, leading to shortage of land and haphazard drift to the plains, and the disturbance early in 1950 which entailed a police patrol (see page 17 and attachment C at pages 174 to 182 of the report for 1950) proposals were submitted in June, 1950, for the resettlement of the hill pagans in the almost virgin plain which lies west of the Gwoza hills. The objects of the scheme are to replace the haphazard drift to the plains which is already in progress with controlled settlement, to relieve the shortage of land, to bring greater prosperity and a more peaceful life to the pagans and to seek to improve both their social and economic standard by fostering sound principles of agriculture and increasing crop-production both for home and local consumption and for export.

319. The Provincial Agricultural, Forestry and Veterinary Officers visited the area selected for the scheme and reported favourably. The Sleeping Sickness Service reported that tsetse fly were present in part of the area and advised that the best method of control was by settlement and farm clearance. On completion of all preliminary work application was made in October, 1951, to the Northern Regional Production Development Board for funds for a pilot scheme and a grant of £4,500 was approved. The Director of Operations (Administration) of the Board visited the area in January, 1952, and gave advice and assistance in matters of detail.

320. A Settlement Officer was appointed in July and he visited Shendam in the Plateau Province of Nigeria where a similar scheme is in operation. In September and October an aerial survey of the area was undertaken: photographs were taken and the Settlement Officer, and Government Officers concerned with the Settlement Scheme, flew over the area. As a result of this aerial reconnaissance it was possible with some confidence to select the area for the pilot scheme.

321. A programme of operations was drawn up. It is as follows:—

October, 1952	...	...	...	A. (1)	Demarcation by Surveyor of area.
Oct.–Dec., 1952	...	...	...	(2)	Construction Settlement Officer's house.
Oct.–Nov., 1952	...	...	...	B. (1)	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile grid survey, soil samples, trial wells.
Nov.–Dec., 1952	...	...	...	(2)	Fly survey, road trace.
Nov., 1952–March, 1953	...	...	...	C.	Construction of road and permanent wells.
March–May, 1953	...	...	...	D.	Demarcation of holdings.
May, 1953	...	...	...	E.	Selection of settlers.
October, 1953	...	...	...	F.	Settlers start clearing holdings.

322. Agricultural plans are still under discussion. Settlers are expected to have cleared eight acres of farmland by April, 1954, when planting begins.

323. Problems of erosion, poverty of soil, and inadequate communications occur throughout the Territory. The chief counter to erosion is contouring, which farmers are taught and encouraged to practise. They are also instructed in the use of suitable fertilizers, and arrangements are made so that they can buy them at current market prices in their own neighbourhoods. Chiefly by demonstration, they are taught how to make and apply farmyard manure and compost, and rotational cropping. Native Authorities have made rules where necessary to restrict cattle grazing, and the Territory's road system is being developed as quickly as possible. Diseases of cocoa, including a secondary vein clearing disease, probably physiological, leafless twig disease, and black pod, are being investigated. In the Wulgo district of Dikwa Emirate it is proposed to reclaim some 2,000 acres of fertile alluvium, stretching between two natural ridges, by building a dyke. A preliminary survey was carried out in 1950, and hydrological data is being collected, but want of staff is hampering further progress.

324. The legislatures did not have occasion to discuss land problems during the year. Land disputes, almost invariably entailing litigation, are exceedingly frequent; they range from quarrels between individuals over the gleanings of fallen palm fruit to issues such as that which set the Widekums at the Balis' throats.

325. The owners of land which has to be acquired do not relish giving it up, except if it is to be used for providing some amenity which appeals to them. The furthest, however, that they ever go in protest is to reject compensation absolutely. The legislatures have not concerned themselves with the landowners' position.

(b) Agricultural products

Q. 58

326. The overwhelming bulk of the Territory's farmers grow food crops, in most of which the Territory is self-supporting. It has to import sugar, palm oil, fresh fruit, and salt. The Bamenda Province, apart from livestock, exports maize, beans, potatoes, kola nuts, and groundnuts. The northern part of the Territory exports groundnuts and guinea corn. Most of the Cameroons Development Corporation's land is in the Victoria Division, and the farmers there cannot nearly meet the demands of the Corporation's labourers. Some food comes down from the Kumba Division, where also there are some half-dozen big plantations, belonging to the Corporation, and the United Africa Company. There is a steady trade to and fro in foodstuffs across the frontier with the French trusteeship sphere.

327. The methods of the peasant farmer are primitive, but with his cutlass, his hoe, and his rope for climbing oil palms he gets a very fair yield from his resources. Unfortunately, in spite of prolonged rotational fallows, he almost always takes out more than he puts in, and it is exceedingly

difficult in any part of the world to convince country people that there must sooner or later come an end to that process; memories go back no more than two generations, and what has lasted that long will last for ever.

328. The Agricultural Department attaches great importance to the development of mixed farming. In 1950 there were 25 mixed farmers in the northern part of the Territory, by the end of the following year there were 68, and the number rose to 155 by the end of 1952. In the Bamenda Province there are 11, each of whom has received a Government grant-in-aid, and there are 28 being trained for 1953 group farming schemes.

329. In both northern and southern parts of the territory seed rice, budded fruit trees, and oil palm seedlings were distributed to farmers who wanted them, free of charge, or at a very low cost. Rice is becoming extremely popular as a crop in the Jada district of the Adamawa Province. In the Gashaka district some of the oil palms grown from seedlings issued are just coming into bearing, and about 250 seedlings were planted out during the year, but it is impossible to say yet whether the country is really suitable for palm cultivation.

330. The Territory's first gazetted cotton market was opened at Jada during the year, and 20 tons of seed were distributed in the Jada neighbourhood, where production exceeds local needs. There were also issues further north, and in Dikwa Emirate; in the latter, besides American Allen cotton, experiments were conducted with the Egyptian Sakel type, and proved partially successful, but there was a lot of trouble with spiny bollworms.

331. Virginia tobacco was tried in the Emirate also, but seems to need heavy dressings of farmyard manure, or fertilizers. Danwarri cassava, which has a high yield and cooks well, is thriving, and there is an attempt in progress to encourage market gardening, with vegetables; carrots have proved to be the most popular so far, and fetch high prices even in out of the way places. The Territory now has eight sugar crushers functioning.

332. In the southern part there are hopes of developing an important coffee industry. A survey by the Agricultural Department in 1949 suggested that about 300 tons was being grown yearly in the Bakossi country, east of the Mungo River, on the Kumba Divisional boundary with the French sphere. That district, from its inaccessibility, was linked with the French sphere economically: French money was current, and the principal occupation was smuggling.

333. As a result of the survey the Co-operative Department began trying to establish a marketing organization, and succeeded only in demonstrating by its efforts that that was impossible while the Territory had no processing plant. An application in 1951 to the Eastern Regional Production Development Board for a grant to build plant failed, so the Bakossi Co-operative Marketing Union applied to the Regional Development Board for a loan, which it is to receive; but before the Board had satisfied itself in the matter, the Kumba Native Administration made the Union an advance of £1,400.

334. In March, 1952, work started at Ngomboku on the foundations for a mill, but proceeded slowly, for want of cement. Eventually some cement arrived by way of Duala, and the railway to Loum in the French sphere, thence by lorry, and for the final half dozen miles by head load. No satisfactory block-making machine was available, but a broken one, discovered at Kumba, was dragged to Ngomboku by main force, and there made to serve its purpose.

335. The choice of such a remote place to build in obviously invites criticism, but it is the most accessible to the local coffee farmers, and that is what counts. Until October priests from the nearby Roman Catholic Mission acted as volunteer overseers, without pay; there was no other regular supervision, and the work that they did was beyond praise.

336. In June the mill machinery reached Victoria. A Development Officer stripped it into its component parts, and set about moving it to the site. The ferry across the Mungo River having broken down, he improvised a new and better one. The rains were in progress, so lorries could not get beyond Tombel, and the machinery had to travel in the same way as the block-making machine. At the site there was no workshop, and little in the way of tools, but the machinery was installed, and has been tested with results which reflect the greatest credit on all concerned.

337. Local enterprise has provided one approach road, which is still very rough, and another is in course of construction. The Native Administration is to help with bridging. The mill is to be served by five marketing societies, and its budget is based on an output of 50 tons a year, but if it arouses the producers' enthusiasm the scale of its operations will obviously be four or five times larger.

338. Arabica coffee plants have been distributed to farmers in the Bamenda Province, and there was an increase of substantially over 500 acres in plantings during the year, bringing the known acreage to 1,566 for the crop. This is exclusive of the Regional Production Development Board's model plantation of 1,200 acres, under experienced European management, near Santa, to which a ten mile long approach road has been built, and where it is proposed that there shall be a mill to serve any farmers who care to take advantage of it. There are also prospects of growing coffee profitably in the Mambila district. A nursery has been established at Gembu, and three farmers from the neighbourhood are being trained in methods of cultivation at Bamenda.

339. Progress with the rehabilitation of abandoned cocoa farms in the Cameroons Province continues. The Bakweri Farmers' Union was originally formed with the intention of making a more constructive contribution to the economic and social progress of the Bakweri people than has hitherto been offered by the Bakweri Land Committee. The Cameroons Development Corporation, however, had expressed willingness to buy peasant-grown bananas so long as they were offered by properly constituted co-operative societies, and the Administration was anxious that the offer should be taken up. In April, 1952, the Union agreed to form itself into a co-operative society, and to give its aspirations generally practical shape by improving banana and food production. At the instance of the Administration rules were adopted designed to ensure that food production, which is vital to the area, shall increase at the same pace as banana production.

340. Successful negotiations with the Corporation ensued under the personal supervision of the Chairman of the Corporation and the Commissioner of the Cameroons. Under the contract entered into the Corporation makes no profit on the transaction, but will recover handling charges from the Union. Owing to uncertainty over the quality of the fruit offered the method of payment has been agreed as follows: the Corporation pays to the Union initially a price approximately two-thirds of that which the Corporation obtains for its own carefully graded fruit. If the fruit delivered turns out to be of

adequate quality the differential (less handling charges) is to be paid out by the Corporation to the Union as an annual bonus, which will provide working capital for further expansion.

341. The formation of the society was greatly helped by the Corporation's releasing a member of its staff, with experience of the banana trade, to act as secretary. Its operations to date have been made efficient by the whole-time services of an Inspector of the Co-operative Department and the close supervision of the Assistant Registrar. With this assistance the Union successfully made small shipments, totalling 5,000 stems. It is having its teething troubles ; but when, early in 1953, the large number of new plantings made by members begin to bear, it should become a most flourishing concern. It has, at present a membership of 118, and paid-up share capital and entrance fees of £77. The organisation is as yet woefully dependent upon direct Government supervision, and the members have a long way to go before they make full use of the land already available to them. Their efforts do, however, represent an encouraging step forward, and the aim is that they should farm land excised from the Development Corporation's properties in accordance with the Bakweri Resettlement Scheme (see Chapter 1 in this section, and paragraphs 485 to 496 of the report for 1951).

342. During the year the Adamawa Province had its first agricultural show, at Jada ; there was another a fortnight later, at Mubi, and yet a third, again at Jada in November. The show included livestock championships, ploughing and flaying competitions, and demonstrations of all sorts. They were so successful that it has been decided to make them a regular institution.

343. The increase in the acreage under coffee was probably due to the higher price: the producer received 2s. 6d. a pound. In Northern Adamawa there was less guinea corn planted, and more groundnuts and small crops, but that is likely to be a temporary change, due to a glut in the market for guinea corn caused by the heavy crop of the year before. The following tables give particulars of cocoa, palm kernels and palm oil graded in the Territory:—

COCOA

Station	1950-51 Crop Year			1951-52 Crop Year		
	Tons	Buying Price per ton	Approximate Value	Tons	Buying Price per ton	Approximate Value
		£	£		£	£
Victoria	81	120	4,920	74	170	12,580
Kumba	1,444	117	168,848	2,167	167	361,889
Tombel	104	114	11,856	190	165	31,350
Mbonge	315	119	37,485	439	169	74,191
Mamfe	128	117	14,976	175	167	29,225
Tiko	—	120	—	48	170	8,160
	2,072	—	238,085	3,093	—	517,335

PALM KERNELS

Station	1951			1952		
	Tons	Buying Price per ton	Approximate Value	Tons	Buying Price per ton	Approximate Value
		£	£		£	£
Bali	152	26	3,952	—	30	—
Bamenda	266	26	6,916	197	30	5,910
Mpundu	82	32	2,624	49	36	1,764
Kumba	—	29	—	—	33	—
Mamfe	831	29	24,099	765	33	25,249
Mbonge	205	31	6,355	218	35	7,630
N'dian	1,159	31	36,929	1,136	35	39,760
Tiko	—	32	—	—	36	—
Tombel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	1,058	32	33,856	1,168	36	42,048
Widekum	973	27	26,261	797	31	24,707
	4,726	—	140,992	4,330	—	147,088

Values are calculated on the naked ex-scale port of shipment buying prices of £32 per ton for 1950-51 and £36 per ton for 1951-52 less the transport differentials authorised for the approved evacuation.

PALM OIL

Station	1951			1952		
	Tons	Buying Price per ton	Approximate Value	Tons	Buying Price per ton	Approximate Value
		£	£		£	£
Bali	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamenda	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mpundu	233	71	16,543	104	80	8,480
Kumba	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mamfe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mbonge	168	71	11,928	220	80	17,600
N'dian	2,753	71	195,463	3,253	80	260,240
Tiko	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tombel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	1,861	71	31,637	2,248	80	179,840
Widekum	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5,015	—	255,571	5,825	—	466,160

The bulk of palm oil graded in the Trust Territory is edible oil produced on the Plantations of the C.D.C. and U.A.C. and values have been calculated on buying price, of special grade palm oil of £71 per ton for 1950-51 and £80 per ton for 1951-52.

Q. 59, 60 344. No part of the Territory is subject to famines, and there is enough food everywhere. There is legislation under which farmers can be made (by the Native Authority) to grow prescribed crops, but it is never used.

(c) Water resources

345. The Territory is well watered naturally, and relies on rainfall, rivers Q. 61 and streams to meet its agricultural needs. There were 416·13 inches of rain during the year at Debunscha. Local shortages are relieved by wells. The Public Works Department sank 46 of them in the Maiduguri district during the year, representing 2,971 feet sunk, with 2,720 feet lined.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

346. In the thick country of the Cameroons Province at large, which is Q. 62 infested with tsetse fly, there are only domestic animals of a poor type, including sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, and some dwarf cattle; they all live on what they can pick up for themselves in and around the villages. Goats abound all over the territory, and sheep are only slightly less numerous.

347. There are some 175,000 cattle in the Bamenda highlands, and the stock is among the finest in Nigeria. In the parts of the Territory which lie furthest north, where the country consists mainly of rocky hills, there are a few dwarf cattle, and there are Shuwa, Red Longhorn, and White Fulani cattle in the plains, about 100,000 all told, in the northern Adamawa districts and the Dikwa Emirate. The most northerly part of southern Adamawa has about 50,000 head, chiefly White Fulani, and there are about 100,000 head, chiefly White Fulani and Red Longhorn, on the Mambila Plateau. Virtually all the cattle belong to natives of the Territory, whose methods of breeding and raising are founded on generations of practical experience. Roughly speaking, where there are cattle there are horses and donkeys also, the former used for riding, the latter as beasts of burden; as cattle are too, in some places.

348. The Livestock Investigation Centre at Jakiri continued to develop. It provided an effective demonstration of all aspects of improved livestock production in a manner applicable to African owned herds.

- (i) Disease investigation was continued and results of value were applied to the local herds.
- (ii) General investigations on dentition, parasites and their control, and on grazing improvement were continued.
- (iii) Experimental work on mineral supplements was carried out. Towards the end of the year mineral supplements were issued to local cattle owners. Salvaging bone and blood minerals formerly left to waste must be of ultimate benefit to the animal industry.
- (iv) Investigational work on improved breeding continued in two directions, viz.:—
 - (a) Recording and selection of good Zebu cattle of local origin.
 - (b) Recording potentialities of crosses with European stock. Some progress towards stabilisation of a hardy hybrid was reported. This work is not yet ready for application to local herds and is not likely to be for a considerable time. Productivity potential is almost double that of local Zebus.

349. As was mentioned in paragraph 358 of the 1950 report measures have been taken to prevent over-stocking on the Mambila Plateau by controlled grazing and examining the possible use of new pasture grounds on the Filinga Plateau. The state of the grazing on the Mambila Plateau improved, although the attitude of the cattle owners remained unhelpful. The survey of the Filinga Plateau for tsetse fly has still to be carried out.

350. The quality of hides and skins has shown some improvement. The Veterinary Department maintains a service of instruction to butchers and traders in proper methods of flaying and drying, and carries out research and instigates treatments against diseases affecting the skins of animals which have a bearing on the quality of the leather produced. The Department also maintains a high standard of health in breeding herds by prophylactic inoculations, treatment and control of outbreaks of disease as they occur. To protect breeding herds from infection by trade cattle in passage, the Department has established and staffed inspection stations and control posts, where the trade cattle are inspected and inoculated.

351. The cattle population increased during the year. There were outbreaks of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, blackquarter, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and epizootic lymphangitis, but none of them did serious damage. The Veterinary Department administered over 377,000 inoculations, gave clinical treatment in over 13,000 cases, and castrated nearly 9,000 scrub animals, but cattle owners still do not fully appreciate the importance of having scrub males castrated.

352. The number of worm treatments given rose considerably, and in the Bamenda Province alone 85,000 animals were treated for worms. Antrycide Methyl sulphate is being used against trypanosomiasis, and gamatox against ticks. A veterinary clinic has been opened at Mubi, and a small dam and watering trough were built on the Filinga Plateau to prevent flooding of a nearby salt spring in the rainy season. A small herd of Muturu cattle introduced at Baissa in the Kentu district has excited great interest among a population previously acquainted only with goats and sheep.

353. Local law and custom, as regards land tenure or in other respects, did not impede progress. From the northern part of the Territory 22,150 head of cattle went to Nigerian markets for slaughter; there are no exact figures for the Bamenda Province, but meat consumption increased there, as did exports to the parts nearer the coast, and local sales of milk and butter. The quality of butchers' hides and skins in the northern part of the Territory has improved: it is now good, and the Veterinary Department has had some success in improving quality where animals are killed other than by butchers, away from the larger villages. In the larger markets 5,684 cattle, 1,442 sheep, 2,736 goats, and 70 pigs were killed, which represents about 60 per cent. of the total for the northern Cameroons as a whole. Three more drying sheds were put up on the Mambila Plateau to give protection in the rainy season, making five sheds in all.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

Q. 63

354. There is nothing to suggest that either sea or river fish will ever become an important source of food in the Territory, but the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Commerce and Industries does its best to encourage fishing off the coast, in canoes, and small motor craft. Expert Gold Coast fishermen established in the Victoria neighbourhood had a successful year, and local fishermen are beginning to profit by their example. Large meshed nets have been introduced for shark fishing. There are no shell fish to speak of, except prawns, which are fairly plentiful. Fish is mostly eaten smoked, and apart from rough smoking sheds there are no processing facilities. An attempt to establish a fish pond at Mamfe failed.

355. The Development Corporation made some adjustments to one of its launches and used it regularly as a trawler, with a European Master Fisherman from the Department of Commerce and Industries in charge to begin

with, and thereafter two of the Department's trained fishermen, with appropriate gear. There were some excellent catches, but sharks kept on getting into the nets and damaging them.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

356. The main object of the forest policy of the Government is the production of the maximum benefit to the greatest number from the minimum amount of forest which is essential for the general well-being of the country. To achieve this object, two main principles are observed:— Q. 64, 65

- (a) The climatic and physical condition of the country must be preserved by the control, by maintenance or rehabilitation of vegetation, of rainwater run-off in those areas where lack of control would cause damage to other lands or waterways and endanger the water supplies and soil fertility.
- (b) The supply in perpetuity of all forms of forest produce to satisfy the wants of the people must be assured by the acquisition and preservation of an adequate forest estate.

The ideal aimed at is that 25 per cent. of the land area of each province should be dedicated to forests under planned management. It is not of course possible to adhere rigidly to this figure which must be qualified by the density of population, agricultural requirements and the disposition of forest resources.

357. The forest law consists of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, and rules and regulations made thereunder. The Ordinance provides for the protection of forest by the creation of forest reserves, the protected forest and communal forestry areas, and it empowers the Governor to make regulations or native authorities to make rules controlling the taking, sale and transport of forest products, the issue of licences and permits, the fixing of fees and royalties on trees, the afforestation of lands and kindred matters. Declarations of protected trees and tariffs within the Kumba Division of the Cameroons Province made by the Resident and within the jurisdiction of Adamawa Native Administration made by Adamawa Native Authority are given in attachment D.

358. The greatest areas of forest in the Territory are in the south. There are two methods by which the Government in the forest areas can fulfil its duty of ensuring a sufficient supply of forest produce for the people in generations to come. First, by Section 4 of the Forestry Ordinance referred to above, the Governor can constitute Government forest reserves in which exploitation will be permitted only in such a manner as to ensure suitable regeneration of the forest. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, however, these powers have not yet been invoked, though it has been suggested that it will be morally incumbent upon the Administration to resort to them if other methods do not suffice to obtain an adequate protected forest estate.

359. The other method which has been employed hitherto in these Provinces is to persuade native authorities themselves, by virtue of section 22 of the Forestry Ordinance, to constitute native administration forest reserves, the management of which is undertaken by the native authorities concerned. This policy has enormous advantages in that it places the care of the forests in the hands of the people directly concerned in its preservation and ensures that all profit derived from it must accrue to the community which own the land, and every forest reserve so far constituted in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces is a native administration forest reserve.

360. The concession to the Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole in the Kumba Division has already been mentioned. The following quantities of timber and firewood were produced during the year which ended on the 31st March, 1952:—

	Cubic feet.
Logs	262,400
Lumber	43,100
Hewn wood	2,800
Split wood	1,900
Round wood	830
Firewood	269,250

361. This was the equivalent in round timber of 773,880 cubic feet, and the estimated value was £65,391. The people at large view reserves and concessions with dislike. However, in the Kumba Division the Bakossi Native Administration Forest Reserve was constituted during the year, while the Kembong Reserve in the Mamfe Division was consolidated, and that process should soon be complete in the Takamanda, Mbo, and Nta-Ali Reserves; a Government reserve of 278 acres, to be maintained as a eucalyptus fuel plantation, was constituted on Government land near Buea, and the first compartment was planted up. In all, forest reserves take up a little over 13 per cent. of the Territory's land.

Q. 66 362. Negotiations between the Forestry Department and the Société Forestière et Agricole, whereby the latter were to work the Bakossi and Southern Bakundu Reserves, had gone quite a long way, but the company broke them off when world prices of hard woods fell. This was the only proposal for large-scale exploitation of timber in the Territory, so it would not be true to say that any forest products are important to the Territory's external economy; the figures already given of the timber and firewood yield show how they serve its internal economy. There is a considerable demand for sawn timber, and the Kumba Native Administration's Banga Timber Scheme hopes to double its output by buying a power saw-bench.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

Q. 67 363. There are no known mineral resources of commercial value in the Territory. All mineral resources are, by Section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance, Q. 68 1945, vested in the Crown. As no mining has yet been undertaken in the Territory, it has not yet become necessary to consider what steps should be taken to obtain for the inhabitants the benefits of such resources, but it is the policy of the Government to ensure that the mineral resources are developed in the interests of the Territory.

364. Legislation relating to mines is contained in the Minerals Ordinance, No. 55 of 1945, the Minerals Regulations, No. 4 of 1946, the Safe Mining Regulations, No. 5 of 1946, and the Explosives Regulations, No. 6 of 1946, the Mineral Oils Ordinance, Cap. 94, and the Radio Active Minerals Ordinance, No. 37 of 1947. This legislation provides for the search for, working and acquisition of minerals and regulates the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases, provisions regarding water, surveys, possession and purchase of minerals, compensation for any disturbance of the surface rights of occupiers, and damage to or destruction of any crops, economic trees or buildings, and inquiry into accidents. As no mining operations have been undertaken in the Territory no steps have been taken to resoil damaged land. Provision is included in the Minerals Ordinance for the

restoration of areas which have been worked for mining so that they may as soon as possible become available for ordinary purposes of cultivation. This is effected by individual covenants attached to each mining right or mining lease.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

365. Beyond some up-to-date plant for processing palm oil and rubber, Q. 70, 74 the Territory has no manufacturing industry, and no food industry, other than farming and livestock rearing. Local handicrafts represent a cottage industry, on a small scale, at which families work in the dry season (they farm during the rains); they do not use paid help, but will take on learners.

366. The local handicrafts include spinning and weaving locally-grown cotton into widths of up to 24 inches (though usually narrower); indigo dyeing, using the local indigo; the making of clothes and ornaments; tanning and dyeing of local skins and working them up into harness, shoes, cushions and other useful or ornamental objects; working local iron ore or scrap into hoes, bits, swords and knives; casting imported brass and copper into small ornamental objects among the Higi and Fali and the tribes of Bamenda; making iron arrow heads and various types of utilitarian pottery; making mats from grasses and raffia and the production of often beautifully decorated calabashes. The products of these crafts are almost all absorbed locally.

367. There are few immediate possibilities for the development of local handicrafts and industries. Staff to train the people in improved methods is not available and there would be little local market for such industries on account of the smallness of the population and lack of wealth. Attempts have been made with some success in the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces to encourage the use of bricks and tiles locally made, but suitable materials are not found everywhere, transport costs are heavy, and few can afford the first cost of building in brick. The Cameroons Development Corporation also manufacture bricks for buildings on their plantations. There is no system of industrial licensing.

368. In paragraph 357 of the 1949 report mention was made of a scheme for butter fat production in the Southern Cameroons. Owing to the difficulty and high cost of transport from the production areas, in Bamenda Province and Southern Adamawa, to railheads it was decided reluctantly to abandon this scheme for developing the manufacture of clarified butter fat and there is little likelihood of its revival in the near future.

369. In existing conditions there is no chance of any large tourist traffic. There are no hotels and, though the road system is improving, many beautiful parts of the Territory are still difficult of access. For those who make the journey from Nigeria or elsewhere the Cameroon Mountain, the crater lake of Barombi near Kumba, and the Bamenda Highlands provide as attractive scenery as is to be found anywhere in Africa.

370. The only fuel produced in the Territory is wood. The transmission line between the Njoke River Hydro Electric Power Station and Victoria and Tiko started to function at the end of the year, and it now supplies power to the two places mentioned. Buea would have had power, too, but for delay in the delivery of essential equipment.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Q. 75, 77 371. There are six post offices with full public facilities and nine postal agencies for the sale of stamps and postal orders and the receipt and despatch of ordinary and registered correspondence. Agencies were opened during the year at Batibo and Ndu. As was explained in paragraph 413 of the 1950 report, a fleet of mail vans went into operation shortly after the beginning of 1950 on the route Victoria—Buea—Kumba—Mamfe—Bamenda to provide a thrice-weekly mail service between the principal towns of the Southern Cameroons. Because of the state of the roads and its effect on the vans the service could only run twice a week, but the Posts and Telegraphs Department is making every effort to establish the thrice weekly service, and to put it on a satisfactory footing, even though it will probably be markedly more expensive than such services in Nigeria.

372. External mails are exchanged in both directions with Great Britain, Nigeria, Cameroons under French Trusteeship and Fernando Po. These services include:—

United Kingdom	surface mail from Tiko
United Kingdom	air mail via Lagos
Nigeria	surface mail via Calabar and Enugu
Nigeria	air mail (four services weekly)

373. There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Buea and Tiko. These exchanges are connected by means of telephone trunks. The number of telephone sets in each of these exchange areas is as shown below:—

Victoria	87 sets
Buea	53 sets
Tiko	50 sets
Mamfe	4 sets
Kumba	2 sets

A new central battery telephone exchange at Victoria has replaced the old magneto exchange, and the construction of a trunk line between Victoria and Kumba is under way. A radio-telephone service is to be installed between Buea and Enugu. The equipment for this service is now available but cannot be installed until the necessary terminal buildings have been completed. There is a telephone service between Buea and Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship).

374. There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following telegraph circuits:—

Victoria—Tiko	} Land Lines
Tiko—Buea—Kumba	
Buea—Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship)	
Tiko—Lagos	} Wireless Telegraphs
Mamfe—Lagos	
Mamfe—Enugu	
Bamenda—Lagos	

375. There is a wireless telegraph and telephone service at Buea as part of the Eastern Region Police Department wireless network.

376. All telecommunications systems with the exceptions of a few licensed private telephone systems are owned and operated by the Government of Nigeria. External telecommunications services are the subject of local agreement between the Territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. This agreement limits exchange of traffic to that originating in Nigeria, the Territory, and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, respectively, does not admit of a reply-paid service and allows each Administration to retain its own charges.

377. The southern part of the Territory is included in the Eastern Region of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, and the northern part in the Northern Region; the service is maintained by the Government of Nigeria. The regional transmissions are from Enugu and Kaduna, respectively, and transmission from Lagos serves the Territory as a whole. There is a $7\frac{1}{2}$ kw. transmitter in Lagos, and the Regional ones are of 300 watts.

378. At the end of 1951 there were 1,470 miles of motorable road in the Territory, compared with 1,366 in 1950, 1,347 in 1949, and 1,164 in 1948. Out of the 1951 total, 950 miles represented all season roads, and 520 miles roads usable in the dry season only. Passenger lorries, owned and operated by Africans, ply along the main roads; fares are a matter of bargaining. During the year, on the Bamenda Ring Road, the Public Works Department carried out 255 feet of bridging, and 14 miles more were opened to traffic. Progress with bridges on the road from Mamfe to Calabar, which is nearly ready for use, continued. A firm of contractors undertook the tarring of the road between Buea and Kumba, and extensive improvements to the bridges. A road is being built from Donga into the districts which form part of the Benue Province; when it is finished it should make a substantial difference to the pace of local development. There was considerable progress also with the roads between Yola and Wukari, and Numan and Gombe. They are outside the Territory, but will give greatly improved access to the railway, and the important markets of the Eastern Region. The road between Numan and Gombe will make the motor journey from Yola to Jos 200 miles shorter.

379. Road building by local effort has gone on energetically in the Bamenda Province, notwithstanding the exceedingly difficult conditions. Bridges and culverts are paid for with money from Development and Corporation profits, and from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The most conspicuous achievement has been that Land Rovers which the Corporation presented to the Wum and Nkambe Divisions can be used as ambulances, serving districts previously inaccessible to medical aid.

380. There is an air service four times a week between Lagos and Tiko via Benin, Enugu and Calabar (twice a week) and Port Harcourt and Calabar (twice a week). Only five years ago there were no air services to Tiko whatsoever and the quickest route from Lagos was to Duala by air and back by launch. The only airfield in operation in the Territory is at Tiko, which is not an international airport. The runway is capable of taking medium range aircraft of up to 30 tons in all weathers. There is an airfield at Mamfe which is not at present in use. The possibility of opening a regular air service to Mamfe as an extension of the Lagos-Enugu service is under consideration. A survey for a possible airfield site near Bamenda was made in 1949 when three possible sites were visited. A site at Bali was provisionally selected and special meteorological observations were undertaken in 1950. These were suspended from the end of June, 1951, as it was decided that on meteorological and other grounds the site at Bali would be unsuitable. The examination of other possible sites continues.

381. The West African Airways Corporation provides all the air services. The fares are:—

					£	s.	d.
To Benin	...	...	...	...	16	12	0
Calabar	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Enugu	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Lagos	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
London (via Kano)	...	...	...	...	139	0	0
Port Harcourt	...	...	...	...	9	0	0

The nearest airfields in Nigeria outside the Territory are at Yola, Maiduguri, Calabar and Enugu. Full meteorological records are kept at Tiko and Mamfe. Records were kept at Bali till June, 1951. Rainfall is measured at twenty-two stations.

382. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom for bananas, mail and first class passengers. The ships run at four- or five-day intervals. Messrs. Elder Dempsters maintain a monthly service between Nigerian ports and Victoria throughout the year. In addition, there is a weekly mail service with Calabar by the Cameroons Development Corporation's motor barge. Vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Line Limited and Messrs. John Holt and Company Limited occasionally visit Victoria to and from the United Kingdom, via Nigerian ports. The cabin class fare to Lagos by ships which call there is about £11, and to Calabar just over £4; deck passages cost 35s. 6d. to Lagos and 16s. 6d. to Calabar.

383. At Victoria there is anchorage for large vessels in Ambas Bay, with lighterage for cargo and passengers. The pier at Victoria is condemned, but there is a 200-ft. launch pier at Bota erected by a German plantation company and a 5-ton crane. The wharf was widened by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1949. At Tiko there is a light construction wharf for one vessel, 400 ft. long, with a maximum draught of 19 ft. spring tides and 17 ft. neap tides. There is a 2-ton crane on the wharf. At Rio del Rey there is a river anchorage with a maximum draught of 21 ft. spring and 20 ft. neap tides. Lighthouses are placed at Debundscha and Nachtigal. It is proposed to establish beacons at each. A light beacon was established during the year at Entrance Point, on the Bimbia River, and five lightbuoys in the river itself.

384. The Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and for launches only at the high river season. The Cross river from Mamfe to Calabar is navigable at the height of the rains by small paddle steamers or coasters, and by 4-ton lighters for the greater part of the rest of the year except during February and March when cargoes have to be loaded into canoes to pass the rapids eight miles below Mamfe. The River Benue is an important communication artery for the northern part of the Territory. Two new steamers were added to the Benue fleet. One of them, the "Adama", push-tows eight barges, each containing 4,000 gallons of petrol.

385. Apart from the ordinary customs and port health formalities there are no restrictions on the movement of passengers or of goods. Everybody in the Territory may use, own, operate and service the existing means of transport and communication, if they have the necessary technical qualifications, where technical qualifications are required. As far as recruitment

goes, there are almost always more applicants than there are vacancies, so if a vacancy is not filled by promotion it goes to somebody on the waiting list. There are no facilities in the Territory, or in Nigeria, for qualifying as a civil engineer, say, or an air pilot; if a man wanted employment of that kind he would have to equip himself for it overseas first. Such considerations apart, most vacancies are filled by promotion, from staff which has been trained by experience.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

386. During the year the construction of the new hospital at Bamenda Q. 78 was completed, except for the water supply. The tuberculosis pavilion is ready, and two houses for Senior Service staff were built also. Work on the hospital at Mubi is nearly finished.

387. At Bamenda too there were completed for the Agricultural Department one set of Senior Service quarters, and one of Junior Service quarters, with an office and store. Some progress was made with a machinery shed. For the Magistrate and his staff there were built offices, quarters and a court; for others, eleven sets of Junior Service quarters; and the Catering Rest House was enlarged. The Education Centre at Bambui was completed, ten double quarters were added to the police lines at Tiko, five double quarters and a recreation room at Mamfe, and five double quarters at Kumba.

388. The Adamawa Native Administration spent approximately £6,000 on new buildings, including three two-class schools, a school boarding compound, two dispensaries, two district offices and courts, police lines, extending a prison, and market stalls.

389. There is an account in Part I of this report of the Territory's indigenous groupings, social and religious background, customs, the stratification of society, and privilege at various levels. Q. 79

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

390. The various races that inhabit the northern plains have all acquired a superficial similarity of social structure through the influence of Islam, which in its local form countenances sufficient breaches of its strictly religious aspects to be able to absorb without difficulty many who still remain pagan at heart. The outward signs of the Moslem faith are everywhere to be found, but its inward meaning is honoured by comparatively few. In the past the Moslems of the plains regarded the pagans as inferior beings, mainly useful as a source of slave labour. This great social and religious cleavage between the Moslem of the plains and the more primitive animist of the hills is, with the constant supervision of the Administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more pagans obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook.

391. Moslems and pagans stand equal in the eyes of the law, but an increasing number of district or kindred group courts, administering the local native law and customs, are being set up, with entirely beneficial results to the more backward communities, who thus gain confidence in the management of their own affairs. The Fulani, having received first the benefits of their own educational system and then of modern education, still retain most of the higher posts in the native administration, though an increasing number of pagans are now entering it. The present practice is that the people of a hamlet choose their own head, who represents them in choosing a village area head: no district head, who is appointed by the Emir, can long remain in office unless he establishes and maintains cordial relations with the village heads. The district heads, and for that matter the Emir, come in most cases from old-established ruling families, and to this extent only can there be said to be a privileged class. Equally, no group is restricted in its activities; personal qualities are the only distinctions in all walks of life and one law applies to all.

392. The hill pagans, on the other hand, have enjoyed no such unifying element as Islam and, although they exhibit throughout a striking similarity of language, customs, social organisation and religious beliefs, each clan asserts that it is separate and independent, and that each group has no connection with any other. The kindred groups in the area acknowledge a common cult of their founder to whom annual celebrations are made by the members of the whole group and at which the chief of the senior kindred group takes precedence as the religious head. As ancestor worship and fetishism are inseparable from their temporal life this religious head is *ipso facto* temporal clan chief, even though in practice he cannot exercise much power over the peoples of other kindred groups owing to their inherently independent character and the limited allegiance to him of their strongly patriarchal society.

393. Their customs do not appear to recognise any political organisation wider than the exogamous kindred, and the formation of councils and courts where representatives of different tribes meet and work together with their District Head are new developments to them and consequently cannot be hastened. As education spreads amongst them, however, and peace gives them greater opportunities of visiting and learning from other peoples, their outlook is broadening and more and more individuals are making openings for themselves outside the narrow confines of their hills. This rugged individuality of the pagan brings its own safeguards against privilege and restricted practices, and the only extent to which a legal distinction exists for them is when the Emir's Court experiences difficulty over accepting the evidence of a pagan unsupported by an oath on the Koran. The courts established in the hills, however, administer their own law and custom in civil cases, while in serious criminal cases, the Magistrate's and Supreme Courts, where no religious distinctions are recognised, are available.

394. In the greater part of the Southern Cameroons the social organisation is based on the family and there are no wide social or religious groups. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity to associate with one another, due to the bond of a common belief, and to the fact that in general the Christian element is the educated element, but this has not led to any general cleavage between Christian and pagans within the family, clan or tribe. In the "Chieftainship" areas the chiefs and their families receive from their people the personal respect and the duty due to their offices. Neither the common nor criminal law recognises social or religious distinctions of any kind, both according equal rights to all.

395. The Missions are exceedingly active in the social sphere, and inhabitants of the Territory form the bulk of their staff. In the southern part of the Territory village, town, and tribal Unions are gaining more and more influence. They are usually formed on the initiative of the younger, relatively well educated men, but the older generation has considerable weight in them. They concern themselves with every aspect of life, from individual and communal disputes, through local sanitation and education, to Nigerian politics. How great, and how useful, a part each plays depends on the characters of those who control it: some are mere sounding boards for cranks and malcontents; others constitute a force with which the Administration, and the elected representatives in the legislatures, have increasingly to reckon. All in all, they represent a welcome tendency towards the development of effective public opinion.

Q. 80

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

396. In securing human rights and fundamental freedoms for the people of the Territory the Administering Authority is guided by the terms of Article 76 (c) of the Charter and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular the Administering Authority aims at the protection of these freedoms which it has been taught by its own history to regard as precious, and to which it attaches particular importance in the world today. These freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. The answers to later questions will deal with the press and with religion.

Q. 81

397. All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property. It has in no instance during the year been considered necessary in the interests of public

order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. The laws governing the power of arrest are set out in Sections 3 to 30 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. These sections specify persons who may be arrested by a public officer without a warrant, conditions of arrest by private persons, the form and requisitions of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail.

398. A police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed an indictable offence, unless the written law creating the offence provides that the offender cannot be arrested without a warrant; any person who commits any offence in his presence; any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody; any person in whose possession is found anything which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or any implement of housebreaking; any person who may reasonably be suspected to be a deserter from Her Majesty's Army, Navy, or Air Force; any person whom he suspects upon reasonable ground of having been concerned in any act committed at any place outside Nigeria which, if committed in Nigeria, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any written law or Act of Parliament, liable to be apprehended and detained in Nigeria; any person for whom he has reasonable cause to believe a warrant of arrest has been issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in Nigeria; any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; and any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a felony or misdemeanour.

399. A private person may arrest without warrant any person who in his view commits an indictable offence or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed a felony, or, by night, a misdemeanour. Persons found committing any offence involving injury to property may be arrested by the owner of the property or his servants or persons authorised by him. Any private person arresting any other person without a warrant shall without unnecessary delay hand over the person so arrested to a police officer, or in the absence of a police officer shall take such person to the nearest police station.

400. Section 130 of the Criminal Code makes it a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment for two years, for a person who has arrested another upon a charge of an offence wilfully to delay to take him before a court to be dealt with according to law. No person may be held awaiting trial for a longer period than is sufficient to ensure the attendance of witnesses and the bailing of accused persons is freely employed in the Supreme Magistrate's and Native Courts. Visiting Committees are appointed to the prisons in the Cameroons Province, and the native authority lock-ups in the north are inspected weekly by an Administrative Officer who ensures that no accused person is held for an unnecessarily long time awaiting trial.

Q. 82 401. There is neither slavery in the Territory nor any kindred practice. Any person convicted of slave trading is liable to be imprisoned for 14 years.

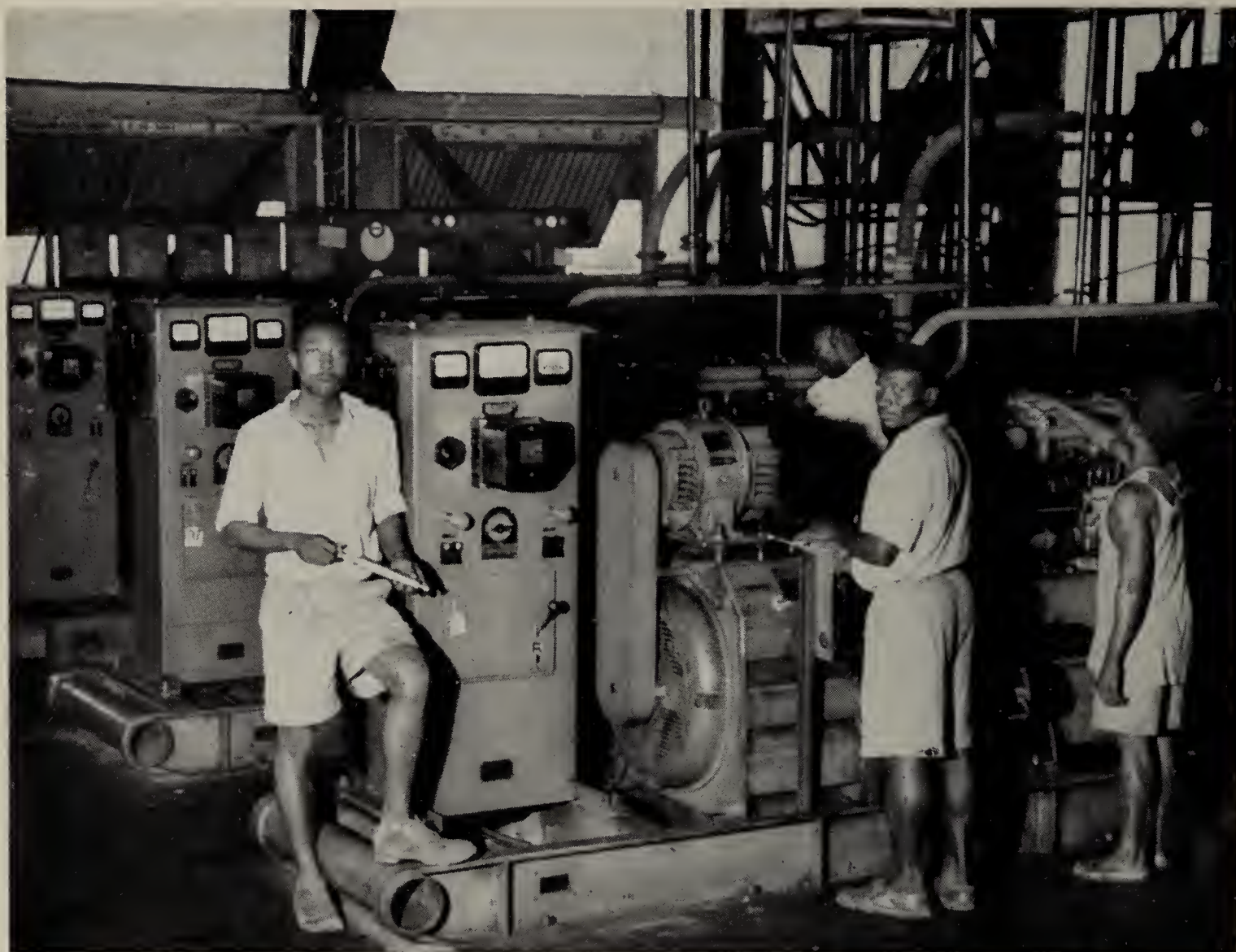
Q. 83 402. There were no important judicial or administrative decisions concerning human rights during the year. The Declaration of Human Rights has appeared in pamphlets issued by the Public Relations Department, but because of the great diversity of languages in the Territory, only two or three



Building in progress at the NJOKE Hydro-electric Power Station



Roman Catholic Mission Girls' Primary School, KUMBA



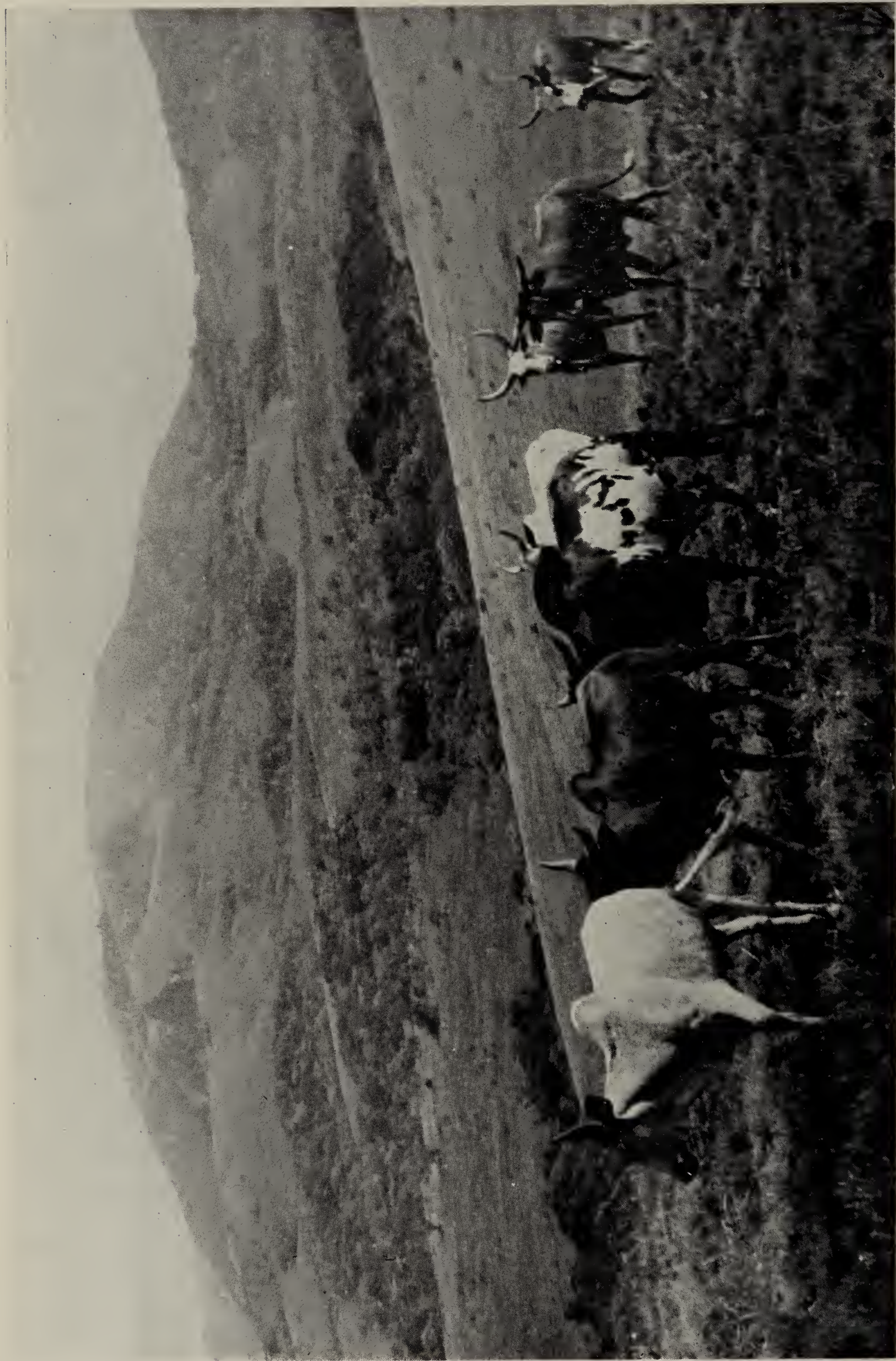
In the Cameroons Development Corporation Power House, BOTA



A typical stretch of road between MAMFE and BAMENDA



The METSCHUM Falls



Cattle on the Agriculture Department Farm at BAMBUI, BAMBUI, BAMBUI

of which are written, to say that it had been translated would be meaningless. Into the great bulk of them it has not been translated, and it is not generally displayed in schools: but the more educated members of the population are as familiar with it as their counterparts in other countries; it is freely quoted, and discussed by study groups and kindred organisations.

403. The exercise of the right to petition may be, and is, freely exercised Q. 84 by all members of the community in the Territory. The rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, including Rules 76 to 93 on the subject of petitions, were published as Nigeria Gazette Extraordinary, No. 50, of 2nd September, 1947. Rules regarding petitions from Government servants on matters concerned with Government service are set out as Appendix E to Nigeria General Orders, and petitions from the general public are regulated by Government Notice No. 1235 in Nigeria Gazette, No. 53, of 21st October, 1943. This Notice was annexed as Attachment E to the Report for 1947.

404. The customs authorities confiscate any pornographic literature that Q. 85 they come across, and to deal in it is an offence under the Criminal Code. The Government has power to prohibit the circulation of literature on security grounds, but did not use it during the year. The ban on the Zikist Movement, which in its day aimed at overthrowing the government by force, continued.

405. The principal newspapers circulating in the Territory are:—

Q. 86

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
<i>Daily</i>		
Daily Times	Lagos	Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial Publications Ltd.
West African Pilot	Lagos	
Daily Comet	Lagos	} Zik's Press Ltd.
Nigerian Spokesman	Onitsha	
Eastern Nigeria Guardian	Port Harcourt	} Service Press Ltd.
Daily Service	Lagos	
<i>Weekly</i>		
Eastern Outlook & Cameroons Star	Enugu	Public Relations Office.
Nigerian Observer	Port Harcourt and Aba	Enitonna Educational Stores.
Nigerian Eastern Mail... ..	Calabar	Mr. J. V. Clinton, B.A. (Cantab.).
Nigerian Citizen	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation.
Nigeria Review... ..	Lagos	Public Relations Office.
Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo... ..	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation.
<i>Monthly</i>		
Nigerian Children's Own Paper	Lagos	Public Relations Office.

406. Although none of these newspapers is owned or operated by the inhabitants of the Cameroons, many of them have representatives in the Territory whose duties include the stimulation of sales and the transmission of news items. The columns of Nigerian newspapers are also of course open to Cameroons readers wishing to express their views. A weekly newspaper published by the Regional Public Relations Office at Enugu, "The Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star", made its first appearance during 1951. It has correspondents in the southern provinces of the Cameroons and devotes space in each issue to news telegraphed by them. Letters from readers in the Cameroons are printed from time to time. The policy of the paper is controlled by a board composed of both official and unofficial members. Its editorial staff includes a young man of Bakweri origin. Contributions from the Trust Territory are also used in the "Nigeria Review", a weekly paper published by the Public Relations Department in Lagos, copies of which are widely distributed in the Territory.

407. Provided that he does not offend against the laws of libel and sedition, the editor of any of these newspapers may publish what news he pleases and comment freely on it. The Newspaper Ordinance provides for the signing of a bond by the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper of the sum of £250 to ensure that any claim for libel will be met, but forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the Attorney-General. The signatory of the bond is not required to put up this £250 cash, but simply to produce persons who will undertake that if he is obliged to dispense £250 in settlement of a libel suit, that £250 will be forthcoming. At its Sixth Session (General Assembly Official Records A/1306, page 37) the Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority should "ensure that this provision does not operate as a restraint upon the freedom of the Press and bear in mind the desirability of modifying this provision as soon as practicable". As has been pointed out by the Special Representative and the United Kingdom Representative in the past this provision in the Newspaper Ordinance does not restrict the freedom of the Press in any way, but is simply a minimum protection which the Administration is bound to give a member of the public who might otherwise be libelled and unable to collect damages on obtaining judgment.

408. All the newspapers which circulate in the Cameroons publish reports on current developments of local and international significance, but many of them give very inadequate accounts of current events outside Nigeria and the Territory. The newspapers receive some material on international events from agencies and the Public Relations Department. The "Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star" publishes news and articles dealing with international as well as local affairs and is expected to play an important part in arousing interest in African and world problems. The most influential newspapers at present are probably the "West African Pilot", the "Daily Times", and, in the north, "Gaskiya Ta fi Kwabo". The missions run bookshops in the more important places.

409. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Public Relations Department pay occasional visits to the Territory and show educational films on a variety of subjects, including many concerned with local problems, particularly with health and agriculture. There is a commercial cinema at Victoria, and the Cameroons Development Corporation arranges frequent performances for its staff, providing some of the film itself, and borrowing some from the Public Relations Department.

410. Chapter 9 of section 4 of Part VI of this report contains some account of the Nigerian broadcasting system. It relays the British Broadcasting Corporation news, and provides local news in English, Ibo, Yoruba, and Hausa, as well as talks in those languages, and religious services, and light music, both African and European. The cheapest dry battery wireless sets cost £6 10s. 0d., but broadcasting has not taken any hold yet on the public at large.

Q. 87, 88 411. Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants. The leading organisations of a voluntary nature are:—

The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Cameroons Baptists Mission.

The Basel Mission.

The Sudan United Mission.

The Boy Scouts Association.

412. Missionaries are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the "Unsettled Districts" of the Territory. Otherwise they may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places and to carry out house-to-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers' training centres may receive a grant-in-aid from Government in accordance with the regulations. The Adamawa Native Authority gives an annual grant of £100 to the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa near the boundary of the northern area of the Territory which serves the area.

413. The latest available figures of the number, denominations and distribution of missionaries, and the estimated number of converts claimed by missions in the Trust Territory are as follows:—

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Converts</i>
Roman Catholic Mission	Victoria Division ...	12	British	11,426
		11	Dutch	
	Kumba Division ...	1	Italian	
	Kumba Division ...	13	Dutch	11,297
		3	British	
	Mamfe Division ...	4	Dutch	
	Bamenda Province ...	12	Dutch	26,764
		5	Italian	
		1	British	
		3	Irish	
Cameroons Baptist Mission.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	6	Irish	265
	Cameroons Province...	1	Australian	
	Bamenda Province ...	6	American	2,897
		14	American	7,704
		2	Canadian	
Basel Mission in Cameroons.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	325
	Victoria Division ...	7	Swiss	6,639
	Kumba Division ...	6	Swiss	12,457
	Mamfe Division ...	2	Swiss	1,374
	Bamenda Province ...	14	Swiss	27,267
Sudan United Mission, Danish Branch.		1	British	
	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	5	Danish	934
	Dikwa Division ...	2	British	
	Area administered with Benue Province.	1	Danish	
Church of the Brethren Mission.	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	40
American Baptist Mission	Area administered with Adamawa Province.	2	American	320
	Bamenda Province ...	14	American	7,019
		2	Canadian	

These figures show no significant change from 1951.

414. Indigenous religions, mainly animism, Mohammedanism and Christianity are safeguarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. Converts to Christianity form a substantial minority, but the majority of the Territory's inhabitants are Mohammedans or animists. A mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would soon find itself in conflict to its detriment with the native authority. Indigenous religions are similarly controlled by Sections 207 to 213 of the Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and criminal charms. The

Governor may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which may appear to him to involve or tend towards the commission of any crime or breach of peace, or to the spread of any infectious or contagious disease. It has not been found necessary to prohibit the invocation of any juju within the Trust Territory. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen.

Q. 89 415. The law does not provide for adopting children. The family is still so closely knit that when a child's parent or guardian dies there is always somebody with the inescapable duty of looking after it, and willing to do so. Again, if a man has more children than he can afford, his family will help him. Ill-treatment of children is virtually unknown, and would outrage public opinion.

Q. 90 416. The residential qualification for the naturalisation of an applicant as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies is set out in the Second Schedule to the British Nationality Act, 1948. An applicant must have resided in Nigeria or the Trust Territory throughout the twelve months preceding his application, and must have resided for four out of the previous seven years in the United Kingdom or any Colony, Protectorate, United Kingdom Mandated Territory or United Kingdom Trust Territory. The immigration of non-natives into the Territory is controlled by the Immigration Ordinance (No. 30 of 1945). Its provisions apply to the immigration of all persons, including nationals of the United Kingdom.

417. All Police Officers of gazetted rank are Assistant Immigration Officers, responsible as such to the Principal Immigration Officer in Lagos, who in his turn is responsible to the Nigerian Government, through the Inspector-General of Police. It is impossible to say how many immigrants came into the Territory during the year under review, and what their nationalities were, because movement to and from Nigeria is entirely unrestricted, and as far as Africans are concerned there are very few restrictions indeed on movement across the frontiers with neighbouring French territory. The question of admitting displaced persons or refugees has not arisen, but the Nigerian Government is not a party to the International Convention on the Status of Refugees.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

Q. 91 418. The status of women in the Territory as in most of Africa is very different from that in the West and many other parts of the world. Polygamy is an accepted custom and though there are no legal restrictions on the occupations women may take up, in fact the great majority of them spend their lives in looking after their homes and children and in work in the fields. Further, a woman is subordinate to her husband and is in theory expected to render him obedience. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that the women of the Territory, apparently humble as their position may be, are only of small influence and importance in society. First, there are the minority who have positions in government or business. In Bamenda Province women have been elected to the new federal councils and the majority of native courts have at least one woman sitting on the bench. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessities such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine.

419. While the custom polygamy is distasteful to many people and nations, it is a useless academic exercise to consider possible solutions to the problems it causes without taking into account the views of those who practise it. This point was most forcibly made in the 1949 Visiting Mission's report. Full quotations from the relevant parts of the report were given in paragraphs 408-409 of the 1949 Cameroons Report and a short extract is set out below:—

“In the particular case of the Cameroons, it is a fact that there are certain regions in which the material and moral evolution of the people has made least progress and the ancient customs have been best able to retain their force. Those relating to polygamous unions are no exception. It does not appear to the Mission, however, to be advisable to deal with them by intervening directly and prohibiting polygamy, as long as the mass of the people remain attached to the practice and, according to their traditions and beliefs, consider it to be an important, and even necessary element in the social order.

On the other hand, the harmful effects of the practice, and its inability to adapt itself to the needs of a progressive society, should not be lost from view. It seems necessary to encourage the custom to disappear, progressively and as rapidly as possible; and to this end the Mission suggests that some such measures as the following may be adequate for the present.

Firstly, to proclaim, and effectively protect, the right of women and girls to refuse to take part in any forced union, and to release themselves from any such unions in which they have been compelled to take part.

Secondly, to allow the wives of the polygamists to withdraw from their marriages when it appears that they no longer wish to accept their position as additional wives.

The Mission has every reason to believe that this line of policy is, in fact, already being followed by the British authorities. Furthermore, the development of education, notably of girls, will have as one of its results, the spreading of a higher conception of the role of women in society, giving them a consciousness of their status and dignity which will lead them to resist the requirements and usages of old and harmful customs.”

420. The Administering Authority entirely agrees that it is by measures on the lines recommended by the Mission rather than by legislation that the position of women in the Territory will improve. The last paragraph of the second passage quoted from the Mission's report also implies that it is from the women themselves that the desire for change must principally come. The Administering Authority entirely agrees with this view. The women's movements of the 19th and 20th century in the United Kingdom were not initiated by the Government or even by the public opinion of the great bulk of men and women of the country. The gains were first won by a small number of outstanding women and consolidated by general acceptance and finally by legislation.

421. There are women Education Officers at Bamenda and Bansa, whose Q. 92 duties lie exclusively among women. A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she were a man. Under the law administered by the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts since the U.K. Married Women's Property Acts a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman. The status of single women has never been essentially different from that of men in any branch of the law of property. A married woman is now capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as if she were a single woman and any earnings and property acquired by her are her separate property. This is the result under English law which applies in this matter of a series of Married

Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882. Similarly, under the law administered in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts, a husband is liable for debts contracted by, for all contracts entered into and wrongs done by his wife before marriage to the extent of any property he acquired from her by reason of the marriage. A husband is liable for the contracts of his wife for necessities suitable for her condition of life as she is presumed to be his agent. A wife is not liable for the contracts of her husband nor the husband for those of his wife otherwise than as referred to above. Local law and custom vary, but generally speaking they do not make husband and wife responsible for one another's debts.

Q. 93, 95 422. Throughout the non-Moslem parts of the Territory women do most of the growing of food, and the men specialise in trade and occupy themselves largely with hunting and the cultivation of cash crops. Though their work is hard it is in accordance with custom, and it must be remembered, in many areas, that the crops are regarded as belonging to the women. Though women now appear to be doing more than their fair share of work, in the past tribal war and minor feuds made additional demands on the time of the men.

423. The great bulk of Moslem women do no farm work, though among the lower classes a little rice, groundnuts, guinea corn and benniseed may be cultivated for pin-money; among the pagans, however, all or nearly all the farming is done by women. Crafts are variously apportioned between the sexes, both among Moslems and pagans, men generally weaving narrow cloth, tanning leather and dyeing, while women spin cotton, weave broad cloth, make pots and do all the cooking.

424. Women train for and enter Government service as far as their education and other qualifications allow. The professions which at present attract them most are nursing, midwifery, teaching and clerical work. During 1949 a Commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate and report on the means of accelerating the training of Nigerians with a view to recruiting them for posts in the Senior Service. The relevant section of the report reads as follows:—

“It has already been recommended that women should be given equal consideration with men for any departmental scholarship and training schemes for which they may possess the necessary educational qualifications but the Commission considers that in addition a special allocation of thirty scholarships in all should be made during the three-year period to enable women to obtain qualifications overseas for posts, such as nursing, secretarial and librarian and certain other specialist appointments, in which a large number of skilled Nigerian women officers are urgently required.”

This and the other recommendations of the report apply to the Territory. The chief agencies for selection, the Central and Regional Public Service Boards, began to function in 1949. There are at present two women from the Cameroons receiving higher training in the United Kingdom.

425. The Roman Catholic Mission has a teachers' training centre for women at Kumba. Women's domestic science centres have been established in several places in the Southern Cameroons and domestic science is also taught in several schools. The Bamenda Women's Institute, described in paragraph 524 of the 1950 Report, continues to flourish, and weekly meetings are held at which the average attendance is about twenty-five. As an off-shoot of this Institute, a Babies' Clinic has been started for the care of the babies of the members of the Institute, and it is probable that in the near future it will be extended to all women and their babies.

426. The legality of a marriage is evidenced by the acceptance of "bride price",* presents, labour service or some other obligation by the family of the bride from the suitor or from his family. This transaction is regarded as resulting in the transfer of the bride from her own group to that of her husband and it is customary that when her husband dies she remains in his group and becomes the wife of some other male member of it. In some of the northern areas of the Territory this obligation is considered to be cancelled after the woman has given birth to one or two children. She is then at liberty to return to her own family, choose her own mate and any children that she may bear thereafter belong to her and her family. So long as a woman remains with her husband's family, it is their duty to maintain her. It is customary for a widow to choose which of the members of her late husband's family she will marry, and if there is a person outside the family sufficiently anxious to marry a widow as to be prepared to refund the bride price to the family no difficulty is usually placed in his way. Q. 96

427. The custom of bride price does not extend to peoples who have embraced the Islamic faith, among whom inheritance follows Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas a suitor will begin to pay bride price on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where her behaviour is assessed by his relatives and she has an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the money received and for this reason a certain amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride price if their daughter deserts her husband after marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must, indeed, be given credit for delicacy of feeling about such matters and for a great deal of natural affection between parents and children.

428. In Moslem areas the law only permits coercion into marriage by a parent in the case of a girl who has never been married. Marriage is a civil contract between the two families and although custom permits a parent to cause the marriage ceremony to be performed, annulment is in all cases possible before consummation and many Moslem parents, notably among the Fulani, would not force on a daughter a union which was distasteful, recognising that she would not long remain faithful in such circumstances. Though physical coercion may be resorted to in very rare instances, anxiety lest a girl should run away to seek a less permanent form of union generally restricts coercion to moral suasion and such discomforts as result from acute parental disapproval.

429. Native courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. Such an order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative Officers exercise constant supervision of all native court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is

* The term "bride price" is used here and below instead of "dowry" because it is well established, but it should not, of course, be taken to mean that women are bought and sold, an impression which, as many African anthropologists and sociologists have pointed out, is quite common but totally wrong.

bound only by such agreements as she herself has voluntarily made. Great discretion is necessary in the application of these principles in order to avoid too rapid a disintegration of customary marriage.

430. *Child Marriage.* Child marriage does exist and is permitted by native law and custom in the Territory as in other parts of Africa. In practice nobody expects the child wife to perform her marital functions until her parents consider her old enough. In spite of the obvious difficulties of introducing legislation concerning marriage customs followed by the vast bulk of the population, the Nigerian Government introduced a Bill in 1950 which, *inter alia*, would have made it a criminal offence for a man to have carnal knowledge of a wife under 15 years of age. These clauses of the Bill aroused strong opposition mainly by Moslem Chiefs and representatives and were deferred.

431. There are a number of women's organisations in the Southern Cameroons, notably, the Young Ladies' Improvement Society (Victoria), the Women's Progressive Society (Kumba), The Ladies' Dramatic Society (Buea), the Ndola Bitu Women's Fellowship (Buea), and the Ladies' Glee Club (Mamfe). It is part of the Women Education Officers' duties to encourage such organisations, and much unobtrusive but invaluable work is done by Lady missionaries, private individuals and officials' wives.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

432. The great bulk of the Territory's population consists of farmers and herdsmen. This chapter therefore has mainly to do with wage earners in the employ of the Cameroons Development Corporation, and it seems appropriate to offer an account of their working conditions in detail. The Corporation employs some 80 per cent. of the Territory's plantation labour force. The conditions which it offers may be regarded as obtaining also on the plantations of the other two main employers, namely, the United Africa Company (Palnol) Ltd., and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes.

Wages (Daily Rated Workers)

Designation	Commencing Rate	Increments
	s. d.	
General Labour	2 4	1d. at 4 yearly increments to a maximum of 2s. 8d.
Special Labour, Grade III	2 5	1d. at 4 yearly increments to a maximum of 2s. 8d.
Special Labour, Grade II	3 2	At 3 yearly intervals to 3s. 4d.-3s. 7d.-3s. 9d.
Special Labour, Grade I	4 2	At 2 yearly intervals to 4s. 6d.-4s. 9d.-5s. 1d.
Artisan Class III	6 0	At yearly intervals to 6s. 6d.-7s. 0d.-7s. 6d.-8s. 0d.-8s. 6d.
Artisan Class II	9 0	At yearly intervals to 9s. 6d.-10s. 0d.

Wages (Monthly rated employees)

Intermediate Service

There are only 23 persons in this category whose wages vary from £230 to £660 per annum.

Junior Service

This category comprises 985 workers whose rates vary from £60 to £622 per annum.

433. An attendance bonus of 6s. per month is paid to all daily paid workers who work a minimum of 24 working days per calendar month. In addition the following commodities are provided for the workers on the scale shown:—

<i>Ration per month</i>	<i>Price paid by Workers</i>	<i>Local Market Price</i>
Palm Oil—3 bottles	6d. per bottle	1s. 5d. per bottle
Kerosene—2 bottles	4d. per bottle	1s. 2d. per bottle
Salt—4 cups	3d. per 4 cups	8d. per 4 cups.

434. Certain basic foodstuffs and other essentials are provided by the Corporation at cost, and, in some cases at subsidised prices considerably below cost. Besides kerosene, palm oil, and salt, these include garri, cocoyams, plantains and dried salted fish, when available in sufficient quantities. It is not always possible to obtain as great a quantity as is required. However, with the construction of the all weather road to the North and the appointment of a Commercial Superintendent it will be possible to bring down cheaper foodstuffs in large quantities. The policy of providing land for labourers to make their own food farms has not always been a success, because it has led to more absenteeism.

435. All members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Services, as well as many monthly paid employees are members of the Corporation's Provident Fund to which members contribute a minimum of 10 per cent. or a maximum of 15 per cent. of their salaries. The Corporation contributes 15 per cent. and the fund is managed by a Committee representing all three Services. Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund and have served the Corporation continually for at least five years are eligible for retiring gratuities, calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Governor, when they retire on account of old age or infirmity. Two hundred and six such gratuities were paid during 1952 and amounted to £3,535 14s. 8d. in all.

436. In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, ex gratia payments to employees for service prior to the establishment of the Corporation's establishment amounted to £1,550 3s. 5d. during 1952, in respect of 173 employees. The Corporation has earmarked £110,000 worth of its investments as a special reserve against payments of this kind, and gratuities proper.

437. This year saw the appointment of a new experienced Welfare and Social Services Officer and a Woman Welfare Officer. All sections of staff and labour participate in some form of recreation during leisure hours and the organisation of Athletic meetings, Association Football, Boxing and Tribal Dancing receives continued support in all areas. With assistance and training from members of the Senior Service Staff, standards are showing a marked improvement and enthusiasm runs high; in the 1952 Athletic Championships four new records were set up out of the eight Championship events. There are sports fields at 32 places and these are provided with all facilities and equipment for football, and athletic sports. There are now 52 teams in the football league and subsidiary divisional leagues. Interest in boxing is developing rapidly and this activity will be further stimulated by the presentation of a Boxing Trophy to be competed for annually by teams from the British and French Cameroons.

438. With the three Mobile Film Units consistently working to full capacity, the popularity of film shows continues. During the year it has been possible to maintain regular shows at some of the more distant camps, notwithstanding their inaccessibility and the small number of employees they contain. During the wet season impassable roads to the more remote stations rendered it impossible for the cinema vans to fulfil their engagements, particularly at Mbonge estate. Arrangements are in hand to equip a vehicle of the "jeep" type as a mobile cinema unit; with this modification regular shows will be maintained at all camps throughout the year.

439. Four hundred and seventy shows were given during the year to a total estimated audience of 283,000.

440. The Unit also provides amplified recorded music for camp dances. These are very popular and invariably well attended.

441. In the latter half of the year, a photographic developing and printing service was introduced for all members of the Corporation staff. The work is carried out by Film Unit Personnel trained by the Films Officer, and judging by increasing volume of work handled, is a great success.

442. The policy of the Corporation in providing Community Halls, around which educational, cultural and recreational activities are centred, has continued in all centres and camps. At all such centres, periodic dances and concerts are held and frequent use is made of gramophone and amplifying equipment. Library boxes are circulated to all camps and the range of reading material is constantly being increased. Apart from dances and concerts the Community Halls, now numbering 33, are used for a variety of other purposes, including casual recreation, film shows, adult education and as reading and committee rooms.

443. The Intermediate Service Club at Central Bota is now firmly established and is being used for a variety of functions. A Senior Service Club was erected in Tiko and officially opened in June. Two tennis courts have been completed in both Tiko and Bota adjacent to the respective Clubs, and are proving very popular.

444. The women's sewing classes, first started in 1949, continue, and the interest taken by the women in using the sewing machines provided by the Corporation is most marked. Articles made in the sewing classes are designed to provide hygienic, as well as essential and attractive garments for the cost of the material only. During these classes talks are, from time to time, given on hygiene and baby care and the women are encouraged to ask questions and discuss the subject. This has proved a popular feature and it is found that once started, and when no men are present, they express themselves quite freely. In some classes the alphabet has been learnt through the medium of singing whilst they sew. From these beginnings literacy classes for women have formed. These they attend during the mornings whilst the men are at work. It is too early yet to report on their success, only three having been formed since November, 1952.

445. The present need for properly organised markets still exists as itinerant traders persist throughout the many camps during and after the pay-days. It is doubtful whether the establishment of markets in association with the Native Authorities will prove feasible. With the appointment of a Commercial Superintendent, however, it is hoped that better and more accessible methods of distributing foodstuffs, at constant and reasonable prices and at accessible points to the workers, will materialize. Continual periodical increases of wages are useless unless prices remain constant. That they do not do so is largely due to the past inability to make foodstuffs grown elsewhere accessible to the Corporation's workers.

446. After an unavoidable interval of six months the News Sheet started to appear again at the beginning of December. Produced fortnightly and containing information covering a wide field of subjects, it is circulated to all camps and areas free of charge. This provides an appropriate medium for publicising interesting educational, recreational and sporting activities, and consideration is being given to increasing the area and scale of distribution. This would ensure that staff in all scattered areas could follow the Corporation's main activities.

447. The Corporation's recurrent expenditure on Welfare and Social Services continues to increase and is now at the rate of £60,000 per annum. This is apart from capital expenditure for buildings, housing, sports fields and expenditure on medical services. If a total of such amenities were considered, expenditure would approximate to £500,000 for the year, or 1s. 4d. per head per day of the workers.

448. The Corporation provides free primary education for the true children of African employees, at schools built and managed by the Corporation, or at schools provided by the Corporation but managed by various Missions at the Corporation's expense, or by the payment of the school fees of children attending other schools. At present the Corporation does not provide secondary education, but offers scholarships from primary to secondary schools for all children of its employees who are obviously worth a secondary education and who have managed to secure places in certain secondary schools. The Corporation's contribution to higher training is in the form of scholarships to members of the Cameroons community generally, special scholarship to its employees of more than two years' standing, and the provision of courses of training to other employees in technical subjects. The educational needs of the employees themselves are catered for by adult literacy classes, continuation classes for those who have already achieved literacy, and libraries at various centres throughout the Corporation's plantations. Wives are allowed to join these classes, which are mainly held in the evening.

449. During the earlier part of 1952 all the Corporation's educational activities continued to be administered by the Woman Welfare Officer as part of the work of the Welfare Division, but in order to cope with developments the staff was augmented in June, 1952, by the appointment of a Principal Education Officer. He is responsible for the development of primary schools and evening adult classes, leaving the Woman Welfare Officer free to develop homecraft amongst the women and to attend to the Welfare aspects of primary education, such as the provision of free meals for the school children.

450. In January, 1952, the scheme for the provision of free primary education for the children of employees was put into operation. Three first-year classes and one second-year class were opened at the new large school at Middle Farm, Bota, under a Headmaster seconded from the Government Service. The schools previously held in temporary buildings, that is, at Idenau, Metute and Mabeta, were opened in new premises. All told about 250 children were admitted. During the year, a school was completed at Tiko, similar in all respects to the Bota school. This school will be opened in January, 1953. All these schools will be built up, year by year, until by 1954 or 1955 they will provide a full Junior Primary course for more than a thousand children. Bota and Tiko schools will build up ultimately to the full Senior Primary course. Plans are now being considered for the erection of a permanent school building at Idenau.

451. The question of expanding the Corporation's own primary school system is bound up with the supply of teachers. In 1952, four men and one woman, sponsored by the Corporation, secured places in Teacher Training Centres and will be available as teachers in the Corporation's schools in 1954. A further five men will begin a similar course in 1953. Untrained teachers are available to fill other vacancies, but the Corporation wishes to preserve a high standard of teaching in its schools and is unwilling to "dilute" the teaching staff to any great extent.

452. By agreement with Missions a school has been built at Mokundange, and schools at Moliwe, Mpundu, and Laduma are under construction. During 1952, Mokundange, Laduma and Mpundu schools were opened in temporary buildings and provided education for some 150 children. Arrangements were put into operation to pay the school fees of children of employees who had begun their primary education in existing non-Cameroons Development Corporation schools, or who did not live within reach of a school managed or owned by the Corporation. By the end of the year, school-fees had been paid in respect of about 1,600 such children. Thus about 2,000 children of Cameroons Development Corporation employees were receiving free primary education of one kind or another. It is the intention of the Corporation to provide free meals for the pupils in all the schools which it owns and manages. Before the close of 1952, meals were being provided at Bota school and, in 1953, it is intended to introduce them into the other four schools.

453. A scheme for the benefit of Cameroons people has now been in operation for nearly six years, providing scholarships for higher education. The Corporation makes available for this purpose an annual sum which was originally £4,000, but has since been raised to £5,000 (in 1951), and £5,250 in 1952. These scholarships are awarded on the recommendations of the Cameroons Scholarship Selection Committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of the Cameroons. During the year, two scholarships for immediate training and a further two effective from October, 1953, were granted, making a total of twenty-four scholarships provided since the scheme began.

454. Twelve of the recipients have been sent to the University College of Ibadan, three to Fourah Bay College and the remaining nine are at, or will be sent to, various institutions in the United Kingdom. Wherever suitable training facilities exist in West Africa, the students are sent to local institutions in preference to the United Kingdom. Steps are now being taken to restrict scholarships to students of Medicine, Nursing, Accountancy, Engineering, Commerce and, in particular, Agriculture, all of which will be of practical value in the development of the Territory. Scholarships granted so far cover the following subjects:

Science	5	Economics	2
Arts	3	Agriculture	1
Commerce	3	Local Government ...	1
Education	3	Domestic Science ...	1
Medicine	2	Dentistry	1
Nursing	2		

455. A scheme for the granting of scholarships to secondary schools for children of Corporation employees was instituted in 1950. This was an extension of free education to the secondary stage for those children who were worth a secondary education and were able by their own efforts to gain admission in competitive conditions to certain secondary schools. At the beginning of 1952, there were ten children of Corporation employees

holding scholarships of this kind, three additional scholarships were awarded during the year to pupils already in secondary schools, and eleven scholarships were awarded to take effect in 1953, making a total of twenty-four scholarships awarded up-to-date. At present the scheme is restricted to school accommodation available locally, and the time is not yet ripe for the Corporation to consider providing a secondary school of its own.

456. The Corporation also awards annually twelve secondary school scholarships for boys and three for girls for other Cameroons children, who are selected by a Committee under the control of the Education Department. Employees, themselves, of two or more years' standing, are eligible to apply for scholarships of a general nature or for further technical training. During the year, courses were being taken by such employees in pharmacy, accountancy and electrical mechanics; one employee has been sent to Ibadan University College and one is to be sent shortly to the United Kingdom for technical training as a bench chemist. It is intended to extend this scheme much more widely.

457. Evening literacy classes are held three times a week, in three grades, A, B and C, and those who reach Class A take a passing-out examination. There are now 2,436 registered pupils in 179 classes at 76 centres, supervised by five full-time Adult Education Organisers, all of whom are trained teachers. A beginning has been made in extending these classes to a higher level for those employees who have successfully passed through the literacy classes or who have completed the Junior Primary School course. Up to the present these continuation classes have only been held in the Bota and Ekona areas but arrangements are now being made to provide them also in other plantations. The pupils are taught general subjects as well as English and Arithmetic.

458. The Area Education Committees fulfil a valuable purpose in making constructive suggestions for improving local educational arrangements and in providing contact between the employees living in the area and the central education officers. The Domestic Science building at Bota is now finished and interior equipment will be completed in the near future. The building will be used in the first instance for Primary School Girls' sewing classes and advanced sewing classes for women, and as soon as the necessary equipment is installed for laundry and cookery classes. Reading rooms are provided in the principal centres. Sixteen library boxes, each containing about 70 books to suit employees at varying educational levels, are circulated throughout the plantations.

459. At present some 80 per cent. of the workers are provided with free quarters and it is anticipated that by the end of 1953 all employees will have them. Annual leave with pay is granted to all employees on the following scale:—

General Labour	...	...	...	...	7 days per annum
Workers receiving below £190 per annum	...	...	...	...	15 days per annum
Workers receiving from £190 to £299 per annum	...	...	...	...	30 days per annum
Workers receiving above £300 per annum	...	...	...	...	45 days per annum

Hours of work are:—

Mondays to Fridays	...	...	...	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m.
				9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays	...	...	...	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m.
				9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Any hours worked in excess of the above are paid for at overtime rates.

460. It is true to say that the plantation worker is in a much better position than those members of the general public who do not work on the plantations. His standard of health is much higher than that in the Territory at large, and there is far less nutritional disease among plantation workers than among the rest of the population. The two main problems affecting labour in the Territory may be said to be unsatisfactory trade union organisation and a shortage of skilled workers. Although much has been done to improve the standard of trade union leadership little improvement is so far noticeable in trade union organisation. The consultative committees continue to work successfully. A Government Trades Training Centre was opened at Ombe in June with a commencing roll of 38 trainees, to train artisans. It is hoped that this number will gradually increase until the maximum capacity of the centre, which is 180 trainees, is reached.

461. Unemployment is not a problem, and there is no lack of unskilled labour, but the demand for artisans is markedly greater than the supply. Organized recruitment of labour for the Territory is unnecessary, and none has been carried out by the Administration. It happens, however, on rare occasions that an employer seeks to recruit labour in some specified part of the Territory in order to secure a particular type of employee in which he has acquired confidence. On such occasions recruiting is carried out by the employer under permit and under close control by the Administration designed to protect the interests of the recruits. During 1952 one such permit only was granted. This was for the recruitment by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited of labour for the banana plantation operated by them at Likomba, in the Victoria Division. The permit allowed the firm to engage in Bamenda Province any number of workers not exceeding six hundred as plantation labourers subject to the provisions of Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance, Chapter 99. Each recruit signed a contract of service which was attested by a Labour Officer. The contract contains provisions for:—

- (a) duration of the contract ; (six months in this case)
- (b) payment of wages to the workers on a monthly basis ;
- (c) payment of an advance of wages to the worker at the time of attestation, repayment of which is to be made to the employer at the time the worker receives his second month's wages ;
- (d) termination of contract only after the expiry of the first month of employment ; thereafter by fourteen days' notice on both sides or payment of a sum equal to the amount of wages which would have accrued to the person employed during the term of such notice ; and/or as provided for in sections 50 and 51 of the Labour Code Ordinance as far as they apply ;
- (e) free quarters, water and conservancy ;
- (f) free medical attention ;
- (g) payment of sick pay to any worker who has completed one month's continuous service before his sickness begins ;
- (h) repatriation to place of recruitment.

Visits were paid by the Labour Officer, Buea, to the workers on the plantation to ensure that the terms of the contract were being observed.

462. The Ombe Trades Training Centre provides training for would-be woodworking machinists, carpenters, cabinet makers, bricklayers, painters and decorators, motor mechanics, electricians, blacksmiths, and welders, and diesel engine fitters. The duration of the courses at present varies from two and a half years for painting and decorating to four and a half years for

motor mechanics. The age of entry for motor mechanics is from 15 to 17 years. Food, working clothes and recreational facilities are provided free and in addition each trainee receives pocket money varying from 10s. per month in the first year to £2 per month in the last year. The minimum educational qualification for entry into the centre is Standard VI, but recruits are also required to pass a special entrance examination, and to satisfy the Principal, at an interview at which their aptitudes are judged, as to their suitability for training.

463. Anybody who wishes may leave the Territory in search of work, but there is no recruitment within the Territory for employment outside it, and no considerable outflow.

464. A large number of the labourers employed in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions come from distant parts of the Southern Cameroons. The information, admittedly not yet entirely reliable, at present available regarding the constitution of the labour force of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the main employer of labour, suggests that the percentage derived from the Bamenda grasslands may be of the order of 27 per cent. This figure, however, is insignificant when compared with the population of the Bamenda Province, and it is the custom for men who seek employment at a distance from their villages to return to their homes at frequent intervals. No evidence is apparent of any significant dislocation of village life as the result of the migration of labour to the plantations. Nevertheless, in order that this important matter may be kept satisfactorily under review, an expert anthropological inquiry into the subject is being undertaken in connection with a social and economic survey of the plantations to be carried out during 1953 and 1954 under the auspices of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research. The Cameroons Development Corporation itself is contributing 30 per cent. to the estimated cost of this survey.

465. At any given time the Cameroons Development Corporation has seven or eight thousand workers from outside the Territory, but they come on their own initiative, so it is impossible to give exact figures. The bulk of them are from Nigeria and the neighbouring French trusteeship sphere. They take up the same kinds of employment, under the same conditions, as workers from inside the Territory, and receive the same protection under the law. If they care to bring their families to join them, at their own expense, they may do so; they may send money home, if they wish, subject to restrictions on the export of currency explained elsewhere in this report, and if they choose they may settle permanently in the Territory.

466. Under Part III of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, as amended by Amendment Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, relating to the exaction of labour which is not forced labour within the meaning of the Forced Labour Convention 1930, it is lawful for any native authority or such authority as may be prescribed to require the inhabitants of any town or village subject to its jurisdiction to provide labour for any of the following purposes:—

Labour for—

- (i) the construction and maintenance of buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses, and places of worship;
- (ii) sanitary measures;
- (iii) the construction and maintenance of local roads and paths;
- (iv) the construction and maintenance of town or village fences; and

- (v) the construction and maintenance of communal wells;
- (vi) other communal services of a similar kind in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village: provided that—
 - (i) no such labour may be required unless the inhabitants of the town or village or their direct representatives have been previously consulted by the native or other authority in regard to the need for the provision of the service proposed and a substantial majority of such inhabitants or their representatives have agreed;
 - (ii) any person who does not wish to execute his share of any labour required under the provisions of this section may be excused therefrom on payment of such sum per day while such labour is being done, as represents the current daily wages for labour.

Provision further exists for the Governor to exact labour from any persons in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria.

467. The Governor may exact forced labour from anyone, Native Authorities only in so far as local law and custom allow. In practice the powers of Native Authorities do not entail the use of carriers, properly so called, or employment away from home, and it is impossible to recall when the Governor's powers were last invoked. If they are, those responsible on the spot must do what the emergency permits to make sure that they do not impress people who are physically unfit, or take those impressed a long way from their homes; the normal procedure with carriers, impressed or not, in the absence of a regular gang, is to take them no further than a day or two's unloaded journey, then engage new ones. Restrictions on the weight of loads would be purely academic: in the parts of the Territory where carriers are necessary there would be only rough and ready improvised means of weighing, what a man can carry varies considerably with the nature of the going, and within reason the balance of a load matters much more than its weight.

Q. 99 468. Indebtedness is not widely prevalent among the wage-earners and salaried workers. There is however evidence to show that it exists to some degree among the plantation labourers, mainly owing to their having to pay exorbitant prices to petty traders for imported commodities which are in short supply. This is being gradually eradicated by the opening of shops in the plantations and the sale of essential imported articles such as kerosene, gari, and stockfish, at very reasonable prices. There is no indebtedness to employers.

Q. 100 469. Attachment E to this report shows how far International Labour Conventions were applied within the Territory during the year under review.

470. The most important labour laws are the Trade Unions Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938), the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941), the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941), and the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945). Chapter III of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with all aspects of those contracts which do not need to be in writing, e.g. provision of transport or an allowance in lieu for workers who reside nine miles or more from their normal places

of employment, hours of work and overtime, the duty of an employer to provide work, the payment of wages, and the termination of a contract by notice of payment of wages in lieu. Chapter IV of the Ordinance deals with contracts that need to be in writing, and implements the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, No. 64, 1939. It provides for the attestation of such contracts, deferment of wages, medical examination of workers, contracting ages, period of service, termination of contracts, repatriation, transport, transfer and contracts for service outside Nigeria. Chapter XV of the Ordinance provides that a magistrates' court may determine all cases of breaches of contracts and disputes other than trade disputes. It may order the payment of such sums as it finds due by one party to the other, award costs or damages, order fulfilment of a contract or rescind it in such aspects as is thought just.

471. Any combination whether temporary or permanent, the principal purposes of which are the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters or workmen and workmen or between masters and masters is permissible provided it is registered under the provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance. The benefits of such registration include protection against civil actions for breach of contract and of tort in respect of acts done in contemplation of furtherance of a trade dispute.

472. Under Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance any contract of service which provides for the remuneration of a worker in any other form other than in legal tender, is illegal, null and void. The Governor in Council may appoint Labour Advisory Boards to enquire into the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in any occupation in respect of which it is proposed to fix minimum wages, or to lay down the conditions of employment in any occupation in connection with any or all classes of persons employed in such occupations. At the conclusion of such enquiry, the board formulates recommendations and forwards them to the Chief Secretary to the Government for consideration by the Governor-in-Council. Under section 166 of the Labour Code Ordinance no juvenile may be required to work for a longer period than four consecutive hours or permitted to work for more than eight hours in any one day.

473. No special legislation exists as regards housing and sanitary conditions in places of employment, but certain places in the territory, including the plantations leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, have been declared "labour health areas" under regulations 33 and 38 of the Labour Regulations of 1929 which require that if an employer in such an area provides housing for more than twenty-five workers in any one place, he must furnish the District Officer with plans and comply with any reasonable directions given by him. No new buildings may be erected until the plans have been approved by the District Officer who may cause any houses built without authorisation to be demolished. Chapter I of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that an authorised labour officer may enter, inspect and examine by day or night, any labour encampment, farm, factory or other land or workplace whatsoever, where any worker is employed.

474. Chapter IV, Part II of the Labour Code Ordinance requires that every worker shall be medically examined at the expense of the employer before he enters into any written contract. There is at present no provision for medical examination on completion of employment. Chapter V, Part II, provides that the Commissioner of Labour may require recruited workers to be medically examined both before departure and on arrival at the place of employment. The Commissioner of Labour must also ensure that all necessary measures are taken for the acclimatisation and adaptation of

recruited workers and for their immunisation against disease. Under the Labour Regulations of 1929, it is obligatory on the part of employers in a labour health area to provide adequate medical facilities for their workers.

475. Provision exists under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen within the meaning of the Ordinance for injuries suffered by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment. In fatal cases, compensation is payable to dependants of deceased workmen. The Ordinance also provides for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation of workmen other than disabled ex-servicemen.

476. Chapter IX covers the employment of women. This law stipulates certain restrictions regarding the place of employment of women on night work or underground. Part II of Chapter IX covers maternity protection to women and provides, *inter alia*, permitted absence from work, payment of wages during absence to the extent of twenty-five per cent. after six months continuous employment, and prohibition of serving a notice of dismissal during absence. The Commissioner of Labour may by order specify such contracts as may be concluded by women either generally or in respect of any particular undertaking or group of undertakings or in respect of any particular type or types of employment.

477. Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with the employment of children and young persons. Under this chapter, a "child" is defined as a young person under the age of twelve years, a "juvenile" is a young person under the age of sixteen years but over the age of twelve years, and a "young person" is a person under the age of eighteen years. Child labour is prohibited and the employment of a juvenile under the age of fifteen years in any industrial undertaking is also prohibited. Juveniles may only be employed on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis and must return each night to the place of residence of their parent or guardian, or another person approved by the parent or guardian. The contract must be in writing and no juvenile may be employed:—

- (a) to work underground, or
- (b) on machine work, or
- (c) on any statutory public holiday.

The maximum time during which a juvenile may be employed is eight working hours in any one day and no person may continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian. No young person may be employed during the night except that those above sixteen years of age may be employed in specific industrial undertakings or in cases of emergency which could not have been controlled or foreseen.

478. Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance covers the question of recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers' Convention No. 50 of 1936. The chapter on written contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour. The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the procedure under which any person may be permitted to recruit any native for work within Nigeria. Provisions are made for the suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age for recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation and adaptation, transport expenses of the journey to place of employment and repatriation of recruited workers and their families. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria in Part III of this Chapter, no native recruit may be employed

until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he has been recruited and until an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake and that all the requirements of the law have been complied with.

479. Special provisions relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria is made under Part IV of this chapter. No native may leave Nigeria under contract to serve as a worker outside Nigeria unless he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he was engaged and an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the provisions of the law have been complied with. Every contract must include terms of engagement and remuneration, rest period, particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished at the expense of the employer, free medical attention and transport and particulars as to the procedure in the case of death, desertion or of other casualty to the worker. Provisions are also made in regard to the duration of the contract, medical examination prior to engagement and attestation of contract by an authorised labour officer.

480. There is no legislation restricting the movement of workers within the Territory. There is no legislation which requires the possession of labour passes or workbooks by workers in the Territory. Chapter VIII of the Labour Code deals with contracts of apprenticeship and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendations of 1939, made at the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference. Provisions are made in regard to contracts of apprenticeship of persons over twelve and under sixteen years of age where such persons have relatives, and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons over sixteen years, and for attestation of such contracts by an authorised labour officer. Every apprentice must be medically examined before employment and every contract must include terms of remuneration, sick pay and, in cases where the apprentice is unable to return to his home at the conclusion of each day, the contract must contain adequate provision to ensure that the apprentice is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention. There is no legislation on industrial homework.

481. The Labour Department exercises powers under the Labour Code Q. 101 Ordinance, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, the Trade Union Ordinance and the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance. Its main functions include:—

- (a) enforcement of labour legislation ;
- (b) review of conditions of employment in all areas and occupations ;
- (c) advice to the Government on all aspects of labour matters ;
- (d) guidance and education of trade unions ;
- (e) improvement of industrial relations by the maintenance of constant contacts with both employers and workers and provision of all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation ;
- (f) prevention of trade disputes ;
- (g) assisting in orderly settlement of those disputes that cannot be prevented ;
- (h) the operation of employment exchanges.

482. There are separate branches in the central office of the Department which specialise in particular aspects of its work. Outside the central office, there are twelve outstation offices dealing with general labour matters and six dealing with industrial registration and labour supply. There is a labour officer in the Territory stationed at Buea ; he is responsible to the Senior Labour Officer at Enugu. At Enugu there is a Labour Officer (Trade Unions) whose area of responsibility includes the Cameroons and Bamenda provinces. There is also a registration office at Victoria controlled by the Labour Officer, Buea. The salaries of the staff appear in table 5 of the statistical appendix.

Q. 102

483. Methods other than legislation used in dealing with labour problems are :—

- (1) Visits to establishments by labour officers and settlement of complaints on the spot.
- (2) The amicable settlement of all genuine complaints lodged by trade unions, groups of workers or individuals.
- (3) Assistance in the formation and organisation of consultative committees in various industrial establishments in the country.
- (4) Encouragement of appointment of labour and personnel managers in large industrial establishments.
- (5) Influencing the labour policy of non-Government employers through the Government's policy in the treatment of its employees.
- (6) The adoption by Government of a fair wages clause in all contracts, thus ensuring that fair wages, hours and conditions are reasonably observed in all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, and in contracts entered into with assistance from Government by way of grant, loans, subsidy or other forms of aid.

Q. 103

484. Trade Unions function under the Trade Union Ordinance. The two most important trade unions in the Territory are the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union with 17,000 members and the Elders and Fyffes Workers' Union with 3,000 members. The third most important trade union in the Territory, namely the Pamol Limited African Workers' Union, Bwinga, with some 400 members, ceased to function after the calling-off of the December, 1950, general strike of the mercantile workers of Nigeria and the Cameroons. Its members felt that the failure of the strike was due to mismanagement and incompetence of their leaders. A handful of members took control of the union on resumption of work and dismissed the secretary. Since then nothing has been heard of the union.

485. Other unions are the Cameroons Motor Transport Union, with something over 60 members, mainly vehicle owners, a branch of the Nigeria Messengers' Union, at Buea, the Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union, and the Linemens' Union (Posts and Telegraphs). One new union was registered during the year, known as the Cameroons General Workers' Union, and membership is open to any worker employed in the Cameroons. It is now becoming apparent that the trade union leaders are more aware of their responsibilities than hitherto and do not so readily call their members out on strike, preferring to go through the proper constitutional negotiating procedure by means of the Trades Dispute (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance.

486. Two of the largest trade unions in the territory and some of their officials were fined for failing to submit returns to the Registrar of Trade

Unions in accordance with Sections 26 and 27 of the Trade Unions Ordinance. One of the unions was fined £4 and two of its officers £10 each, and the other was fined £5 and two of its officials 50s. each for this offence.

487. The Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union and the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union have been most active during the year mainly by means of wage negotiations with their employers. There is still room for considerable improvement with regard to methods of collective bargaining; both workers and management have a great deal to learn in this field of industrial relations. There exists, however, a will to learn on both sides which should result in further improvement.

488. Under the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance Q. 104 provision exists for the settlement of trade disputes either by conciliation, arbitration, or board of inquiry. The Commissioner of Labour with the object of promoting settlement may enquire into the causes and circumstances of any dispute, appoint a conciliator or take such other steps as may seem expedient. The Ordinance provides further that where necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute to settlement by arbitration. This power has been delegated to the Commissioner of Labour (Public Notice No. 115 of 1950). The findings of the arbitrator are, however, not legally binding on the parties concerned. The right to strike is recognised subject to the provisions in the Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, which makes the malicious breach of a contract of service a criminal offence, such as where an employee in essential services to whom the ordinance applies has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his leaving his employment will be to endanger human life or seriously to endanger public health. Under the provisions of the Ordinance such a worker is required to give seven days' notice of his intention to strike. There is a list on page 123 of this report giving details of stoppages which occurred during the year under review. That at Molyko, and the one, involving 79 men, which took place in August, were insignificant. The two involving Messrs. Elders and Fyffes were, as the dates suggest, closely connected.

489. As the outcome of a revision of salaries and wages during the year, general labour in the Victoria Division came to be paid between 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7d. a day; in the Kumba Division the rate became 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. a day, and in Mamfe Division 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. a day. These rates were effective from the 1st of April. In a notice dated 27th August, the Cameroons Development Corporation announced its new rates, to become effective on the 1st of September. The rate for general labour was fixed at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. a day. As from the same date the bonus for regular attendance of 6s. a month ceased to be paid. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes issued a notice to its labour in the same terms. The Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union informed the management that the revised rates and conditions of pay were unacceptable.

490. On the 22nd September over a thousand Cameroons Development Corporation employees at Bota went on strike without the Union's knowledge. The reason for the strike was that two Marine employees had been paid off at the rates which the labourers had decided to refuse to accept. Largely due to the efforts of the Labour Officer the men were persuaded to return to work on the 23rd, but the Secretary and the President of the Union sent a letter to the General Manager dated the 22nd of September stating that if the Corporation insisted upon paying the revised rates of pay on the next pay days, which would be from the 1st to the 5th of October, all except essential service workers would strike for two days and thereafter all would

go slow until the 30th November when, if no agreement had been reached, all, including essential service workers, would strike without further notice. Subsequently, however, the Union informed the Management that the demonstration strike had been postponed and that the Union was prepared to enter into negotiations with the Management in an effort to reach agreement.

491. Following a meeting of the Board at the end of November the Management agreed to reintroduce the attendance bonus and the Board's decision was conveyed to the Union. On the 26th of November the Union decided to refuse this offer and declared a trade dispute. Shortly afterwards the Commissioner of Labour appointed the Deputy Commissioner of Labour as conciliator, and he arrived in the Cameroons to begin conciliation on the 6th of December.

492. In the meantime a dispute had broken out within the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union between the Secretary and officers of the Union and certain overseers and headmen who had left it. This dispute was soon extended to a dispute with the Management as the Union alleged that the Manager had refused to discipline the overseers and headmen in respect of their behaviour towards the trade union. A confused situation arose which culminated in all daily paid labourers going on strike on the 15th of October. A trade dispute was declared on the issue that the Manager refused to meet the Union Secretary or to sign an agreement on matters of disciplinary and other procedure. On the 3rd November work was resumed and the Labour Officer, Buea, who had been appointed conciliator began conciliation on the 17th of November on the issue raised in the trade dispute, and also on questions of wage rates, gratuities and leave conditions.

493. On the 11th December the Deputy Commissioner of Labour obtained agreement between the Management of the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Union on the following terms:—

- (i) The new rates of wages and salaries announced by the Management on the 22nd of August, 1952, to be accepted and to be effective as from the 1st of April, 1952 ;
- (ii) The Management to introduce on the 1st of January, 1953, a new attendance bonus by which 2s. 0d. would be paid in respect of twelve days' work for each half of a calendar month and an additional 2s. 0d. when the bonus had been earned for both halves of a calendar month ;
- (iii) The Management to sell given quantities of palm oil, kerosene and salt to labourers qualifying for the attendance bonus at prices to be agreed at six monthly intervals between the Management and the Union. The agreed prices accepted for the period 1st January, 1953, to 30th June, 1953, were 6d. per bottle of palm oil, 4d. per bottle of kerosene, and 3d. per four cups of salt.

494. On the 16th December an agreement similar in terms but also embracing matters of disciplinary and other procedure was signed between the Management of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes and the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union.

Q. 105

495. No employer or worker was charged during the year under review with an offence against the labour laws.

Appendix "C"
PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK—CAMEROONS AND BAMENDA PROVINCES

<i>Industry and Location</i>	<i>Number of workers involved</i>	<i>Stoppage of work</i>		<i>Man-days lost</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Settlement</i>
		<i>Began</i>	<i>Ended</i>			
Cameroons Development Corporation, Bota (Marine).	1,021	22. 9.52	22. 9.52	1,021	Payment by the management of an unacceptable rate of pay to dismissed members of the Corporation.	Work resumed on the intervention of the Labour Officer.
Cameroons Development Corporation, Molyko (Agricultural).	300	23. 7.52	24. 7.52	600	Refusal to give work to 250 men who reported late for duty.	Work resumed on the intervention of the Labour Officer.
Elders and Fyffes Limited, Tiko (Agricultural).	1,357	11.10.52	13.10.52	2,423	Union demanded punishment of overseers who were non-members of the union, etc.	Work resumed on the intervention of the Senior Labour Officer.
Elders and Fyffes Limited, Tiko.	3,068	15.10.52	1.11.52	47,508	Refusal of Manager to accept written apology from Union Secretary for alleged rudeness to him and subsequent refusal to meet the Secretary.	Work resumed on the intervention of the Labour Officer and the Senior Labour Officer.
Cameroons Development Corporation, Buea-Tiko (Agricultural).	79	20. 8.52	21. 8.52	158	Alleged excessive task.	Work resumed on the intervention of the Area Manager.

Total man-days lost = 51,710.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Q. 106,
108

496. As far as this chapter is concerned, the questionnaire is inapplicable to the Territory at its present stage of development. Nigerian social security and welfare legislation is for the benefit of large heterogeneous towns such as Lagos, Aba, and Port Harcourt. In the Territory there is no insurance or assistance for the unemployed, because when a man leaves paid employment, if he has nothing more profitable to do, he goes and works on his family's land. No family would think of neglecting its aged, disabled, or epileptic members, and a widow who feels that she is not getting her rights is quick to assert them in the Native Court ; but she seldom has to do so.

497. For practical purposes there is no such thing as an orphan, because somebody in the family is always both bound and ready to represent the father. That a child might be abandoned is inconceivable to the ordinary inhabitant of the Cameroons, those who are handicapped are treated with special solicitude, and, as might be expected in the circumstances, juvenile delinquency is extremely rare.

In such communities there is no call for organised self-help, mutual aid, or small loan services. There are in the Territory neither official services nor voluntary organisations specifically concerned with social welfare, and there has been no important research specifically in that sphere.

498. Training for citizenship continued at Man O'War Bay during the dry season, following the experimental courses mentioned in paragraph 496 of the report for 1951. The scope of recruitment has been considerably widened, and candidates were accepted not only from the Cameroons and Eastern Nigeria, but from the Northern Region (a dozen on each course) and from Lagos ; it is hoped that the Western Region may send more in future. Young men have been nominated by District Officers and Native Administrations, by Departments and Teacher Training Centres, by the Police, by Missions, Companies and Corporations (in particular the West African Airways Corporation, the Coal Corporation, the United Africa Company, and Elder Dempsters). Sponsoring organisations were asked to send their best, that is, young men in whom some sign of responsibility or some potentiality of leadership was visible, and who might be considered likely to respond to a training that makes considerable demands on physical fitness and alertness. The emphasis has been on youth: young headmasters, clerks, sanitary inspectors, police constables, as well as young chiefs and Members of the Eastern and Northern Houses of Assembly.

499. The training has continued, as before, to stress endeavour and service. Much higher standards, in effort, attainment, and discipline, have been exacted than previously, with encouraging results. On the side of endeavour, the training has included swimming, life-saving, canoeing and sea expeditions, physical training and games, and climbing Mount Cameroon. Many students still, at the outset, profess to find it difficult to understand the relationship between swimming and climbing, and leadership and social service: and some, to whom the concept of adventure is altogether foreign, do not grasp the connection even at the end ; but an increasing number do realise the point of discovering their own potentialities and appreciate the value of learning to overcome difficulties and quickening their powers of endurance and determination. There is no claim to train character in a month: experience does confirm, however, that short, intensive training can, with well-chosen candidates, create a sense of awareness and open their eyes to what they have in themselves, to what their country's basic social needs

are, and to forms of service which they can render in their own communities. A scheme of training that offers no scholarships, no overseas travel, no certificate or promotion, but which on the contrary exacts sweat and service, has a part to play today in encouraging a more enlightened and responsive citizenship.

500. On the side of service, simple instruction has been given in village improvement techniques, such as any intelligent young teacher might impart to the community, in the construction of latrines, incinerators, culverts and temporary bridges, in road tracing and First Aid. Latterly, with some success, the experiment has been introduced of testing students' ability to respond to the kind of urgent needs hitherto left to the Administration, but which must increasingly become the responsibility of the educated young citizen. These exercises, under the title of "Civil Emergencies," have confronted groups of students with an outbreak of typhoid fever in a neighbouring plantation camp, with a sudden need, arising from a shortage of meat due to cattle disease in the North, to develop the local fishing possibilities, with the destruction of a nearby village by fire, and an aircraft crash on the mountain. Founded on actual incidents, and dramatically presented (generally at night), these "Emergencies" have at first been assumed to be genuine, and have provided opportunity to show what can be improvised in rescue and relief measures, and how far rapid and sensible investigation and planning can be undertaken by a team.

501. On a quieter level, time has been given daily for the writing of a personal diary (open to inspection), so that students may pause to reflect on the meaning of what they have been doing and have some record afterwards of what they have experienced. Instruction has been given in the rudiments of a handcraft (generally weaving, on a handmade loom). In the evenings there have been lectures and discussions on current social problems: Adult Education and the Press, Juvenile Delinquency and Boys Clubs, Police and Public, Rural Economics, the Teacher and Community Development, Bribery and Corruption, Student Service Camps in other countries, Courage and Citizenship. The Commissioner, the Senior Resident, officials of the Development Corporation, Heads of Department, and Central and Regional Ministers have visited the establishment and given addresses. There have been prayers, morning and evening, the Moslems electing their own Imam; in times of stress and on the last evening of each course Christians and Moslems have joined in common prayer.

502. The first 20 days of each course have been spent in training at Man O'War Bay itself; that is the "inspirational" side. For the last ten days, students and staff have gone into the field, to some rural area, to put their training into practice, by giving some form of team service to a village community. The foundations of a suspension bridge, to replace one of "tie-tie", were built at Wum, a terraced market was made at Awgu, in Nigeria, and culverts at Maku, in the same neighbourhood; another bridge was built in Obubra, and the largest market in the Division was constructed in six days with the help of over 1,000 villagers, led by a former Man O'War Bay student from the district. Experience has shown that point and reality is given to the training at Man O'War Bay if directly thereafter the students have a chance to get the "feel" of actually serving a community and working on a project; even if they only learn the difficulties, and the dangers of lip service, that is something. Included in the second part of the training have been visits to places and activities of educational value in regard to social service, such as leprosy settlements, rural crafts centres, town planning layouts, the coal mine near Enugu, and banana shipments.

503. To obviate the tremendous difficulty of candidates getting themselves to Victoria on time for each course they are assembled at Awgu, and transported to Man O'War Bay by lorry ; similarly, they are returned to Awgu at the end of each course. Fifty candidates have been taken, on an average, for each course. Candidates are medically examined on arrival, and at the end of the course the sponsoring authorities receive confidential reports on their progress.

504. Staffing has provided the biggest problem. The organisation of the Centre (including building expansion), the recruitment of candidates, the supervision of the junior staff, and the administration, are formidable tasks, but the nature of the training, with its outdoor practical work, its ever-present risks, the continual emphasis on endeavour, and the constant observation of the students' personalities, makes very heavy demands. At one time or another and for varying periods the Outward Bound Trust has lent a Chief Instructor, the World Assembly of Youth sent an experienced Observer, the United Africa Company and Elder Dempster's lent European members of their staffs, and Government officials have come from various departments, under orders or on local leave.

505. Most unfortunately, just after Easter, a party of students encountered bad weather near the top of the Mountain, and despite extremely praiseworthy efforts on the part of the instructors with them, two, one of whom was a Bakweri, died from exposure.

506. The establishment is now out of the experimental stage, and is regarded as fully justifying its existence. It was decided that, from the 1st of April, 1953, it should be maintained with contributions from all three Regions although this arrangement may possibly be modified in the future. There are no plans for opening others of the same kind, first, because of expense, secondly, because of staffing difficulties, and thirdly, because there is no other comparable site. If they have not the right kind of staff enterprises of this sort are best left alone, and recruitment is greatly complicated by the fact that the establishment cannot function in the wet season.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Q. 109

507. There was a survey during the year of the Nigerian national income, which may provide valuable information on living standards, but the results of it have not yet been published. Tables in the statistical appendix show retail prices in Victoria and Buea. People who go to prison invariably put on weight while they are there, and in Buea to feed a prisoner costs 1s. 3d. a day. A student's daily diet at the Ombe Trades Centre, which costs 1s. 9d., has a calorific value of 2,500.

508. Amongst workers on the plantations there is a tendency towards a better diet, due to better shopping facilities, and because the employers see that important foodstuffs are available at prices which the workers can afford. The United Africa Company has introduced a system of co-operative buying, at wholesale prices ; other employers provide shops, and subsidise certain commodities. For instance a worker may have 3 bottles of palm oil a month at 6d. a bottle, 2 bottles of kerosene at 4d. each, and 4 cups of salt for 3d., the market prices being 1s. 5d. a bottle for palm oil, 1s. 2d. a bottle for kerosene, and 8d. for 4 cups of salt. Imported foodstuffs are not essential to health (apart from salt) but they are popular among those who can pay for them.

509. The ordinary dress of a labourer at work consists of a pair of drill shorts, a cotton singlet, and sandals, commonly made out of motor tyres. An overseer will probably be wearing a hat, a shirt instead of a singlet, stockings, and boots. Clerks wear shirts and ties, trousers, socks, and shoes. In their free time most labourers wear coloured cloths from waist to ankle, shirts, socks and shoes. Overseers and clerks wear European clothes, or flowing robes in token of nationalist sympathies. Women wear cloths or dresses, varying in style and quality with the occasion, headkerchiefs or hats, and on the whole they are more apt than men to go barefooted, presumably from dislike of high heels. About 80 per cent. of the plantation workers have free housing, and by the end of 1953 it is expected that all will; by that time, too, the housing should all be of permanent construction.

510. Off the plantations, clothes, housing and diet vary according to custom and local resources: in the northern parts of the Territory, for instance, walls are mainly of mud and roofs of thatch, while near the coast roofs are of woven palm leaves, and walls of the same material, of mud quite commonly, or of carraboard. A notable, in the southern districts, will have cement block walls, a corrugated iron roof, and two stories. In a few places throughout the Territory there are bricks and local stone. The more educated classes favour imported food as a luxury, but the normal diet consists almost exclusively of local produces, and the exorbitant prices already mentioned prevail only in markets near plantations.

511. Men at work wear loincloths or drawers, and women generally wear cloths, although in certain parts they go naked. Out of working hours there is a very wide range of dress, illustrated to some extent by the photographs in this and previous reports. Pagans in the northern Cameroons, whose traditional dress is exiguous, are more and more copying that of the Moslems, while in the southern parts the tendency is towards European attire. European footwear is increasingly common, but it is not worn for any substantial journey on foot, from motives of economy as well as of comfort.

512. Every activity of the territorial government has as one of its chief Q. 110 aims the improvement of living standards.

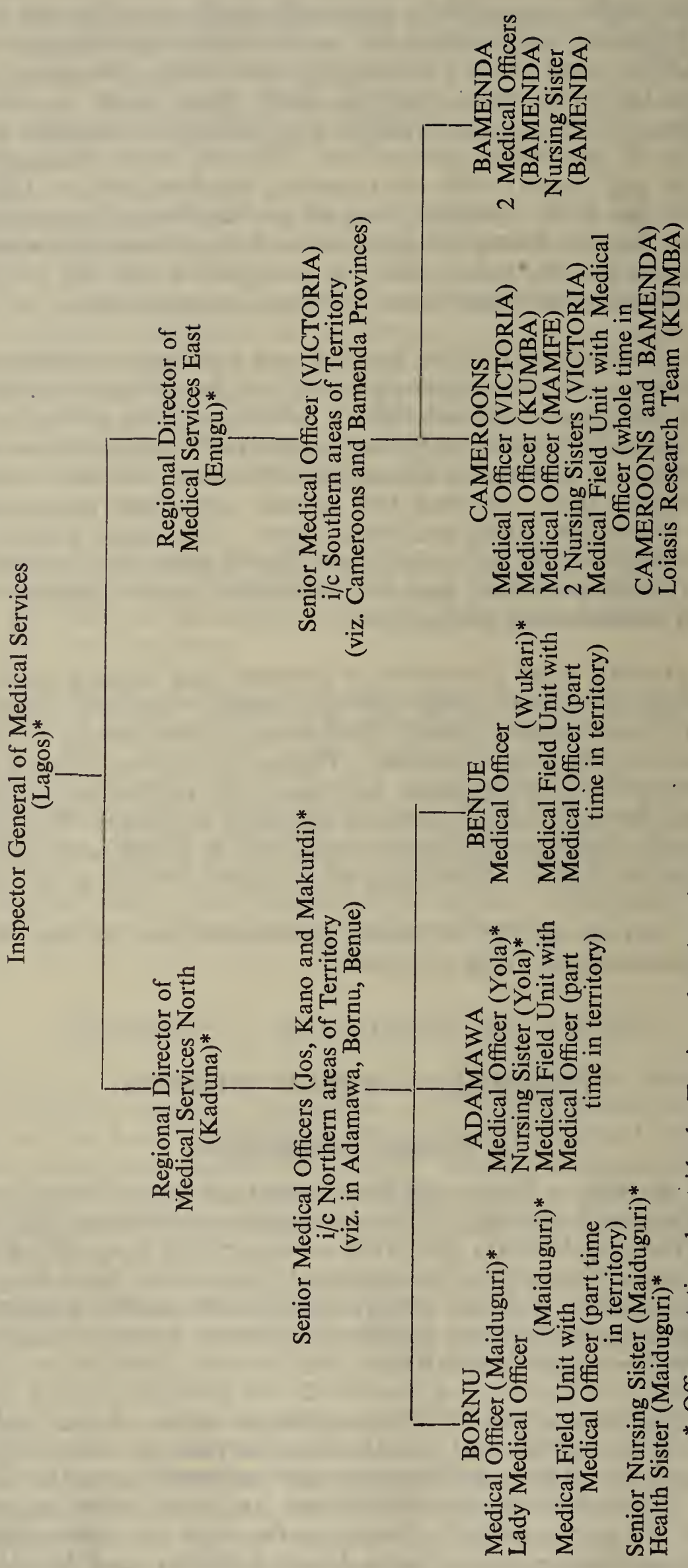
CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) General : organisation

513. This chapter at large will show what advances there were in the Q. 111 field of public health during 1952. As regards legislation, Building Rules originally in force at Victoria and Tiko now apply to parts of Likomba, but lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation have been excluded from their operation. All the Native Authorities in the Kumba Division passed Vaccination Rules, and the South Western Native Authority in the Bamenda Division made Market Rules.

514. The diagram on page 128 shows the structure of the health depart- Q. 112 ment. The Inspector-General of Medical Services is responsible to the Governor, and the Regional Directors are responsible to the Lieutenant-Governors. In practice functional divisions are very indistinct, except that the Regional Directors and the Inspector-General are responsible entirely for administration and policy. Senior Medical Officers and Medical Officers have similar responsibilities within their own spheres, and they oversee the

ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN THE TERRITORY**



* Officers stationed outside the Territory but devoting part of their services to it.
** Places in Territory given in capitals.

work of the rest of the departmental staff, but they are in charge of hospitals too, and function as Health Officers.

515. The Roman Catholic, Basel, Baptist, and Sudan United Missions all provide medical services, in the form chiefly of maternity homes, and general treatment. The Cameroons Development Corporation has a medical service for its own workers, and there are hospitals on the United Africa Company's Pamol estates at Ndian, Bai and Lobe. The Corporation caters for the staff of Elders & Fyffes, and of the Pamol estate at Bwinge. Elders & Fyffes and the United Africa Company contributed towards the cost of the Corporation's services, and Elders & Fyffes pay a proportion of the capital expenditure on the Tiko hospitals. The Native Administrations provide rural dispensaries. It is the Senior Medical Officer's business to supervise all medical institutions, however owned. Q. 113

516. There is a regular interchange of visits between representatives of the Medical authorities in the British and French trusteeship spheres and from neighbouring French territories. With them and with the neighbouring Spanish territories also there is a periodical exchange of reports on infectious diseases. All vessels entering Cameroons ports comply with International Sanitary Conventions, and aircraft using Tiko airport comply with the International Convention for Aerial Navigation. Q. 114

517. There are no local boards of health, but the inhabitants of the Territory participate in the work of the health department through the Native Authorities. Table 16 shows the relationship between expenditure on public health and expenditure generally, as far as the territorial government is concerned, and table 20 gives Native Administration expenditure. The missions do not contribute money: they receive grants in aid from the Government for medical work; and there is no money from philanthropic organisations. Q. 115
Q. 116

(b) Medical facilities

518. At the end of 1951 there were the following medical facilities available in the Dikwa Division:— Q. 117

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... Nil.

Dispensaries ... *Native Authority:* seven situated at:

Dikwa
Bama
Ngala
Gulumba
Kaza
Guduf
Gwoza

Mission: one situated at:

Bama (S.U.M.)

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... *Bornu N.A. Hospital, Maiduguri*, 150 beds. Trust Territory inhabitants account for about two per cent. of the annual admissions.

Infectious Disease Hospital, Maiduguri (Government), 50 beds. About 0·5 of the admissions are from the Trust Territory.

Nursing Home, Maiduguri (Government), four beds.

Leprosaria ... *Bornu Provincial Leper Settlement (S.U.M.) Molai, nr. Maiduguri*. Admits a percentage of its patients from the Trust Territory.

For the northern Adamawa part of the Territory there were:—

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... Nil.

Dispensaries ... *Native Authority:* two, situated at:
Mubi
Madagali

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... *Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital, Lassa (just outside Trust Territory), thirty beds. Draws about 50 per cent. of its patients from the Trust Territory.*

General Hospital, Yola (Government), 66 beds. About 10 per cent. of the admissions are from one or other of the Trust areas.

Dispensaries ... *Native Authority:* one situated at Uba (a quarter of a mile outside Trust Territory).

Mission: one situated at Pella (S.U.M.).

The southern Adamawa part had:—

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... Nil.

Dispensaries ... *Native Authority:* four, situated at:
Jada
Toungo
Mayo Ndaga
Gembu

Mission: one situated at Gurum.

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... *General Hospital (Government), Yola, 66 beds.*

Dispensaries ... *Native Authority:* one situated at Karlahi.

The Ndoro, Tikon, and Kentu districts had:—

1. *Inside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... Nil.

Dispensaries ... *Native Authority:* Nil.

Mission: one situated at Baissa (S.U.M.).

2. *Outside Trust Territory:*

Hospitals ... *General Hospital (Government), Wukari, 40 beds. Dutch Reformed Church Mission Hospital, Mkar, 60 beds.*

Leprosaria ... *Benue Provincial Leprosy Home, D.R.C.M., Mkar, 24 beds.*

Dispensaries ... *Native Authority:* four, situated at:

Gayama (six to seven miles from Trust Territory)

Donga

Takum

Kashimbila

Mission: one situated at Lupwe (S.U.M.).

519. The Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces are divided into four Areas with Medical Officers stationed at Bamenda, Mamfe, Kumba, and Victoria who, assisted by trained European and African Staff, are responsible for seven Government Hospitals and twenty-one Native Administration Dispensaries. Of these the Government Hospital, Victoria, is one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in Nigeria as well as in the Territory. In the preventive field, the Senior Medical Officer in the Victoria Area and the Medical Officers, Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba in their respective areas, are Medical Officers of Health and are assisted by thirty-two Government and Native Administration Sanitary Inspectors. A European Health Superintendent is stationed at Victoria. The Cameroons Development Corporation has six hospitals and twenty-three dispensaries. As already mentioned, the United Africa Company has hospitals on its plantations at Bai, Lobe, and Ndian. The Baptist Mission maintains a hospital at Bansa, which is being rebuilt with a government grant.

520. There is now a Native Administration dispensary at Michika, in the Adamawa part of the territory, and the Baptist and Roman Catholic Missions both maintain dispensaries at Bulak. The dispensary and welfare centre at Sugu (see paragraph 617 of the 1951 report) is three quarters finished. During the year a maternity, and two general, wards, an out-patient block, and a tuberculosis pavilion were added to the government general hospital at Yola; the wards and the pavilion contain sixteen beds each. The Church of the Brethren Mission hospital at Lassa now has 40 beds, and extensions to it are continuing.

521. There is a maternity and child welfare mobile unit operating in the Victoria Division. A Government Nursing Sister, fully trained as nurse, midwife, and Health Visitor, is in charge of it. She has under her a trained Nigerian midwife and a team of Cameroons girls who are learning to be Community Nurses. They receive instruction in midwifery, general hygiene, elementary nursing, and health visiting.

522. The ordinary health staff is responsible for malaria control, but the Cameroons Development Corporation has units for draining, oiling, and spraying on its plantations. As already mentioned, there is a tuberculosis pavilion in the general hospital at Yola, one has been provided in the new hospital at Bamenda, and there is to be one in the general hospital at Victoria.

523. There are no special arrangements for the control of venereal disease and treponematoses. Lepers from the northern Adamawa part of the Territory go to the Church of the Brethren Missions' segregation village at Bizinda, to the same Mission's settlement at Garkida, or to the Provincial settlement, all three of which are outside the Territory. The Provincial settlement contains 1,420 lepers. In the southern Adamawa part of the Territory the Sudan United Mission has a leprosy clinic at Gurum. The Baptist Mission is building a settlement in the Bamenda Province, with Government funds, and has engaged a doctor to take charge of it. There are plans for a settlement on the boundary between the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions, to serve the Cameroons Province.

524. The No. 3 (Bornu) Medical Field Unit has its headquarters at Maiduguri, and is available and used anywhere in the Province. There is another Unit with headquarters at Makurdi, available for the Ndoro, Tigon, and Kentu Districts. During 1952 the No. 2 (Cameroons) Unit was in the Kumba Division, carrying out regular periodical epidemiological surveys, and treating endemic diseases such as yaws. There is a Sleeping Sickness

Dispensary Attendant at Fontem, in the Mamfe Division. All medical and hospital facilities are available to the population as a whole.

525. The hospitals cater for any form of tropical disease, and for venereal disease as well. For sleeping sickness there is the Medical Department's Sleeping Sickness Service. Early in the year the Bornu Field Unit vaccinated some 1,400 people in the Dikwa district, and quickly brought under control an outbreak of smallpox there. The local staff treated sporadic cases of cerebrospinal fever.

Q. 118 526. Loiasis research, described in paragraphs 631 to 634 of the report for 1951, continued. Investigations were conducted into the possibility of serious bilharziasis infection among workers on the Wulgo irrigation scheme, and future settlers. A survey of the existing population showed only a 9·1 per cent. incidence of urinary bilharziasis, but it was established that there are ideal breeding conditions for snails in the flood country between Wulgo and Lake Chad. Snail hosts, biomphalaria, physopsis, and pyrgophysa, were abundant, but no shedding of cercaria was observed. The existing population probably does not suffer unduly from bilharziasis because when the floods go down it does not cultivate the marshlands; it only uses them later for grazing. The Medical Field Unit is extending the investigations to the Ngala district, seven miles south of Wulgo, and to the rivers which enter Lake Chad from the south.

Q. 119 527. The operations of the Maternity and Child Welfare Mobile Unit in the Victoria Division have been mentioned already. All government and mission hospitals carry on prenatal and maternity work, and in many of them there are regular child health clinics. The Government Health Visitor in the Adamawa part of the Territory (see paragraph 618 of the report for 1951) has travelled extensively, and made the welfare of mothers and children for especial concern, organising clinics in the larger villages, and training female staff for them.

528. The Midwives Ordinance governs midwifery practice. Midwives have to be registered, and for that purpose they must hold certificates granted by the Board which the Ordinance set up, or certificates issued by the Director of Medical Services before the Ordinance came into force (in 1931); or they must have qualified in other countries. A woman who pretends to be a registered midwife when she is not is liable to be fined £5, and a registered midwife must give the Board notice of her intention to practice before she starts to do so. She must also inform the Board if she changes her professional address. She is not by law authorised to practise medicine or surgery, outside a midwife's ordinary duties, and she may not grant any medical certificate, or any certificate of death or still-birth; nor may she take charge of cases of abnormality or disease in parturition. These general restrictions apart, she is subject to the Midwives Rules, in Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria. There is no school medical service.

Q. 120 529. There is a comprehensive charges tariff for medical services, set out in the Hospitals Regulations, 1951.

Q. 121 530. Qualifications entitling persons to practise in the Territory are:—

(a) As a medical practitioner any medical diploma which the Medical Registrar may for the time being recognise as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery.

(b) As Pharmacists:—

(i) a licence or diploma granted by the Pharmacy Board of Nigeria after examination;

(ii) a duly qualified chemist and druggist in the United Kingdom;

- (iii) a person who satisfies the Pharmacy Board of Nigeria that he possesses sufficient skill and knowledge to qualify him to practise as a chemist and druggist ;
- (c) As a dentist, the holder of any diploma granted in respect of dentistry which the Medical Registrar may for the time being recognise as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of dentistry.
- (d) As Nurses :—
 - (i) those who have passed the final examination of the Nursing Council of Nigeria ;
 - (ii) any person who proves to the satisfaction of the Nursing Council that he or she has been trained in any place outside Nigeria and has passed an examination in Nursing and the Council is satisfied that the standards of training and examination are not lower than the standards required under the Registration of Nurses Ordinance. The qualifications of midwives are described in the answer to question 119.

531. Unqualified practitioners are allowed to carry on their trade, if they do not infringe the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, or the Criminal Code, which, apart from dangerous acts in general, specifically forbids the administration of noxious drugs. These quacks are partly herbalists and partly professed magicians, and the territorial government views them with disfavour in either capacity, although many believe sincerely enough in their own powers, and achieve a measure of success by knowledge of herbs, and by faith healing. Their influence and the extent of their activity depend largely on communications: where a village is cut off so that the people are ignorant, and frightened of the outside world, unqualified practitioners can and do impose on them easily; in any event, a sick person's relatives have not much choice, when to get the patient to hospital alive would be virtually impossible. As communications improve irregular practice declines, but there is always a tendency to resort to it in chronic disease, when proper medical treatment is having no easily perceptible results.

532. The problem as regards the strength of the medical staff and its distribution is again one of communications: until they improve every qualified person can serve only the relatively small number of the Territory's inhabitants to whom he or she is accessible, or whom that person can reach, with adequate professional resources. The Government Health Visitor in the Adamawa Province, travelled extensively, and there is a Government Health Superintendent in the same part of the Territory. For a short time during the year there was a Government Medical Officer at Bama, and an additional one was posted to Bamenda, as Rural Medical Officer. The United Africa Company recruited two doctors for the hospitals on its estates, and the Roman Catholic and Baptist Missions recruited one additional doctor each. Q. 122

(c) Environment sanitation

533. *Disposal of Excreta.* In the few larger towns, where sanitation is controlled by government and native authority sanitary staff, the disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, Otway pits, and, in a few places, septic tanks. Composting is in use in some towns. In rural areas there is little or no control. Public latrines are provided in the larger towns but not in the villages. The streets of towns are adequately drained; villages, however, have little or no drainage, though there are water channels to prevent flooding of houses in some cases. In Q. 123

larger towns and villages there are incinerators for rubbish. Elementary sanitation is taught in schools, and it is the staff's duty to see that school premises provide object lessons. Public latrines were built in a number of markets during the year, and in the Bamenda Division all the principal markets have salga latrines.

Q. 124 534. At Victoria, Buea, and Bamenda there is pipe borne water, but elsewhere it has to be carried from rivers and streams, or from wells ; progress during the year in providing wells has been described already. In the circumstances it is obviously impossible to give figures of water sources, or to say what proportion of the population is served, nor are the water supplies systematically analysed. They are inspected as thoroughly and as often as may be, by the health staff, in the course of its ordinary duties.

Q. 125, 126 535. In urban areas, stagnant pools are either drained and filled in where possible or oiled and in some cases treated with Paris Green. Measures are taken to eliminate the breeding places of mosquitoes by oiling and drainage and to control flies by the proper disposal of excrement and refuse and residual spraying with D.D.T. compounds. In a few towns where qualified health staff is available, all food sold to the public is supervised by sanitary inspectors who carry out inspection of markets and foodstalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter houses is inspected for signs of disease, and meat found unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burning either wholly or in part. In the case of tinned food, the commercial firms co-operate with the health authorities and where goods are found unfit for human consumption, they are destroyed.

(d) Prevalence of diseases

Q. 127 536. The following are the principal diseases to be found in the Territory :—

A. Caused by Protozoa :—

1. Malaria (endemic).
2. Trypanosomiasis (endemic).

B. Caused by Bacteria :—

1. Cerebro-spinal meningitis (epidemic).
2. Pneumonia (endemic).

C. Diseases caused by Viruses :—

1. Measles (epidemic).
2. Smallpox (endemic and epidemic).
3. Chickenpox (epidemic).
4. Mumps (epidemic).
5. Whooping cough (epidemic).

D. Infective Granulomatous Diseases (endemic) :—

1. Leprosy.
2. Yaws.
3. Tuberculosis.

E. Abdominal Diseases :—

1. Bacillary dysentery (endemic and epidemic).
2. Amoebic dysentery (endemic).

F. Venereal Diseases (endemic) :—

1. Syphilis.
2. Gonorrhea.

G. Animal Parasites and Associated Diseases (endemic):—

1. Schistosomiasis (endemic).

2. Intestinal parasites:—

(a) Tapeworm.

(b) Roundworm.

(c) Hookworm.

(d) Ascariasis.

(e) Trichuriasis.

(f) Ankylostomiasis.

(g) Tiniasis.

(h) Balantitiasis.

(i) Strongylodiasis.

3. Guinea worm (endemic).

4. Chigoes (endemic).

5. Paragonimiasis (endemic).

6. Filariasis (Loa-loa).

7. Onchocerciasis.

8. Elephantiasis.

9. Trypanosomiasis.

H. Other endemic diseases:—

1. Simple goitre (endemic).

2. Skin diseases, including those due to malnutrition.

3. Malnutrition.

4. Scabies.

5. Tropical ulcers.

6. Tinia.

No figures are available for the incidence of diseases in the Cameroons as a whole apart from those relating to the whole of Nigeria.

537. There being no such figures, and no registration of births and deaths, Q. 128 it is impossible to say what the principal causes of deaths are. The health and epidemiological statistics are unsatisfactory, in the sense that they are Q. 129 so scanty, but there are no means of improving them in the present stage of the Territory's development, although the Medical Field Units' activities will build up a body of information as time goes on.

(e) Preventive Measures

538. Vaccination against Smallpox is provided by public Vaccinators at Q. 130 numerous centres, and by staff of Medical Field Units and Sleeping Sickness Service teams on tour. Inoculation against Yellow Fever is available at Victoria. Vaccination against Rabies is available at all Hospitals. Vaccinations in the Dikwa Division by the Bornu Field Unit during 1952 have been mentioned already, as have measures for the control of malaria. Prostitution is not a major problem in the Territory as a whole, but in the south there is a certain amount of prostitution in the plantations area. The police are empowered to deport undesirable women from the larger towns, and the Cameroons Development Corporation have established venereal disease clinics at Tiko. The arrangements for segregating and treating lepers have already been described.

(f) Training and Health Education

Q. 131 539. Provisions for training the inhabitants within and outside the Territory are:—

Registered Physicians.—Five-and-a-half years at the University College, Ibadan and/or the medical schools in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

Licensed Physicians.—No facilities to train as licensed physicians.

Medical Assistants.—Six years at the Kano Medical School in respect of candidates for the Northern area of the Territory.

Dentists.—Five years at dental schools in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Nurses with Senior Training.—Three years at the Schools of Nursing in the United Kingdom.

Certificated Nurses.—Six months plus three years with Middle IV educational certificate; 12 months plus three years with a Middle II educational certificate:—At the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses and Government Hospital, Victoria, or at the Cameroons Development Corporation Preliminary Training School for Nurses and Development Corporation Hospital, Tiko, in the southern part of the Territory.

In the northern part of the Territory at the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses at Kano followed by training at any recognised training hospital in the Northern Region of Nigeria.

Midwives with Senior Training.—Two years, or one year for United Kingdom State Registered Nurses, at the United Kingdom Training hospitals for Midwives.

Certificated Midwives.—Two years at the Midwives' Training Hospitals in Nigeria; or at a Mission Maternity Hospital recently recognised as a midwifery training hospital at Shisong in the Territory.

Partially trained Midwives.—No such training.

Sanitary Inspectors.—Three years at the Schools of Hygiene, Aba and Kano for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

Laboratory Technicians.—Six months' preliminary training school course at the General Hospital, Lagos, then three probationary years under Laboratory Superintendents in laboratories of the larger General Hospitals in Nigeria.

X-Ray Technicians.—Six months at the General Hospital, Lagos, followed by three years' probation under a qualified Radiographer at one of the larger hospitals in Nigeria.

Pharmacists.—Three years at the Schools of Pharmacy at Lagos and Zaria for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

Q. 132 540. Medical Officers on tour and Medical Units during their operations in various areas discuss health matters with village and district heads as do visiting Administrative Officers. All Government and Native Authority Schools have hygiene as a subject on their curriculum and inspecting health staff give useful advice and instruction. Sanitary Inspectors endeavour by propaganda to improve existing conditions and enforce the adoption of sanitary measures considered suitable to the prevailing circumstances. Progress is slow owing largely to apathy and illiteracy.

Q. 133,
135 541. The various surveys undertaken by the medical field units have revealed that some degree of malnutrition is prevalent in most parts and in the field unit survey of Bamenda province in 1950 the general physique and health at We and Wum appeared to be low in comparison to areas previously

examined. The diet consists mainly of cocoyams and plantains with palm oil in small quantities and groundnuts with maize and sweet yams in season. Meat in small quantities is eaten once a week at the most. It is difficult to induce farmers, especially the Bakweri and related peoples, not to plant cocoyams as a main food crop. While the food value of the cocoyam is low, cultivation is very easy.

542. As already stated the Northern Regional Production Development Board has made a grant for agricultural settlement in Gwoza. The Cameroons Development Corporation in the southern area of the Cameroons Province continues its efforts to persuade its workers to adopt a better standard of diet. The domestic science centres at Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Bamenda and elsewhere teach the young the advantages of a balanced diet, while the students from the teachers' training colleges at Kumba and Mubi, on their dispersal to all parts of the Territory, will be in a position to instruct others as to the value of correct nutrition from their personal experience and the knowledge of the best methods of production and preparation of the various foodstuffs. At most schools, vegetable gardens and fruit trees are maintained to supplement the children's diet and to teach them the protective value of such articles of food. At some pagan schools, a morning meal is provided for the children to allow those who live far away to attend as day pupils. Better communications will help to improve distribution of meat to the southern parts of the Territory.

543. *Natural sources of food supply.* Almost all living animals are used as food by the inhabitants of the Territory. These include antelope of various kinds, wild pig, rodents, monkeys, snakes, iguana, birds, crickets and grubs. There is little control of hunting by the indigenous population except in game reserves, though control of non-indigenous hunters is exercised by the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance. Some restriction is effected by the Arms Ordinance which very severely limits the use by hunters of arms of precision. A special licence is required to hunt the rarer animals which include most of the larger mammals and birds.

544. Fish of all kinds is eaten by the coastal population and those who live by rivers and lakes. It is usually dried but is sometimes eaten fresh. No measures have been found necessary for the protection of the local fisheries. The principal wild plants from which food is obtained are trees, which the inhabitants protect for their own sake. The leaves of the baobab are widely used as an ingredient of soup, the fruits of the desert date, tamarind, jujube, wild pawpaw, tsada, shea nut and ebony trees are eaten, and so are kuka leaves and seeds. In the Cameroons Province, mangrove seeds, heart of elephant grass and the leaves of a shrub called masango are used as food. On the whole, the inhabitants of the Territory tend to feed largely on a diet of carbohydrates, although there is a big trade in palm oil—a very valuable asset in diets in the area. The only staple food that the Territory has to import is salt. Neither nursing mothers nor schoolchildren receive supplementary feeding.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

545. The importation, exportation, external trade in, manufacture, sale Q. 136,
and use of opium, coca leaves, and Indian hemp, and also of prepared opium, 138
tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine, and morphine derivatives, is regulated by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 12 of 1935). The disposal of poisons, restrictions on the sale of poisons and control of patent and proprietary medicines is controlled by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945).

546. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals by medical officers in accordance with hospital practice, over the supply of which strict control is maintained by the Medical Department, it is believed that no opium, marijuana or other dangerous drugs were consumed in the Territory during the year, and no measures have been taken to regulate traffic in the case of such drugs.

547. The Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent relative papers were applied to the Territory on the 20th July, 1922 ; the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with a Protocol signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, was applied on the 17th February, 1926, and the Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 24th September, 1931, was applied to the Territory on the 17th February, 1937.

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

Q. 139 548. The Pharmacy Ordinance governs the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labelling, and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Q. 140, 141 549. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria). The whole of the northern area, the Bamenda Province and the Mamfe Division of the Cameroons Province are "prohibited areas" under this Ordinance. The definition of prohibited area is:—

"Areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to, and the possession of spirits by natives is prohibited."

The Kumba and Victoria Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "licensed areas". The definition of "licensed areas" is:—

"Areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence."

550. The use of alcohol, imported or native-made, is forbidden by their religion to all Moslems. The pagans of the northern areas of the Territory, on the other hand, consume large quantities of home-brewed beer made from the local guinea-corn, while the natives of the south drink palm wine made from the fermented sap of *raphia vinifera* or *elaeis guinensis*. As with most communities of agricultural labourers, this is as much a food as a drink and palm wine is the accepted source of valuable and necessary vitamins. It is also used at marriage feasts and religious festivals. No figures of the quantity consumed are available.

551. The Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Mamfe native authorities have made rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind or description of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or in the adjacent Territories. The rules require all sellers of native liquor to be licensed.

552. Illegal importation is kept to a minimum by the Eastern Preventive Service, a customs preventive force which operates along the land boundary. Illegal importation of spirit along the coast is controlled by the customs preventive launch M.V. Vigilant which is under the command of a marine officer who is an acting collector of customs whilst in command.

553. Imports during 1952 were as follows :—

Ale, beer, etc.	...	...	...	...	78,123 proof gallons (355,146 litres)
Brandy	...	...	...	...	159 proof gallons (724 litres)
Gin	...	...	...	...	1,503 proof gallons (6,832 litres)
Rum	...	...	...	...	18 proof gallons (82 litres)
Whisky	...	...	...	...	1,746 proof gallons (7,935 litres)
Other potable spirits	...	...	...	...	72 proof gallons (329 litres)
Wines	...	...	...	...	569 proof gallons (2,587 litres)

554. Under Section 33 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48) as amended, no liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. All liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol, all liquor other than wine containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol, and all liquor other than wine, ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout containing more than 1 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed spirits.

555. The import duty on spirituous liquors, wines, beer, and other fermented beverages is as under :—

				£	s.	d.
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky	...	...	1 gallon	...	3	18 0
Wine: (i) sparkling	...	...	„	...	3	2 6
(ii) still	...	...	„	...	18	9
Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter, stout	...	...	„	...	2	6

There is an excise duty of 1s. 3d. a gallon on beer brewed in Nigeria of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees, other than local liquor, and the duty varies with the specific gravity.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

556. The main legislation as regards town and country planning is the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. Besides that, there is the Building Lines Regulation Ordinance, and Native Authorities make Rules from time to time: as the Ngemba Native Authority did in 1948, for instance, to control building in the Abakpa quarter at Bamenda. The trouble is that Planning Authorities are hard to finance and Native Authorities are not very efficient yet, nor are Native Administrations well equipped for planning purposes. Q. 142

557. The type of rural housing throughout the Cameroons province is still purely traditional and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. There are no mining areas. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary, cooking and washing facilities, have recently been made for plantation employees and labour, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. The programme is being steadily pursued, but will cost several million pounds. The small houses in the northern areas of

the territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen, and small houses for hens or domestic animals in the typical compound. The larger houses in towns may have vaulted roofs of beams and mud, or of corrugated iron.

558. Household equipment matches the type of building. The ordinary village farmer has very little of it: a fire between stones on the floor (the smoke helps to make palm leaf roofs waterproof, and keeps insects away) a ledge of earth against the wall on which to spread sleeping mats, a few rough wooden stools, earthenware pots and calabashes, and raffia bags; a wooden chair or two, perhaps, and wooden boxes, for clothing and odd belongings. Clerks, schoolmasters, plantation overseers, and people of that sort usually have more in their houses than there is comfortably room for: wooden chairs and tables, made by local carpenters, iron bedsteads, cushions with covers, curtains, table cloths, floor mats, cutlery, and crockery; and there is a market among all classes for enamel utensils.

559. There was little or no progress with the planning of the Abakpa quarter at Bamenda, because of disputes between the local people, and the strangers who make up the bulk of the quarter's population, over what sort of body should administer the quarter in its new form. Part of it comes under the South West Native Authority at the moment, and part under the South East. It has been decided that to provide piped water would not be a fair charge on government, so the cost will have to come from rates imposed by whatever administering body is eventually set up.

560. The new Maiha district headquarters at Mayo Nguli is developing satisfactorily, and the improvements at Jere, in the Dikwa Emirate, have made other villages want similar ones. Progress at Bulongo was the quicker for a fire: what that destroyed was rebuilt on better lines. Some stalls were added to the new market at Kerawa, and others were built at Dikwa and Wulgo.

561. A block of land at Bota was laid out as a housing estate for Senior Service quarters; there are 22 plots, some of which will be leased to commercial firms, and the Electricity Corporation. A block at Tiko was laid out to accommodate a new post office, a Magistrate's Court, and Junior Service quarters.

562. The various communities in Mamfe worked together at the laborious task of levelling a site for a new market. The Survey Department has surveyed land to be laid out in the same vicinity, and will base the contoured plan on a map produced from a series of aerial photographs.

563. The Technical Training Centre at Ombe, already mentioned, will turn out carpenters, painters and decorators, and bricklayers.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

Q. 143 564. As already stated, prostitution in the Territory is on an insignificant scale, and the incidence of venereal disease is not such as to make any special measures necessary against it.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

Q. 144 565. The most common criminal offences in the Territory are stealing, assaults, burglary, and receiving stolen goods, but there is little really serious crime; at any given time there are only between three and four hundred people in custody.

566. There are four prisons maintained by Government in the Territory. Q. 145
These are at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The first mentioned is a convict prison, which receives all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence ; the others only receive persons with sentences of less than two years. The Director of Prisons is ultimately responsible for the administration of all prisons in the Cameroons but the immediate responsibility rests with certain Administrative Officers who have the statutory powers of Prison Superintendents. They are assisted by Chief or Senior Warders who supervise the routine work and maintain discipline. The prisons are inspected annually by the Inspector of Prisons, Eastern Region, and as often as possible by the Director. Statutory visiting committees, consisting of non-officials, visit the prisons regularly, and they have the right of direct approach to the Governor if the prison regulations are not duly observed or if abuses come to light. No complaints were received during the year.

567. Improved conditions of service have attracted a large number of candidates, and there is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining recruits with high physical and educational standards. Minimum requirements include (a) a height of not less than five feet ten inches, (b) a standard V certificate of education. Cameroons recruits are sent to a Nigerian Warders' Training School as soon as possible to undergo an intensive three months' course of training in modern prison administration. The School is under the command of an officer trained in the United Kingdom. Warders are in the first place enlisted for a period of six years. If their services have been satisfactory they may be re-enlisted for further periods of three years until they reach the retiring age of fifty-five.

568. Normally a warder works for eight hours, and his duties are mainly of a supervisory nature. He may, however, perform manual work as an instructor of industries. Free quarters for warders and wardresses are normally provided, but where this is not possible, an allowance is given in lieu. Quarters for the prison staff in the Cameroons are, in many cases, far superior to the quarters provided for warders in Nigeria. The Senior Service is open to men of outstanding ability, and there are at the moment six Africans (excluding a cadet) in the higher posts in a Nigerian Senior Service strength of twenty-six.

569. Prison administration is governed by the Prisons Ordinance. Technic- Q. 146
ally, most prisoners are sentenced to hard labour, but the term has almost no 147
literal significance ; they are employed cutting grass, carrying firewood and water, and generally keeping the neighbourhood tidy. The ordinary working day is 6½ hours, and less than five on Saturdays. On Sundays there are only essential domestic duties within the prison. Most of the work is outside, but never for private employers. Warders go with the gangs, and after two years of a sentence a prisoner earns two shillings a month, half to spend on luxuries, in the shape of food or tobacco, half to save until he is discharged.

570. There was no new prison legislation during the year. Prisoners live mainly in association cells, with at least 360 cubic feet of space each. Each has three blankets, a bedboard, and prison uniform. Structural difficulties preclude the division of prisoners into many classes, but every effort is made to segregate first offenders. Male and female prisoners are kept strictly apart. For the latter there are wardresses, and women prisoners work chiefly as cooks. Unconvicted prisoners are kept apart from the rest. Criminal lunatics are transferred to Calabar or Port Harcourt, where there are asylums.

571. Whipping as a punishment is used only for mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and assault on prison officers ; there was no case of it, for the fourth year in succession. Any prisoner with a sentence of one month or over may

have up to a third of it remitted for good behaviour, and for bad behaviour is liable to forfeit all or part of this privilege ; that is by far the most common sanction. Others are reduced rations and solitary confinement. Violent prisoners, and those likely to try to escape, are put in leg irons, not as a punishment, but as a precaution.

572. Visiting Committees already mentioned are drawn from all sections of the community. The following extract from Prison Regulations outlines their purpose :—

“ one or more of the visiting committee of each prison shall visit the prison at least once in every month between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. ; inspect the several wards, cells, yards, solitary or punishment cells, and other apartments or divisions of the prison ; hear the complaints (if any) of the prisoners ; inspect the journals, registers, and books of the prison, and shall call the attention of the Superintendent of the prison to any irregularity in carrying out the prison regulations, or in the discipline or behaviour of the officers, or any fault in the buildings which may appear to require attention, and may examine into and give directions respecting, any cause of complaint stated by any prisoner.”

573. Medical Officers visit the prisons regularly, and when necessary prisoners are removed to outside hospitals. Most prisoners put on weight. During the year seven died, and on an average just over five were receiving medical treatment every day. Those with venereal disease are treated with sulphonamide drugs, and many are cured.

574. There are bucket latrines, and the nightsoil is disposed of in pits. The prison at Buea has piped water. Prisoners bathe daily, after work, and wash their clothes once a week.

575. They are allowed to receive and to write letters regularly, but lose this privilege if they misbehave. Warders write for those who cannot do so themselves. Every prison has a library. Ministers of any denomination may pay visits and hold services.

576. Officers in Charge of Prisons have funds at their disposal to assist destitute prisoners on discharge. The latter are repatriated to their homes or places of conviction at Government expense, and they are given a few shillings to tide them over until they reach their destination. The amounts vary, but a long term prisoner may be given substantial pecuniary aid on discharge or the tools of the trade he learned in the prison. Prisoners are not sent outside the Territory for confinement, but suitable long term prisoners are occasionally transferred to a Nigerian Convict Prison for training in one of the common trades. As already implied, prisoners in the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces with sentences of two years or more are all sent to Buea.

Q. 148

577. Besides the arrangements at Bamenda for literate prisoners to teach the others, and, at Buea, for women prisoners to learn handicrafts and receive a general education, which were mentioned in paragraphs 696 and 686 of the report for 1951, warders at Buea in 1952 started adult education classes for the prisoners. The prison undertook boot and shoe repairs, with a shoemaker warder to teach prisoners the trade.

Q. 149

578. No juveniles were sent to prison during the year ; on the rare occasions when they are they go to the Approved School at Enugu, or the Borstal Section of the prison at Port Harcourt, both of which are outside the Territory. In either establishment they get a general education, and some knowledge of a trade.

579. There is a system of probation in Nigeria which is in use particularly for juveniles in certain large towns such as Lagos and Calabar. There are no Probation Officers in the Territory. When a boy is discharged from the Approved School or the Borstal Institution the District Officer of the Division to which he goes keeps an eye on him, and gives him what help he can. The term "juvenile delinquent" is used here, to mean any boy or girl who has committed a criminal offence; very few of them do, and there is no special legislation for them, nor are there special courts.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER I. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Q. 150

580. The laws, ordinance and regulations relating to the educational system of the Territory are as follows:—

The Education Ordinance, 1952 (published as Ordinance No. 17 of 1952, in Nigeria Gazette No. 29, vol, 39, 22nd May, 1952).

Schedule A of the above Ordinance, being Grant-in-Aid Regulations.

Schedule B of the above Ordinance, being the Education (General) Regulations, 1952.

581. This new Ordinance was devised to amend and bring up to date the Ordinance of 1948 in view of the administrative changes made by regionalisation under the new constitution.

582. The Education Ordinance, 1952, deals with the establishment, conditions and functions of a Central Board of Education for Nigeria; the establishment, constitution and functions of Regional Education Boards; the registration of teachers; the establishment of new schools and the power to withhold consent to open new schools, the power to close schools; the establishment of local education authorities and local education committees; the grant of loans for building purposes; and the various regulations which the Governor may make on the recommendation of the Central Board.

583. The Grant-in-Aid Regulations prescribe the manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor of a Region may, with the advice of the Regional Director, make grants-in-aid to any school or Teachers' Training Institution or in furtherance of educational purposes in the Region to any Voluntary Agency approved by the Inspector-General or to a local authority.

584. The Education (General) Regulations, 1952, prescribe the functions of Supervisors and Visiting Teachers; the powers of a Regional Director to refuse to accept a Proprietor or Manager of a School, the duty of a Manager as to books and records; attendance periods, categories of teachers and conditions for their enrolment; the removal of names from the register of teachers; the staffing, accommodation, records, returns, hours of attendance, medium of instruction, and curriculum of schools.

585. The salaries of all teachers, Government, Native Administration and Voluntary Agencies have been revised, and substantial increases have been approved by the Central Government. Table I and other Tables of Schedule A of the Ordinance have been revised under the Education (Grant-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation, 1952, published as Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, 1952, No. 1 of 1953, in the Nigeria Gazette No. 2 of 2nd January, 1953. The Government has agreed to bear the extra cost of this increase, which dates from 1st April, 1952, and Grants-in-Aid are being calculated accordingly.

586. The main objectives of educational policy are contained in the memorandum of Educational Policy in Nigeria, Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947. These objectives are:—

- (i) To provide a four-year junior primary school course for all children who want it and a further four-year Senior Primary school course for those who can benefit from it.
- (ii) To give an opportunity for the able child to proceed from a primary school to a secondary school, and thence to a training institution or other institution for post secondary studies.
- (iii) To extend literacy amongst the adult population.

587. The overall Government policy with regard to primary education is that it should be carried out as far as possible by Voluntary Agencies and Native Authorities rather than by the establishment of new Government Schools. The declared aim of the Regional Government is to provide non-fee-paying universal primary education.

588. The indigenous inhabitants participate in the formulation of educational policy in so far as they elect members to the Eastern Regional House of Assembly. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces four of the 13 Trust Territory members of the Regional House are school teachers, two of the five Government visiting teachers are natives of the Territory, and so is the Education Officer in charge of the Government Teachers' Training Institution at Kumba.

589. A central Board of Education for Nigeria and Regional Boards have been established under the Education Ordinance (No. 39 of 1948). The Central Board advises the Government on questions of policy affecting education in Nigeria, and the Regional Boards advise the Central Board and Regional Governments on questions of policy affecting education within their Regions. Both the Central Board and the Regional Boards include members chosen by the legislatures; in the case of the Central Board, the House of Representatives, and in the case of the Regional Boards, the Regional Assembly concerned.

590. The Education Department throughout the Territory is under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Nigeria. The Regional Directors of the Northern and Eastern Regions of Nigeria are responsible to him for those parts of the Territory situated in their respective Regions. Provincial Education Officers, whose duties are mainly concerned with administration and inspection, are assigned to each Province. Two additional Education Officers are employed in the Government Teacher Training Centre in the Southern Cameroons and one at Mubi in the North. Two Rural Education Officers have been posted to the new Rural Training Centre at Bambui. The Deputy Director of Education (Women) at Lagos advises on all aspects of female education. There are two women Education Officers dealing with girls' schools and domestic science posted to the Southern Cameroons. All schools are inspected by Education Officers and by supervising and visiting teachers who maintain close contact with mission supervisors and managers. Each of the secondary schools in the southern part of the Territory is administered by a Board of Governors, of which Education and Administrative Officers, and representatives of the local community, are members, besides the representatives of the Mission which runs the school. The Central and Regional Boards, described in the preceding paragraph, advise on educational matters in the Cameroons, though they do not sit in the Cameroons. The Regional Boards have members representing the main Voluntary Agencies operating in the Cameroons. Q. 151

591. Each of the three Divisions in the Cameroons Province has a Divisional Education Committee which meets twice a year. With the creation of a separate Bamenda Province, the old Bamenda Divisional Committee deals with educational matters in Bamenda and Nkambe Divisions, while a new Committee for Wum Division held its first meeting in 1952. It is planned to form a separate committee for Nkambe Division. The District Officer is the Chairman, and the Visiting Teacher, the Secretary of each Committee, and the committee members include representatives of all bodies interested in education in the Division. These are members of the Education Department, representatives from all Voluntary Agencies, usually the local Managers of schools, representatives from all Native Administrations, usually the chief of that Administration, headmasters of notable schools, and representatives of women's interests. The chief duty of these Committees is to control the growth and spread of education. All applications to open new schools, and the development of Junior Primary schools into Senior Primary schools, must be approved by the Committee before the Education Department will grant its approval. In this way friction between the various Agencies is reduced to a minimum, and there is planned development in view of the needs of the community. These Committees are fulfilling this function very well. In addition, these Committees discuss and advise on all aspects of education, such as adult education, domestic science, education rating, fees and so on. There are similar committees in the northern part of the Territory.

592. Besides the supervision and inspection by officers of the Education Department, Voluntary Agencies participate in the supervision of schools, through their Supervisors, Managers, Supervising Teachers and Visiting Teachers; Native Administrations participate too, but few of them yet to any considerable extent. Every approved Supervisor is required to render an annual report to the Regional Director of Education on the educational work of the year. The Manager of a school is required to visit the school at least once in every half year, see that the books and records prescribed by the Education Regulations are properly kept, and record the result of his visit in the log book.

Q. 152

593. The Educational programme of the Territory is based on the main objectives as outlined in paragraph 580. Development of primary education in the Southern Cameroons is limited not by the supply of schools or teachers, but by the demand for education. In some areas there is little demand, and existing schools are by no means full. Every encouragement is given to the opening of new schools in areas where there is a demand, and the existing facilities are inadequate. For instance, in the Cameroons Province, 10 such schools have been granted approval to open in 1953, and 11 applications are being considered, while six senior primary departments are building up into full senior primary schools.

594. Besides lack of interest, another limiting factor in primary education is the inability or unwillingness to pay school fees, coupled with the fact that at the same time the cost of education rises. It is the policy of the Government to encourage the raising of local rates, and although the primary purpose of these rates is to maintain the existing school facilities, it is hoped that eventually such rates will take the place of school fees. The South Eastern Native Authority in the Bamenda Province has agreed to levy a 2s. 7d. education rate in order to further the educational advancement of its area. The other two Federations are engaged in the detailed planning of a similar rate. It is anticipated that the number of school children will increase by at least 20 per cent. in the area concerned as a result of rating.

In the Cameroons Province there has been little response to the suggestion of local rates, and only one village group, in Mamfe Division, has agreed to it in principle.

595. In spite of all these difficulties, in 1952 the enrolment in primary schools has increased by 5 per cent. in Bamenda Province and by 7 per cent. in the Cameroons Province. The demand for secondary education is being met by Sasse College, where 209 boys are at school (there were 178 in 1951), and Bali College, which will become a full Class VI secondary school in 1953 (it had 122 boys on the roll in 1952, as against 84 the year before). Numbers of boys and girls attend secondary schools in Nigeria. The opening of the Ombe Technical Trade Centre will meet the need for technical training. Adult education continues to develop, especially in the Ndop area of Bamenda and in the plantation areas of Victoria and Kumba.

596. Difficulties in the northern part of the Territory are the same in kind, but worse in degree. During the year, in the Adamawa districts, the number of enrolments in primary schools fell from 1,190 to 1,175, in the Dikwa Emirate they rose from 820 to 875, and for the Tigon, Kentu and Ndoro districts they rose from 50 to 65, so there was a modest improvement on balance (paragraph 720 of the report for 1951 contains comparative figures for that year and the two before it). The schools at Vi and Micika were equipped by the Native Administration with two new classroom buildings, and the Mubi school was rebuilt.

597. Hitherto the Yola middle school, to which children from the territory have access, has provided them with no more than senior primary education ; but from now on, if they pass the prescribed examination, they will be able to get junior secondary education up to class II there. As soon as staff allows the school will give the full junior secondary course, and the first teacher in training for the purpose from the Adamawa Province, who should qualify in 1956, hails from the Territory. This development will be of particular significance for children from Native Administration schools: most of those from the Voluntary Agency schools who have the necessary ability will probably continue to go to Mission secondary schools outside the Territory, as they do now.

The Sudan United Mission is to open a primary school at Baissa, in the Ndoro district, in January, 1953, and at Bama, in the Dikwa Emirate, a senior primary school was opened on 1st February, 1952.

598. The establishment and operation of non-governmental schools is governed by the provisions of the Education Ordinance. The opening of schools is dealt with under section 19 of the Ordinance. The following information must be given in writing:— Q. 153

- (i) the name and address of the proprietor of the school ;
- (ii) the name and address of the manager ;
- (iii) the situation of the school and the plan of the buildings ;
- (iv) the type of school, the number and type of classes and the medium of instruction proposed ;
- (v) the numbers, qualifications and nationalities of the staff ;
- (vi) the nature of the interest in or tenure to the land to be possessed by the school ; and
- (vii) such further information on the foregoing matters as the Regional Director may require.

599. Schools are operated by the Government, the Native Administrations and the Voluntary Agencies (including the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes). There is one private school.

600. Government schools are financed direct by the Government. The proprietors of all other schools are responsible for the finance of their own schools, and the Native Administrations and Approved Voluntary Agencies are assisted by the Government Grants-in-Aid if their schools reach a certain standard of staffing and efficiency. The conditions under which Government finances schools are set out in the Grant-in-Aid Regulations which form Schedule A to the Education Ordinance. The actual amount of grant payable is calculated by deducting the "Assumed Local Contribution" (a figure which represents the expected income from fees, and varies in different areas according to ability of the community to pay) from the "Recognised Expenses" of a school, this latter figure being made up of the total salary bill together with a grant towards other expenses.

Q. 154, 155 601. All schools are open to all children irrespective of race, colour or creed. It is a regulation that one of the subjects in every school curriculum shall be religious instruction, but that children whose parents or guardians do not wish them to receive religious instruction shall be given other tuition during the periods assigned to that subject.

Q. 156 602. The Administration distributes information about the United Nations. The Public Relations Department also distributes papers and magazines direct, and through the Education Department. There is one United Nations Volunteer Educational Centre at Tiko, and steps are being taken to establish three more Centres in the Cameroons Province, and three Centres in the Bamenda Province. These will be at Secondary Schools and Teachers' Training Centres, which will receive information about the United Nations direct from the United Nations Department of Public Information.

Q. 157 603. There is no compulsory education. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes have three schools for the children of their employees, and charge no fees. They plan to open four more such schools. The Cameroons Development Corporation set about providing free education for all its employees' children at the beginning of 1952. This is done either by establishing schools which the Corporation manages (there are four such schools and a fifth to open in 1953) or by rebuilding and financing schools run by missions (there are three such schools, and a fourth to open in 1953), or by paying the fees of all their employees' children attending other schools in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions. Neither Elders and Fyffes nor the Corporation makes any difference as between boys and girls. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes provide a free meal daily at their own schools, and the Corporation has started to do the same.

604. Local law and custom does not restrict girls' education, but parents usually prefer to spend their money on educating boys, and see comparatively little advantage in sending their daughters to school. There are no differences between the education of girls and that of boys, except that the girls often take Domestic Science instead of Rural Science, and usually do needlework and local women's crafts in place of the crafts normally pursued by boys. Nearly all schools are mixed schools, that is boys and girls in all classes together.

605. Except in the Vernacular schools all Mission Voluntary Agencies charge school fees, very low in many cases, the rate varying with different areas. Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies have equated their fees, the amounts being based on a classification of areas into "primitive",

“poor”, and “wealthy”. In practice the Voluntary Agencies sometimes allow infants in the more backward areas to attend school free. There is also the growing practice whereby a community pays a lump sum to the Manager for a class, particularly as regards infants.

606. Primary School fees are as follows:—

Government Schools

Junior Primary	...	...	...	12s. 6d. per annum
Senior Primary	...	...	...	25s. 0d. „ „

Voluntary Agency Schools

Infants I and II	...	...	...	3s. 4d. – 12s. 6d. per annum
Junior Primary:				
Standards I and II	...	...	...	7s. 6d. – 17s. 6d. „ „
Senior Primary:				
Standards III and IV	...	...	...	20s. 0d. – 30s. 0d. „ „
Senior Primary:				
Standards V and VI	...	...	...	30s. 0d. – 40s. 0d. „ „

In the Cameroons Province tuition and boarding fees at the secondary school were £19 per annum together with a further charge of £3 for books and uniform. In Bamenda the charge was £14 per annum for board and tuition and newly enrolled pupils were expected to provide an additional £4 for books.

607. The Government grants scholarships for primary school children to the Government secondary schools at Umuahia, Owerri and Afikpo, and to the Women's Training Centre, Enugu. Scholarships to secondary schools in both Nigeria and the Cameroons are provided by Native Authorities and Missions. Besides Development Corporation scholarships exclusively for children of the Corporation's employees, an additional 18 scholarships for boys and 7 for girls have been provided in 1952 from the Development Corporation's surplus profits.

608. No organised school transport system is possible because there are so few roads. Children attending Government secondary schools and Training Centres in Nigeria are allowed free transport to and from their homes in the Cameroons once a year.

609. The primary schools in the towns are usually built in permanent materials, brick or concrete walls, concrete floors and corrugated iron roof. In the country areas the schools are usually built of purely local materials, such as mud or stone walls and mat or grass roofs. Most Native Administration schools, and many full primary schools have at least one permanent building. Similarly equipment varies from the minimum requirements of blackboards, easel, benches, teachers' tables and chairs, to individual desks, varied apparatus, wall charts and sliding blackboards. All assisted schools receive a small grant for equipment and kindred purposes.

610. The Teachers' Training Centres, secondary schools, and the technical trade centre are all built in permanent materials and are well equipped. The elaborate machinery being installed at the Government Technical Trade Centre at Ombe, the excellently equipped laboratories at Sasse College, and the new Assembly Block at Bali College deserve special mention. Government made building grants of £2,500 to Sasse College and £1,000 to Bali College during 1952.

611. The following particulars relate only to building in permanent materials:—

1. BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1952

Roman Catholic Mission

Sasse Secondary School—

Dormitory.

Handwork room.

Kitchen.

Tutors House.

Girls' Primary School, Soppo—

Two classroom block.

Girls' Primary School, Kumba—

Dormitory.

Primary School, Tombel.

Primary School, Wum.

Girls' Training Centre, Kumba—

Two kitchens (for staff quarters).

Two latrines and ablutions.

Basel Mission

Bali Secondary School—

One large block containing Assembly Hall.

Dining room, kitchen, garage and workshop.

Elementary Training Centre, Batibo—

Teachers' quarters.

Kitchen.

Primary School, Mokundange—

Two classroom block.

Primary School, Mbengwe—

Teachers' quarters.

Baptist Mission

Primary school, Soppo—

Teachers' quarters.

Cameroons Development Corporation

Primary School, Tiko—

Primary School, Bota—

Domestic Science buildings.

Elders & Fyffes

Primary School, Lifongo.

Government Trade Training Centre, Ombe

Four staff houses.

Four workshops.

Government Handicraft Centre, Victoria

Native Administration, Bamenda—

Primary School, Santa.

Government Rural Training Centre, Bambui

Two Senior Service Staff quarters.
Central Class room block.
Dormitories and ancillary buildings.

2. BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS IN 1952

Roman Catholic Mission

Sasse Secondary School—

Staff house for Senior Tutors.

Cameroons Development Corporation Roman Catholic Mission. Primary School, Mpundu.

Cameroons Development Corporation Roman Catholic Mission. Primary School, Laduma.

Primary School, Bangem.

Primary School, Bota—

Two classroom block.
Latrine.

Basel Mission

Bali Secondary School—

Science block, containing laboratories.

Elementary Training Centre, Batibo—

Office block.

Girls' Primary School, Kumba.

Girls' Primary School, Bafut—

Classroom block.

Baptist Mission

Cameroons Development Corporation Baptist Mission. Primary School at Moldwe.

Primary School, Newtown, Victoria.

Native Administration, Victoria

Structural improvements to Native Administration Primary School, Victoria.

Government Trade Training Centre, Ombe

Six staff houses.

Four workshops.

3. BUILDINGS PLANNED

Roman Catholic Mission

Sasse Secondary School—

Dormitory.

Students' kitchen.

Kitchen and servants' houses (staff quarters).

Girls' Teacher Training Centre, Kumba—

Library.

Tutors' house.

Girls' School, Soppo—

Two classroom block.

Basel Mission

Bali Secondary School—

Three teachers' quarters.

Elementary Training Centre, Batibo—

Teachers' quarters.

Primary School, Mokundange—

Two classroom block.

Two teachers' quarters.

Native Administration, Kumba

Primary School, Nyasoso.

Native Administration, Victoria

Primary School, Muyuka—

Two teachers' quarters.

Primary School, Mudeka—

Two teachers' quarters.

Government Trade Training Centre, Ombe

Two staff houses.

Two workshops.

Two dormitories.

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612. It is the duty of the Manager of a school to see that text books, exercise books, record, and library books are available. The Manager or children can obtain these from the local bookshops, or by ordering from bookshops in Nigeria or the United Kingdom. The Basel Mission has permanent bookshops at Victoria, Kumba, and Bamenda, which supply the public with books on educational, religious and general topics. Three smaller bookshops in up-country Mission compounds supply the needs of the local Mission communities but are not widely patronised by the general public. The supply of essential books through the local bookshops is usually adequate.

613. There are standing arrangements for the free distribution to Senior Primary Schools of "The Nigeria Review", and the "Children's Own Paper". Additional publications such as "Today", "Child Education", "Pictorial Education" are supplied to Government Schools, and the Woman Education Officer arranges for sewing and illustrated knitting booklets to be forwarded to the Domestic Science Centres. Among teachers the quarterly magazine "Nigeria", and "The Nigerian Teacher", find ready sales. Nigerian newspapers are also available. Text books are in English, though there are a few readers available in Duala and Bali. The widespread use of pidgin English, and the multiplicity of vernacular languages, has made English the obvious lingua franca. All adult education is carried on in the English language.

614. The Government Primary schools maintain small libraries, as do a few other schools, but most schools are limited to a few reference books for use by the teachers and a few supplementary readers for the standard VI children. In the Bamenda Province 14 per cent. of the schools maintain their own libraries. Secondary schools and teacher training centres have libraries.

615. Everywhere Tribal Unions exist to promote the welfare of the Union's particular tribe. The larger places such as Buea, Victoria, and Mamfe, have recreation clubs. Besides purely social functions, such clubs usually have tennis courts, hold debates, talks, and dances, and organise other activities. The Cameroons Development Corporation has built a number of Community Halls, and aims to provide one at every camp, as a social centre. Sports fields and facilities are also provided and there are many sports clubs, particularly for association football, both in the Corporation camps and throughout the Territory. All the United Africa Company's Pamol Estates have their sports clubs, each with an Entertainment Organiser. Q. 160

616. The Sudan United Mission has a Boys' Brigade at Gurum. There are 22 groups of Scouts active, two of which have also a Cub section and three a Rover Scout section. There are four other Rover Crews. Numbers are approximately 400 Scouts, 25 Cubs and 80 Rovers. There are 6 Guide Companies. The Scoutmaster at Yola Middle School, who was in the United Kingdom for training as a teacher, used his holidays to take the Wood Badge course at World Scout Headquarters.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

617. All primary schools are organised to form either Junior or Senior Primary departments. The Junior Primary school consists of an Infant section of two classes (Infants I and II) and a Junior Primary section of two classes (Standards I and II). The Senior Primary department consists of four classes (Standards III to VI). There are a few Vernacular schools run by the Basel Mission. These are usually a one-class school of infants conducted by the village catechist. Infants from the Vernacular school usually proceed to the Junior Primary school. Q. 161

618. In the Adamawa part of the Territory the Native Administration has pilot schools, at Gumbu, Dimbweri, and Mayo Njuli. At each there is a single teacher, with bare essentials in the way of equipment. If after two years the local people show sufficient interest the Native Administration provides them with a proper school; if, despite expostulation and remonstrance, they take no interest, the pilot school is removed elsewhere.

619. The educational policy in all schools is given in the "Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria" (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947). One of the aims is the provision of a four-year Junior Primary school course for all children who want it and a further four-year Senior course for all those who can benefit from it. The aim of the Junior Primary course is to provide the basis of permanent literacy for those who complete the course and who make an effort to keep up their reading after they have left school. Those who complete the eight-year course, that is the Standard VI pupils, receive a First School Leaving Certificate, which is taken as the minimum qualification for most salaried jobs by employers such as Government, trading firms and Missions, as well as being the stepping stone to secondary and further technical education. Q. 162

620. The curriculum for each type of Primary school is given in Appendix A to D of the Education Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). The Curriculum Committee of the Central Board of Education, with sub-committees for the various types of courses, review the syllabuses regularly. Q. 163

621. The curriculum of all schools includes physical training and organised games, the games being based upon African songs and dances. All children do Rural Science, including practical farmwork, and learn the use of better tools, and how to build more suitable houses. They normally keep accurate

farm accounts in the upper classes. Most of the schools follow an approved system of crop rotation. In the Junior Schools the children grow flowers and vegetables, raising annuals from seeds and learning the different methods of propagating herbaceous plants and shrubs. Some Senior schools, such as that at Ndop, cultivate fruit trees as well as the normal farm crops. The correct use of manures is an important feature of Rural Science teaching in Bamenda Province, where cattle are common. The Native Administration school at Ndop keeps dairy cattle, and other schools are taking an interest in this rural industry. Compost making from vegetable matter is taught in the Cameroons Province which is mostly forested. The Government School at Kumba, in the heart of the cocoa growing country, has started a cocoa farm, with the cocoa trees interspersed with bananas. At Belel and Jada the schoolchildren run sugar crushing plants, and sell the sugar cakes in the markets, putting the money which they get for them into their school sports funds. As far as staff is available the agricultural activities of schools are in charge of trained Rural Science teachers. With the opening of the Rural Education Centre at Bambui, in Bamenda Province, in 1953, the supply of such trained teachers will increase.

622. Girls often do Domestic Science instead of farmwork, especially in the senior classes. The Government runs five Domestic Science Centres in the Southern Cameroons, of which four are in permanent buildings and fully equipped. These are attended by girls from the neighbouring schools. The Native Administrations have five, the Roman Catholic Mission two, and the Cameroons Development Corporation have equipped domestic science classrooms for individual Primary schools. A model house has been built at the Native Administration School at Muea for training schoolgirls and the local women. If successful it is hoped that this scheme will spread to other schools.

623. Handwork is done in all schools, and is based on the crafts of the area; it provides opportunities for the children to apply their work to the real needs of home and farm. Some good cane furniture is made. Owing to the multiplicity of vernacular languages it is not possible to use any one as a medium of instruction. At the few remaining vernacular schools in Victoria and Kumba Divisions, and in some Junior Primary Basel Mission schools, Duala is used as the medium of instruction. Similarly the Basel Mission has attempted in the past to make Bali a lingua franca for the Bamenda Province, without success. All other Agencies use English as a medium of instruction, and in all schools English is taught as a subject.

Q. 164

624. (a) Children enter the Junior Primary school, into Infants' I, normally from five to six years old, and into the Senior Primary school, in Standard III, at nine or ten years old.

625. (b) The age range is wide particularly in backward areas, where children are sometimes admitted into Infants' I between the ages of five and ten. As a result children may enter Standard III between nine and 14 years old, and complete the course between the ages of 13 and 18.

626. (c) Lack of attendance is caused chiefly by the general lack of interest and enthusiasm for education. Inability to pay school fees, and the desire to have the boys for work on the farms, especially during planting and harvest; or for fishing, and the girls for work in the house or on the farm and for looking after the babies, are further factors. The disparity in attendance in primary schools is caused chiefly by the difference in attitude of the local committees towards education. For instance in backward parts parents cannot see the advantages derived from sending their children to school. In towns there is much more enthusiasm for education, and town schools are usually full.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

627. The Territory has two secondary schools, both in the southern part ; Q. 165 the people in the northern part get secondary education in Nigeria. St. Joseph's. College, Sasse, in the Cameroons Province, is run by the Roman Catholic Mission. There are six classes, and boys usually enter Secondary Class I and stay for six years leaving in Secondary Class VI. The school has started a double stream. Bali College, in the Bamenda Province, is run by the Basel Mission and has five classes—Secondary Classes I to V. Class VI is being added in 1953, and this class will also take the school certificate examination in 1953.

628. The main objectives of educational policy are set out in the memo- Q. 166 andum on Educational Policy in Nigeria, Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947. The aim is to provide an education which, while complete in itself, will fit students for responsibility, and provide the ground-work for further training if they are suitable.

629. The curriculum for secondary schools is laid down in Appendix E of Q. 167 the Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). In Secondary Class V or VI the boys take the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate with emphasis on English, both language and literature, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography. The course provides opportunities for entering the higher professions, and for further training, but does not provide occupational training in the narrow sense of the word. The medium of instruction is English, and no indigeneous language is used. French and Latin are taught.

630. Children normally enter secondary schools at 13 or 14 years of age. Q. 168 As all children enter at approximately the same age, there is a little age range in each class. There is no lack of attendance. There is only slight "wastage", usually at Class IV, where boys leave who are unable to maintain the standard required for the School Certificate examination. Nineteen boys successfully completed the course at Sasse College in 1952.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

631. There are no higher educational establishments in the Territory. Q. 169 Men and women candidates from the Cameroons are eligible for entrance to University College, Ibadan, or to Universities in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in exactly the same way as students in Nigeria. Thirteen students are attending Universities overseas on Government and British Council Scholarships. In addition the Cameroons Development Corporation continues to provide a grant of up to £5,000 annually for existing and new scholarships which are open only to natives of the Cameroons. In 1952 eight such students were at University College, Ibadan, studying Arts, Medicine, Science and Agriculture, three were studying commerce at Fourah Bay ; two women were training as nurses in England, and one woman was taking a Domestic Science course ; two men were taking teaching courses, one in London and the other in Edinburgh, two men were reading Economics, one at the London School of Economics and the other at Exeter.

632. The University College at Ibadan, and all the universities in the United Kingdom, charge fees which vary with the university and the subjects studied. Monetary regulations do not in practice make any difference to whether a student can go abroad. The universities in the United Kingdom Q. 170 between them cover all fields, and they are equipped for basic research. Teaching at Ibadan University College is in English. There are faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture, and Veterinary Science. Research is directed especially into fields which concern Nigeria and the Cameroons.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

- Q. 171 633. There are no schools for children below school age, for the physically and mentally handicapped, or, within the Territory, for juvenile delinquents. Chapter 4 of Part VII in this report contains an account of the Ombe Technical Trade Centre; people from the northern part of the Territory get professional and vocational training in Nigeria: at the Government Trade Centre in Kaduna, for instance, and there will soon be such a Centre at Bukuru, much nearer the Adamawa districts. Chapter 13 of Part VII refers to the Approved School at Enugu, and the Borstal establishment at Port Harcourt.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS

- Q. 172 634. The professional qualifications of expatriate teachers are:—
- (a) University degrees ;
 - (b) Teaching Diplomas and Ministry of Education certificates ;
 - (c) Froebel qualifications ;
 - (d) Ministry of Education Domestic Science Certificate.

The professional qualifications of indigenous teachers are:—

- (a) Diplomas of the Higher College, Yaba ;
- (b) Teachers' Senior Certificate ;
- (c) Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate ;
- (d) Teachers' Elementary Certificate ;
- (e) Vernacular Teachers' Certificate ;
- (f) Standard VI Certificate ;
- (g) Various qualifications for vernacular teachers including attendance at short courses of instruction.

635. Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational or uncertificated teachers, under the appropriate section of the Education Ordinance. In the northern part of the Territory there is a training establishment for teachers at Mubi; beyond that, teachers go for training to Nigeria. In the southern part, three men's and one women's Elementary Training Centres, with an annual output of approximately 100, have provided an adequate supply of Elementary Certificated teachers but the situation with regard to Higher Elementary Certificated teachers, who are needed for staffing the Senior Primary schools, is less satisfactory. The shortage in Native Administration schools has to a large extent been met by seconding qualified teachers from Government, but there is need for more Higher Elementary Certificated teachers in the Mission schools.

636. Probationary teachers are recruited mainly from those who have had a full primary education in an approved school and have got the First School Leaving Certificate issued in Standard VI. After a minimum probationary period of two years they are eligible for registration as uncertificated teachers. At the end of the two years' probation the more promising are selected for professional training. Following a year in a Preliminary Training Centre they proceed to a two-year course in an Elementary Training Centre where they get the Teachers' Elementary Certificate. After at least one, and usually two further years' teaching, the more capable of the Elementary Certificated teachers are selected for a further two years' Higher Elementary course culminating in the Teachers' Higher

Elementary Certificate examination. Teachers who pass the latter examination are considered fit to teach Standards V and VI.

637. There are two Mission Elementary Teacher Training Centres in the Bamenda Province. These are the Educational Training Centre, Bambui (Roman Catholic), and Educational Training Centre, Batibo (Basel Mission). In the Cameroons Province there is the Girls' Elementary Training Centre, Fiango, Kumba (Roman Catholic), and the Government Teachers' Training Centre, Kumba. The latter trains teachers for both the Teachers' Elementary and Higher Elementary Certificates. Being the only Higher Elementary Training Centre in the two Provinces, it takes teachers from all Agencies, from the Native Administrations, and from Government. As regards the Elementary course it caters particularly for the Agencies which do not have their own centre, that is for the Native Administrations, the Cameroons Baptist Mission, the Cameroons Development Corporation, Elders and Fyffes, and the Government.

638. All these Centres serve both Provinces. Some teachers are sent to Nigeria for Higher Elementary Training, particularly women for whom no facilities exist in the two Provinces; some men are sent to the Government Training Centre at Uyo, and the Higher Elementary Training Centre at Ogoja (Roman Catholic). The Government Rural Education Centre at Bambui will open in 1953. It is proposed to hold nine-month courses for certificated teachers from all Voluntary Agencies in the Cameroons, Bamenda and Ogoja Provinces. The aim of the course is to provide teachers fully able to run a school farm on approved lines, keep farm accounts, and with a more advanced knowledge of the teaching of Rural Science.

639. Full details of teacher training curricula are given in the Nigeria Gazette No. 28, Volume 39, of the 15th May, 1952. Besides theoretical subjects, which aim first at giving the teacher a more general education and widening his background, and secondly at training him professionally in school teaching methods, considerable emphasis is laid on practical work. The qualifying examinations for the Teachers' Certificates include two parts, one practical and the other theoretical. The practical part consists of teaching, handwork, and farmwork tests, and a test in conducting physical training. The teaching language is English.

640. Refresher courses are held for teachers, often but not always at the Training Centres. They are organised by the Missions and Government. A refresher course was held in 1952 at the Kumba Government Training Centre. The Managers are responsible for supplying their teachers with professional reading materials. "Pictorial Education" and "Child Education" are circulated to Government and other schools. Teachers learn to make teaching apparatus and visual aids while in training, and the apparatus then made is taken out to their schools, where they are supplied when necessary with material for making further apparatus.

641. All salaries both for Government and Voluntary Agency teachers **Q. 173** were revised with effect from the 1st April, 1952. The old and new salary scales are shown below:—

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS

	<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>New Scale</i>
Ungraded Teachers	£42-£120	£55-£155
Teachers Grade III and IV...	£84-£170	£124-£220
Teachers Grade II	£180-£250	£230-£314
Teachers Grade I	£265-£350	£340-£448
Supervising Teachers	£360-£450	£465-£615

VOLUNTARY AGENCY TEACHERS

	<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>New Scale</i>
Probationary Teachers (Standard VI Pass)	£24	£40
Probationary Teachers (Secondary IV)	£24	£58
Uncertificated Teachers	£36-£60	£56-£114
Uncertificated Teachers (Secondary IV)	£42-£60	£42-£60
		(+ 12½ per cent.)
Uncertificated Teachers (Secondary VI)	£68-£72	£102-£128
Uncertificated Teachers (Special)	£68-£84	£100-£148
Uncertificated Teachers (Higher School Certificates) ...	£90 and up	£156-£266
Uncertificated Teachers (Intermediate)	£90 and up	£156-£266
Elementary Certificated Teachers	£68-£120	£100-£180
Higher Elementary Certificated Teachers... ..	£84-£200	£132-£326
Senior Certificated Teachers	£96-£250	£230-£470
Ministry of Education Certificated Teachers	£170-£300	£210-£470
Yaba Diploma	£170-£300	£254-£470
Graduates	£240-£480	£420-£700

642. Teachers in the last four categories who are chosen for specially responsible posts, approved by the Inspector-General of Education, in secondary education, teacher training, or the supervision and administration of primary education, may be promoted to the new scale of £570—£1,290,

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

643. The extent of illiteracy is not accurately known, but it is estimated that it is probably about 90 per cent. By illiteracy is meant inability to read or write any language. Plans for combating it and for Adult Education Campaigns throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory are contained in the Nigerian Government Memorandum on Educational Policy (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947). These schemes are under the control of the Adviser on Adult Education at Lagos and the Regional Adult Education Officers. The “Syllabus of Fundamental Education for Adult Education Centres”, approved by the Eastern Regional Director of Education, is followed with modifications to suit an area where instruction starts in English and not a vernacular. Copies of this syllabus, together with copies of the “Instructors’ Handbook” issued by the Adviser on Adult Education, have been supplied to all those in the southern part of the Territory who have asked for advice on adult classes and to all Visiting Teachers, who encourage and advise on literacy classes in the course of their touring.

644. The Adult Literacy Scheme at Ndop in the Bamenda Province flourished throughout the year. There are 50 Adult Education Centres in the Bamenda Province, with an enrolment of 1,478 men and 312 women. The Organiser is paid from Government and Native Administration funds. The Adult Education classes in the Cameroons Development Corporation plantation labour camps continue successfully. In October, 1952, there were 141 classes, with an average attendance of 1,522. Pupils attend for two hour lessons five or three times a week, depending upon the frequency of banana shipments, the complete course lasting for 15 months. The classes are in three grades, A, B and C, and those who reach grade A take a passing out examination at the end of the course. A few continuation classes for adults who have already achieved literacy have been started.

645. Classes continue also on the Pamol estates at Ndian and Bwenga, and there are two classes run by private individuals in the Kumba Division. During 1952 interest has been aroused in one part of the Victoria Division,

outside the plantations, and classes were started at four centres, run by school teachers and encouraged by the Native Authority. Plans are being made to expand this small beginning. A private individual has started a class in Mamfe.

646. The Government Domestic Science Centres at Victoria, Buea, Kumba and Bamenda, which were primarily designed for the training of schoolgirls, continue to attract a number of women, as do many of the Native Authority and Mission Centres. At the end of 1952 it was possible to post a Woman Education Officer in the Bamenda Province again, to carry on the work started amongst women and to supervise the work of the Domestic Science and Adult Women's Training Centres. The Women's sewing classes run by the Cameroons Development Corporation have increased by three in 1952, making a total of 24. Literacy classes for women have been formed in Bota, and efforts are being made to organise literacy classes with all sewing classes.

647. In the Northern part of the territory interest in adult education is growing fast, with energetic encouragement from the Native Authorities. In the Adamawa districts the Native Authority has ordered a mobile cinema unit and a hand printing press, and appointed a special official to initiate and direct measures against ignorance. There is an Administrative Officer on special duty, who includes adult education among his responsibilities. If a volunteer teacher has a class of 25 or more the Native Administration pays him 7s. 6d. a month, and it has among its regular staff officials whose business it is to organise classes and develop them. In the Dikwa Emirate there is an Adult Literacy Organiser, and 17 regular classes, each with 25 pupils. There has been no assistance from international agencies.

648. Where it is difficult to interest people in education at all there is little scope for intellectual and cultural activities. The Cameroons Development Corporation runs a library service, with 16 library boxes, each containing about 50 books. These are looked after by the Adult Education Organiser, or by teachers, and the boxes are periodically interchanged. The Victoria Divisional Education Committee held a Short Story Competition (its second) and over 80 entries were received. The Nigerian Festival of Arts, which is being held in the Eastern Region in March, 1953, is open to all Cameroons people. Entries are invited in all branches of art, broadcasting, crafts, drama, literature, music, photography, and Nigerian dances. Q. 176

649. There is no broadcasting station in the Cameroons, but the new broadcasting station which opened in Enugu in 1952 can be heard in the Territory. There are broadcasts of local interest, news and music. A special feature broadcast was given by the British Broadcasting Corporation on the Cameroons at the time of the visit of the United Nations Visiting Mission. This was relayed in the Overseas Programme from the United Kingdom.

650. The film unit of the Cameroons Development Corporation provides regular film shows which have been so popular that the Corporation now runs three mobile units. Local films are being produced but are mostly, at present, of the newsreel type. It is intended that as soon as additional staff has been trained the making of local films shall be considerably expanded with a view to using them also for educational purposes.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Q. 177

651. The Territory shares the geological services provided for Nigeria as a whole. There are a well equipped mineralogical and chemical laboratory, and a geological museum, at Kaduna, in the Northern Region, and the Mineral Resources Division of the Geological Survey Directorate in London provides laboratory facilities also. During the year a geologist investigated occurrences of sulphur on the Cameroon Mountain, and the mapping of igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Bamenda Province continued ; but there were no commercially significant results.

652. Full meteorological observations are made at Tiko and Mamfe, and rainfall is recorded at stations throughout the Territory. Attachment B to this report represents an abstract of the information provided. As regards land survey there were no developments during the year, and there is nothing therefore to add to the account in paragraph 760 of the report for 1951. Research in other spheres, agricultural, medical, educational, and so forth, is dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report.

653. The Government maintains neither sociological nor anthropological services. While it is hoped there will be in future more of such sociological studies as those of Dr. Phyllis Kaberry mentioned on pages 145-146 of the 1948 Report, the main responsibility for studying the traditional ways of the indigenous inhabitants and the effects of modern life upon them must rest with the technical and administrative officers of the Territory, whose working life is spent there. There is an American anthropologist living among the Mambila tribe, of which very little is known, and his report on it should be extremely interesting. Another research student has been spending two years with the Mbororo'en: that is the generic term for the nomadic Fulani herdsmen. He has been working outside the Territory, but the Mbororo'en are most important to the Cameroons economy.

Q. 178,
179

654. There is a boys' and girls' club in Kumba jointly organised by interested townspeople and members of the staff of the Government school. The main object of this society is by means of social evenings, feasts, and occasional daily outings to places of local interest to bring into closer harmony the school children and the boys and girls of the town who do not attend school. In the artistic field local crafts such as the manufacture of decorated baskets and mats, poker work, and the weaving of colourful robes and caps continue to flourish and are incorporated in the handiwork classes in schools. In similar fashion local African games and dances are introduced into the school Physical Training periods. The Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Department has met with outstanding success in the organisation of competitive festivals of tribal dancing.

655. There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the Territory but some material, principally stone implements, found in Bamenda Province is preserved at provincial headquarters. The export of African antiquities or works of art of historical, archaeological, or scientific interest without the Governor's consent is prohibited under the Customs Ordinance.

Q. 180

656. Apart from cultural institutions already described, it remains only to mention the Botanical Gardens at Victoria, which originated as an agricultural research station, in German times, and are now chiefly ornamental. Admission to them is unrestricted.

657. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance provides some protection of fauna, but as native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the Territory, protection is in fact limited to the larger mammals such as the elephant and

gorilla. Hunting is forbidden in Game Reserves. No special steps are taken to preserve the flora, much of which does however receive indirect protection by its inclusion in forest reserves where no destruction of any kind is permitted except under the control of the Forestry Department.

658. As stated in Part I of this report, there is a great variety of languages in the Territory, and they bear little relation to one another: for practical purposes, to enumerate them is impossible. The chapters on education deal fully with the question of teaching them. There is not the remotest prospect of making one common to the Territory as a whole. Bali, Duala, Hausa, Fulfulde, and Kanuri exist in standardised written form. Q. 181

PART IX

Publications

182,
186

659. The only libraries are those which, in ways already explained, are provided at schools, and by the Development Corporation, and the only measures to increase the supply of literature, apart from those mentioned in the chapters on education, are those described in chapter 2 of Part VII in this report. There is no publishing establishment in the Territory. The Development Corporation has its own printing press, and the Bakweri Native Administration, and the Basel Mission, have jobbing presses. There are no theatres, and there is one commercial cinema at Victoria. There is nothing more to say as regards educational and cultural organisations.

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

660. The Trusteeship Council at its eleventh session urged the Adminis- Q. 189
tering Authority to continue by all practicable means the political education
of the Territory's inhabitants, and to encourage them to play their full part
in the operation of the new structure of Government. The Administering
Authority agrees with the conclusion which the Council reached at the
same session that "balanced political development requires . . . during the
consolidation of the new constitutional reforms a comparable advance . . .
in the field of local government"; a few experienced politicians at the top
do not make a democracy, and local government is political mass education.

661. As the legislatures settled down the Cameroons members began to
play a distinctive part in them. This was especially noticeable in the Eastern
House of Assembly, where the members from the Cameroons acted with
cohesion, and obviously had all the time in mind the position of the
Cameroons as a Trust Territory. The members of the House of Representa-
tives from the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces held together in the
same way, and in matters of mutual concern they acted in concert with
members from the Northern part of the Territory.

662. Paragraphs 157 to 172 of this report give details of developments
during the year in local government. The formation of elected village
councils in the Dikwa Emirate, with its impending effects at higher levels,
deserves notice, as does a similar trend in Adamawa, with the expansion of
the Lamido's Council to admit representatives from pagan country. In the
southern part of the Territory there has been marked progress with the
committee system, and an attack on the difficult problem in the plantation
districts has met with initial success.

663. The Administering Authority recognises that the Territory's economy
depends to an undesirable extent on exports of bananas, but during the
year there were laid solid foundations of what should prove an important
coffee industry, and rehabilitation of cocoa farms went steadily ahead. There
is now a gazetted cotton market in the Territory, rice has become extremely
popular as a crop in the Jada district of the Adamawa Province, and there
are experiments constantly in progress, not only with new crops, but with
strains of old ones improved almost beyond recognition.

664. The Council is aware, not only from the Administering Authority's
reports but from accounts by its Visiting Missions, of the formidable obstacles
to roadmaking in the Territory, which now has something over 1,500 miles
of motorable road. A firm of contractors is improving the main southern
artery: the road, that is, from Buea to Bamenda by way of Kumba and
Mamfe, which will soon be tarred all the way from Buea to Kumba. The
contractors are also converting light bridges into solid, heavy ones; the
process is complete between Buea and Kumba, and is continuing between

Kumba and Mamfe. Two roads of great importance to the Territory run largely outside it: that from Mamfe to Calabar, and that between Numan and Gombe. The significance of the former is obvious, and there are only a few bridges to be finished before it is opened to traffic; the latter, when completed, will shorten the motor journey from Yola to the railway at Jos by 200 miles. Finally, there is a road being built from Donga to serve the inaccessible parts of the Territory in the Benue Province.

665. In response to the Council's desire that the Development Corporation should award its scholarships with special regard to training in business and the technical side of the Corporation's activities, it has been laid down that future awards shall be restricted to students of medicine, nursing, accountancy, engineering, commerce, and agriculture. The Administering Authority has continued to urge the abolition of child marriage, and the practice is unquestionably declining.

666. The Administering Authority shares the Trusteeship Council's urgent wish to see a great improvement in the position of women. Paragraphs 419 and 420 of this report describe the method of approach to the problem, which takes into account that real changes in the fabric of society come about slowly, and that internal processes are as essential to them as outside influence. This policy is beginning to bear fruit. As examples one may mention the concern which the Bakweri Women's Party has begun to show at prostitution on the plantations, the awakening interest in the possibility that women might take part in politics, and a tendency for men to undertake the heavy farming work which has hitherto been done exclusively by women.

667. The last named development has not gone far, but it is potentially the most significant of all, since farming leaves women with little time or energy for what in other parts of the world is regarded as their distinctive contribution to society. One sign of awakening interest in politics has been a demand, in the Southern part of the Territory, that women be allowed to vote at elections to the House of Assembly, which, of course, they may do, provided that they pay tax. Owing to the better conditions in which the workers live there is less prostitution now in the vicinity of the plantations than in the days when women never thought to complain of it; if the growth of opinion condemning it keeps pace with improvements in living conditions prostitution to all intents and purposes will die out.

668. The Government Health Visitor in the Adamawa part of the Territory has travelled extensively, and her welfare work among women has not only been effective in itself but has aroused recognition among the women of their own interests in such matters. The same is true of the Maternity and Child Welfare Mobile Unit in the Victoria Division. At Bamenda a baby clinic has been established as an offshoot of the Women's Institute, and, practically speaking, on the plantations what began in 1949 as sewing classes are evolving into Women's Institutes, concerned with a wide range of women's interests, and steadily expanding their scope. Examples of Missionary and private activity along the same lines are too numerous to catalogue.

669. Girls receive the same general education as boys; in addition, they are taught Domestic Science, needlework, and local women's crafts. In the Southern part of the Territory Government, the Native Administrations, and the Missions between them maintain 12 Domestic Science Centres, there are Domestic Science classrooms in the Development Corporation schools, and at one Native Administration school there is a model house for Domestic Science training; this latter is by way of experiment, and if it proves successful similar methods will be adopted elsewhere. Girls are eligible for both Development Corporation and Government scholarships, and for posts in

the appropriate branches of the Government Service as well as on the Corporation's staff; during 1952 seven scholarships for girls were provided for from the Corporation's surplus profits, over and above those available in the ordinary way. One Cameroons woman is studying Domestic Science in the United Kingdom, and two are in training there as nurses. In the southern part of the Territory there is a Training Centre for women teachers, while others are sent to obtain qualifications in Nigeria.

670. As regards expansion of medical and health facilities, the activities of the Health Visitor in the Adamawa part of the Territory have been mentioned in the last paragraph but one. In the same part of the Territory an additional Native Administration dispensary was opened, at Michika, and both the Baptist and Roman Catholic Missions now maintain dispensaries at Bulak. By the end of the year the combined dispensary and Welfare Centre at Sugu, which is being provided from surplus profits of the Development Corporation, was three-quarters finished, and during the year there were important additions, described in the relevant part of this report, to the General Hospital at Yola and to the Church of the Brethren Mission hospital at Lassa. For part of the year a Government Medical Officer was stationed at Bama. The establishment of the Medical Department in the Bamenda Province was increased by the addition of a Rural Medical Officer. The United Africa Company recruited two more doctors for its estates in the Cameroons Province, and the Roman Catholic and Baptist Missions each added one doctor to its medical staff.

671. Nigerian policy in the treatment of leprosy is decided by a Leprosy Board which draws its members from the Government Service, from Missions, and from the public. The Nigerian Leprosy Research Unit was responsible for introducing D.A.D.P.S. treatment on a large scale, and for securing its acceptance throughout the world. It is the standard treatment all over Nigeria and the Cameroons. Since many lepers from the Trust Territory go outside it for treatment (as described in paragraph 523 of this report, for instance), figures for the Territory by itself would be misleading, but those for the Eastern Region as a whole show that the effects of the sulphone drugs are little short of sensational: during 1952, in the Eastern Region, of 30,000 patients undergoing treatment one in five was discharged symptom free. Research has established that promin and hydroxylethyl sulphone have no advantages as compared with D.A.D.P.S., and many drawbacks.

672. There is now observable a changed attitude towards leprosy among those who suffer from it, those who care for them, and the general public. The leper's typical apathetic and warped state of mind is replaced by hope and confidence, those responsible for combating the disease find renewed energy in success, while the public no longer dreads leprosy, with the important consequence that people will go to a doctor as soon as it develops, instead of trying to hide it.

673. The Administering Authority has in mind the Council's desire for a precise analysis of the incidence and causes of infant mortality, but regrets that it is still not in a position to give any really useful information.

674. The Administering Authority is glad to be able to inform the Council that no adult was sentenced to corporal punishment in the Territory during the year.

675. The Education Department is alive to the value of the work performed by UNESCO, and carefully studies its results. Unfortunately at the time when this report had to be written separate figures of boys and girls attending primary schools were not available, but the Special Representative will provide the Council with them.

676. The Council will observe from the statistical appendix that 1,330 more children were attending vernacular and primary schools in the Territory during 1952 than in the previous year; as far as Native Administration schools in those categories are concerned, there was slightly increased attendance in both the Bornu and Benue parts of the Territory, the figure for Adamawa remaining steady. The local authorities in the northern part of the Territory are by no means unmindful of their educational responsibilities, but the population on the whole is markedly less ready than in the Southern Cameroons to take advantage of facilities offered; hence the Adamawa Native Administration's system of pilot schools, described in paragraph 618 of this report, from which the Council will observe that the Native Administration is ready to provide any community with a school if the community is willing to use it, and that the communities concerned have ample opportunity to demonstrate their willingness. Apart from this, the number of Native Administration vernacular and primary schools in the Adamawa part of the Territory increased by four during the year, and one more was opened in the Dikwa Emirate.

677. The trouble with free education is that somebody has to pay for it. The Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders & Fyffes do as far as the children of their workpeople are concerned. The view of the Administering Authority is that elsewhere the solution lies in rating, and as stated in paragraph 594 of this report efforts in that direction have begun. So far they have met with limited success, but experience in Nigeria suggests that once the principle is established in a few places its benefits are so obvious that it quickly spreads.

678. During the year the number of teachers increased by 209, including 90 more women teachers. Activity in the field of adult education was fully maintained. In the Bamenda Province there were 50 Adult Education Centres, with an enrolment of 1,478 men and 312 women. Among the Development Corporation's workers there were 141 classes, attended on an average by 1,522 people; this does not count the classes for women: efforts are being made to establish a literacy class in conjunction with every sewing class. There were classes also on the United Africa Company's Pamol estates, and in the Kumba, Mamfe, and Victoria Divisions at large, those in the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions being run by private individuals, and those in the Victoria Division by volunteer schoolteachers under Native Authority sponsorship. In Adamawa the Native Authority ordered a mobile cinema unit and a hand printing press as means of adult education and appointed a special official to initiate and direct measures against illiteracy: if a volunteer teacher has a class of 25 or more the Native Administration pays him 7s. 6d. a month. In the Dikwa Emirate there is an Adult Literacy Organiser, and 17 regular classes, each with 25 pupils.

PART XI

Summary and Conclusions

679. During 1952 the Administering Authority was very pleased to welcome Q. 190 a Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council to the Territory. Since the Mission's report was not published during the year under review it does not fall to be dealt with here.

680. At the beginning of the year, the Cameroons members in the legislatures had in common only what might have proved the tenuous bond that they came from a Trust Territory. By the end, in the Eastern House of Assembly, they formed a distinct entity known as the "Cameroons bloc", and exercised a marked influence in the Region's somewhat complicated politics. In the House of Representatives, Cameroons members from both the northern and southern parts of the Territory recognised common interests and consulted together to advance them, this tendency being undoubtedly fostered by the joint discussions held in the Cameroons as to the disposal of the Development Corporation's surplus profits. The Administering Authority considers that during 1952 there was a greater development of the Territory's political consciousness than in any previous year of its history, and that that development was almost entirely healthy.

681. Revenue once again exceeded expenditure, not by as much as in the previous two years, but both revenue and expenditure rose substantially; this applies as regards both Government and Native Administration finance. There was increased expenditure on education and public health, on agriculture and forestry and the activities of the Veterinary Department, and on the construction of roads. The Territory is far from rich, but its economy is sound, apart from being too dependent on the export of bananas, a defect which measures taken during the year and fully described in this report should help to remedy.

682. The first full census in the Territory's history, completed during 1953, established that the population of the Territory is 1,430,100; there are 743,000 people in the southern part, and 687,100 in the northern part. The Cameroons Development Corporation made substantial progress with its plans for improving the living and working conditions of its staff, all of whose children receive at least primary education at the Corporation's expense. The number of doctors and nurses in the Territory increased during the year, as did the number of hospitals and dispensaries, and the number of hospital beds. As compared with 1951, in Southern Cameroons hospitals, over three times as many in-patients were treated, and the number of out-patients rose considerably also. There were more children at school, more schools for them to go to, and more teachers to staff the schools.

683. The year has been one of steady, solid advance in every important sphere. The main obstacles to progress are the sparsity of the population and the difficulty of the terrain: a scattered population needs good communications, but the nature of the country makes communications both difficult and expensive to establish. The Administering Authority is applying itself energetically to the problem, which it regards as fundamental: a hospital is of little use if the journey to it is going to turn a mild complaint into a severe one; parents are naturally reluctant to send their children to school if they

have to make arduous, and even dangerous, journeys to get there ; local government does not flourish where for geographical reasons a man is a stranger in a village twenty miles, or less, from his own ; and so on in every department of social activity.

684. Because of these difficulties it is hard to give any appreciation of public opinion with special reference to the reaction to local events: the latter are apt to consist purely of village affairs. There is no doubt at all, however, that the situation in this respect is changing, and that the rate at which it is changing has quickened substantially. Over the Territory as a whole there is a sense that things are happening, and more and more the ordinary man is beginning to look to the future, rather than to the past.

ATTACHMENT A

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PROFITS

Statement of position as at 31st March, 1953

Receipts				Allocation		
1947-48	Profits	£ 54,352	Allocations approved by the Governor (see schedule below)	£ 122,882
1949	Profits	22,544		
1950	Profits	53,296	Balance unallocated at 31st March, 1953	62,869
1951	...	...	Profits	55,559		
				£185,751		£185,751

APPROVED ALLOCATIONS

Project							Approved Allocation	Actual Expenditure to 31/3/53
							£	£
<i>Northern Cameroons</i>								
Yedseram Bridge, Mubi							6,050	—
Bonga Abong Road							7,352	3,738
Health Centre, S. Adamawa							5,000	3,079
Senior Primary School, Bama							3,000	—
Out-patients' Bama							6,000	—
Motor ambulance and Garage, Bama.							1,300	1,153
Mubi-Marha-Zume-Bornu Road Improvement							750	—
Senior Primary School, Adamawa Province							5,000	—
Training of Mambila Farmers in coffee cultivation							250	—
Motor ambulance, Camba area							1,200	—
Mubi Market Improvement							750	—
Ganyo Market Improvement							500	500
TOTAL NORTHERN CAMEROONS							500	400
							37,652	8,870
<i>Southern Cameroons</i>								
Reading Rooms							3,630	430
Scholarship to secondary schools							10,600	1,923
Bimbia Road							2,000	1,026
Health and Social Welfare Centre, Muyuka							3,200	—
Health and Social Welfare Centre, Bambuko							1,500	—
Training of female health staff							1,000	—
Tarring Kumba Town motor road and park							2,000	—
Kumba Water Supply							9,000	—
Car park and town improvements, Mamfe							1,750	85
Bridging, community development road, Mamfe							2,000	—
Abakpa Community Centre and Reading Room							4,500(i)	581
Nkambe Maternity Clinic							3,000	2,237
Wum Maternity Clinic							3,000	1,886
Bridges, Ginidin Sgutso to Wajiri section, Mbaw community								
Development road							1,550	1,343
Bamali Bridge							1,500	111
Bridges, Njinikom-We and completion of Mme-We Section,								
Community Development Road							4,045	4,045
Tools for Community Development							1,455	1,296
Motor ambulances							12,000	7,113
Landrover for medical work among the Bakweri							750	750
Carried forward							68,470	22,776

(i) Including £1,500 originally allocated under "Reading Rooms."

APPROVED ALLOCATIONS—*continued*

Project	Approved Allocation	Actual Expenditure to 31/3/53
	£	£
<i>Southern Cameroons</i> —cont.		
Brought forward	68,470	22,776
Community Centre, Victoria	3,000	2
Health Centre, Bangwa	4,500	—
Bridges, Mbem Community Development Road	1,430	1,235
Bridges, Wajiri-Ntem Section, Mbaw Community Development Road	830	—
Bridges, Ntem-Ngu section, Mbaw Community Development Road	990	—
Bridges, Bamali-Bambalong Community Development Road	2,000	950
Bridges, first section Monemo-Ngwaw Community Development Road	1,000	475
Bridges, Bu Community Development Road	400	208
Bridges, Bum Community Development Road	600	—
Books for Reading Rooms	1,000	1,000
TOTAL SOUTHERN CAMEROONS	84,230	26,696
<i>General</i>		
Administration of Fund	1,000	484
TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY	122,882	36,050

ATTACHMENT B—METEOROLOGICAL DATA

YOLA: LATITUDE 9° 13' N.; LONGITUDE 12° 29' E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 575 FT.

1952	Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.		Screen Temperature										Relative Humidity per cent.		Rainfall in inches				
			Means in °F.						Extremes in °F.										
			Dry Bulb		Max.	Min.	Max. + Min./2	Max.	Date	Min.	Date								
	09h.	15h.																	
	Jan.	09h.	15h.	—	—	81·9	95·1	96·1	61·5	78·8	103	2x	54	3rd	31	22	0·14	1	0·14	31st
Feb.	—	—	84·1	96·6	97·8	66·9	82·3	106	21st	61	12th	32	21	0·01	1	0·01	1	0·01	1st
Mar.	—	—	90·9	101·2	102·5	73·5	88·0	109	28th	66	2x	30	17	0·59	1	0·59	1	0·59	21st
April	—	—	91·8	100·4	101·9	78·1	90·0	107	2x	70	2x	48	31	1·79	3	1·04	3	1·04	17th
May	—	—	85·6	93·2	94·0	75·2	84·6	102	8th	68	31st	66	52	6·13	12	1·40	12	1·40	18th
June	—	—	82·0	89·2	89·9	72·9	81·4	95	4x	68	25th	74	59	5·11	11	1·00	11	1·00	30th
July	—	—	80·3	85·4	87·1	72·2	79·6	91	2x	68	7th	79	66	6·78	14	1·89	14	1·89	3rd
Aug.	—	—	79·7	85·0	86·5	71·7	79·1	92	22x	69	2x	79	66	5·06	13	2·28	13	2·28	29th
Sept.	—	—	79·6	83·5	86·3	71·1	78·7	91	26th	67	9th	79	70	16·38	17	2·21	17	2·21	18th
Oct.	—	—	83·2	88·8	91·3	71·9	81·6	96	2x	67	1st	73	59	2·84	9	0·80	9	0·80	7th
Nov.	—	—	85·5	95·5	96·9	63·9	80·4	100	22nd	56	30th	42	26	0·00	—	0·00	—	0·00	—
Dec.	—	—	82·6	94·1	95·1	61·5	78·3	99	3x	56	25th	27	20	0·00	—	0·00	—	0·00	—

“ x ” in columns headed “ date ” signifies number of occurrences.

MAIDUGURI: LATITUDE 11° 51' N.; LONGITUDE 13° 05' E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 1,162 FEET

1952	Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.		Screen Temperature											Relative Humidity per cent.		Rainfall in inches			
			Means in °F.						Extremes in °F.										
	09h.	15h.	Dry Bulb		Max.	Min.	Max. + Min./2	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	09h.	15h.	Total	Number of Days	Max. in one day	Date		
			09h.	15h.															
	Jan.	...	1013.3	1007.6	75.6	90.0	90.4	53.7	72.1	103	26th	46	13th	26	15	0.00	0	0.00	—
Feb.	...	1012.5	1007.2	78.7	92.1	92.9	57.3	75.1	103	2x	48	14th	20	11	0.00	0	0.00	—	
Mar.	...	1010.7	1005.3	87.5	97.3	98.3	66.2	82.3	105	4x	58	6th	16	11	0.00	0	0.00	—	
April.	...	1008.5	1002.9	94.4	103.4	105.0	72.5	88.7	110	25th	63	2x	26	16	0.19	1	0.19	18th	
May	...	1009.4	1004.3	91.3	99.6	101.7	77.4	89.5	107	2x	70	26th	49	31	2.04	7	1.11	.16th	
June	...	1011.7	1006.9	88.5	97.0	99.0	75.2	87.1	104	9th	71	10th	50	33	0.93	6	0.38	4th	
July	...	1012.5	1008.4	83.7	89.2	92.3	72.3	82.3	100	2x	66	24th	65	51	5.32	13	1.71	24th	
Aug.	...	1012.2	1008.1	79.9	84.1	86.3	70.8	78.5	93	5th	68	2x	77	67	10.26	21	1.92	23rd	
Sept.	...	1012.8	1008.4	81.2	85.6	88.0	70.5	79.3	94	26th	67	10th	73	62	5.31	13	1.20	2nd	
Oct.	...	1011.9	1006.9	86.7	93.6	95.5	68.1	81.8	100	14th	62	18th	53	37	0.77	2	0.53	4th	
Nov.	...	1012.0	1007.1	83.1	93.4	94.6	57.3	75.9	99	2x	49	28th	30	20	0.00	0	0.00	—	
Dec.	...	1013.6	1008.5	76.9	88.5	89.2	55.3	72.3	95	11th	49	25th	34	22	0.00	0	0.00	—	

“x” in columns headed “date” signifies number of occurrences.

MAMFE: LATITUDE 5° 46' N.; LONGITUDE 9° 18' E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L. 380 FEET

1952	Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.		Screen Temperature											Relative Humidity per cent.		Rainfall in inches			
			Means in °F.						Extremes in °F.										
			Dry Bulb		Max.	Min.	Max. + Min./2	Max.	Date	Min.	Date								
			09h.	15h.															
	09h.	15h.																	
Jan.	—	—	76·9	87·6	88·8	70·3	79·5	94	30th	63	2x	94	88	62	0·43	2	0·24	31st	
Feb.	—	—	78·5	89·6	91·1	71·5	81·3	94	4x	69	13th	94	83	57	2·83	8	0·71	6th	
Mar.	—	—	79·6	90·1	91·6	71·7	81·7	96	2x	69	2x	96	82	58	5·37	11	2·60	21st	
April	—	—	80·5	87·1	91·0	72·9	81·9	98	16th	70	1st	98	83	67	12·40	16	2·50	11th	
May	—	—	80·4	87·8	90·1	73·1	81·6	95	14th	70	31st	95	83	66	8·43	20	2·62	16th	
June	—	—	78·2	85·9	87·9	72·2	80·1	93	13th	69	10th	93	86	69	13·01	21	4·08	10th	
July	—	—	76·7	82·1	84·9	71·5	78·2	91	2nd	67	12th	91	87	76	26·26	27	4·62	3rd	
Aug.	—	—	76·2	79·9	83·6	71·9	77·7	89	28th	69	17th	89	88	80	19·05	25	3·85	15th	
Sept.	—	—	77·3	81·5	85·8	71·7	78·7	90	3x	69	10th	90	86	77	22·03	28	2·13	6th	
Oct.	—	—	78·7	85·1	88·1	71·7	79·9	93	2x	69	1st	93	83	69	12·72	21	2·88	31st	
Nov.	—	—	78·4	86·5	88·5	72·5	80·5	92	2x	70	3x	92	88	67	8·92	7	6·62	8th	
Dec.	—	—	76·1	86·1	87·6	69·6	78·6	91	2x	63	28th	91	89	63	0·00	—	0·00	—	

“ x ” in columns headed “ date ” signifies number of occurrences.

TIKO: LATITUDE 04° 07' N.; LONGITUDE 09° 23' E.; HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 163 FEET

1952	Pressure mb. reduced to M.S.L.		Screen Temperature											Relative Humidity per cent.		Rainfall in inches			
			Means in °F.					Extremes in °F.											
	09h.	15h.	Dry Bulb		Max.	Min.	Max. + Min./2	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	Total	Number of Days	Max. in one day	Date				
			09h.	15h.															
	Jan.	...	1011.5	1007.3	81.8	85.7	89.1	71.3	80.2	91	6x	67	2x	0.63	5	0.33	29th		
Feb.	...	1011.3	1007.0	83.0	86.8	89.8	72.2	81.0	92	6x	67	4th	1.53	5	1.20	5th			
Mar.	...	1011.3	1007.0	81.9	86.3	89.3	71.5	80.4	95	10th	67	3x	3.14	11	1.20	11th			
April	...	1011.9	1007.2	81.8	86.0	88.8	71.6	80.3	93	2x	68	15th	10.37	17	2.07	6th			
May	...	1013.4	1009.2	80.9	83.2	86.5	70.0	78.3	91	3rd	66	2x	7.78	16	1.73	15th			
June	...	1014.9	1011.1	79.4	81.4	84.6	71.5	78.1	90	19th	67	16th	9.68	17	2.14	10th			
July	...	1015.8	1012.0	76.5	78.3	80.8	71.3	76.1	86	3rd	68	16th	24.22	27	6.52	10th			
Aug.	...	1015.4	1011.5	75.3	76.6	79.5	70.8	75.1	85	13th	68	2nd	22.60	27	5.99	13th			
Sept.	...	1014.6	1010.5	77.3	77.9	81.9	70.6	76.3	87	26th	67	26th	15.44	23	4.02	22nd			
Oct.	...	1013.8	1009.2	79.5	81.6	84.3	70.5	77.4	87	6x	67	5th	7.24	18	1.35	12th			
Nov.	...	1011.7	1007.7	80.1	83.0	85.7	70.5	78.1	90	7th	68	2x	2.63	8	0.62	5th			
Dec.	...	1011.8	1007.7	81.0	83.9	86.6	70.0	78.3	89	3x	67	30th	0.85	4	0.36	15th			

“ x ” in columns headed “ date ” signifies number of occurrences.

RAINFALL STATIONS IN THE CAMEROONS, 1952

Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Total		Number of Years
	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	Fall	Average	
Bungo	0·11	—	1·62	—	1·01	—	6·35	—	4·77	—	5·31	—	6·38	—	8·20	—	11·31	—	8·54	—	2·49	—	0·00	—	56·10	—	—
Bumbui (Agric.)	1·00	—	1·12	—	3·58	—	9·20	—	4·77	—	7·61	—	11·11	—	17·54	—	13·09	—	8·66	—	3·29	—	0·39	—	81·36	—	—
Bamenda	3·29	1·10	1·49	2·08	3·52	6·08	13·49	7·87	3·55	9·19	12·60	12·78	26·63	15·90	8·45	14·92	20·01	18·92	8·92	10·57	3·48	2·99	0·48	1·02	105·91	103·42	28
Banso	0·21	0·35	2·62	1·11	2·67	4·13	10·98	5·03	4·80	6·77	6·38	7·28	10·89	10·41	12·50	10·85	14·53	12·91	11·42	9·61	1·89	1·80	0·00	0·36	78·89	70·61	18
Bota	1·89	—	1·41	—	6·62	—	6·20	—	10·05	—	19·75	—	42·60	—	35·29	—	23·80	—	5·04	—	4·15	—	4·86	—	161·66	—	—
Buea Farms	1·94	1·38	1·80	1·80	3·73	4·46	7·65	7·23	7·40	8·52	5·66	10·18	14·60	16·67	20·58	20·70	17·35	18·30	7·42	10·11	3·84	3·87	1·09	0·62	93·06	103·84	8
Buea Government School	1·30	1·34	1·26	2·38	3·60	5·64	7·32	7·00	7·70	10·06	6·09	10·33	17·42	18·19	22·62	21·78	20·48	20·30	9·00	11·60	3·86	3·93	1·88	1·08	102·53	113·63	22
Debundscha	6·40	9·45	6·11	10·23	11·70	21·18	19·09	19·46	20·07	30·43	50·47	46·86	65·09	50·68	44·90	48·56	62·80	52·48	43·80	44·86	33·90	25·85	22·80	14·84	397·13	374·88	26
Dikume-Balue	9·00	—	1·20	—	14·95	—	13·29	—	14·79	—	15·75	—	29·27	—	71·56	—	29·87	—	12·92	—	10·89	—	4·74	—	238·23	—	—
Ekona	0·39	1·49	0·97	1·78	4·80	4·70	11·13	7·53	4·00	8·64	2·69	8·80	10·36	16·69	20·80	18·55	15·90	16·81	7·45	11·29	3·53	3·47	1·08	0·81	83·10	100·46	6
Edenau	3·08	5·18	3·57	5·47	6·65	10·18	9·39	9·83	19·92	22·25	53·51	44·55	75·17	62·92	46·79	58·19	62·58	50·65	33·89	33·84	7·63	12·76	7·90	3·45	330·08	319·27	8
Esongo	3·67	8·65	6·26	8·29	16·75	13·40	17·63	12·63	15·83	23·04	37·53	42·39	50·34	57·58	46·02	51·30	51·26	55·34	42·27	34·36	10·84	16·70	11·44	7·61	309·84	331·29	8
Jakiri	0·00	—	3·42	—	4·71	—	7·49	—	6·09	—	8·35	—	8·78	—	12·68	—	12·08	—	10·35	—	1·56	—	0·00	—	75·51	—	—
Kumba	1·43	1·06	3·72	3·24	7·56	6·91	9·49	8·92	9·15	10·34	11·89	8·72	10·07	11·38	10·50	12·70	14·21	11·32	11·56	11·75	3·12	5·16	0·62	0·97	93·32	92·47	24
Mamfe	0·43	1·34	2·85	3·42	5·37	6·32	12·40	7·61	8·43	12·54	13·01	16·95	16·26	20·50	19·05	18·34	22·03	22·37	12·72	17·73	8·92	6·85	0·00	1·23	131·47	135·20	26
Mbonge	0·60	—	4·05	—	5·68	—	5·61	—	7·82	—	8·37	—	26·63	—	21·87	—	22·58	—	11·42	—	4·79	—	1·85	—	121·27	—	—
Missellele	0·88	—	0·69	—	2·66	—	5·70	—	7·36	—	8·36	—	26·56	—	24·49	—	19·41	—	7·34	—	2·07	—	0·51	—	106·03	—	—
Moliwe	0·36	—	1·47	—	3·79	—	7·35	—	9·87	—	13·34	—	35·12	—	33·36	—	20·87	—	4·05	—	2·56	—	1·59	—	133·73	—	—
Mukonje	0·04	—	2·50	—	6·20	—	8·30	—	11·20	—	12·10	—	10·40	—	16·90	—	10·30	—	14·70	—	3·70	—	1·20	—	97·54	—	—
Muyuka	0·48	—	3·17	—	5·22	—	6·19	—	5·48	—	6·26	—	11·84	—	18·64	—	9·86	—	8·60	—	1·96	—	1·39	—	79·09	—	—
Santa	0·00	—	2·50	—	3·28	—	8·05	—	7·55	—	8·27	—	10·07	—	7·80	—	15·71	—	11·73	—	1·76	—	0·30	—	77·02	—	—
Tiko (Aerodrome)	0·61	—	1·52	—	3·14	—	10·37	—	7·78	—	9·68	—	24·22	—	22·60	—	15·44	—	7·20	—	2·63	—	0·85	—	106·04	—	—
Tiko C.D.C.	0·91	1·07	2·02	1·55	2·96	3·93	7·56	7·41	8·32	8·81	11·96	11·38	29·95	24·53	27·28	17·61	21·42	11·41	9·50	9·14	3·72	4·38	1·85	0·73	127·45	101·95	8
Tombel	1·42	0·98	4·61	3·35	6·08	7·41	9·57	8·29	6·00	10·41	13·14	18·85	16·14	14·47	20·12	14·75	19·69	24·85	13·37	18·45	4·15	5·08	3·10	1·15	117·39	128·04	7
Victoria	3·43	1·65	2·08	2·73	8·83	6·04	10·34	8·24	16·09	16·68	29·98	24·91	55·59	38·25	30·18	31·70	21·84	16·79	5·17	10·39	4·45	4·08	6·48	1·31	194·46	162·77	29
Wum	0·17	—	1·87	—	2·01	—	6·74	—	10·95	—	13·14	—	9·93	—	8·09	—	11·51	—	17·05	1·78	—	0·00	—	—	83·24	—	—

ATTACHMENT C

CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC.

LIST OF TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, ETC. APPLIED TO THE CAMEROONS
UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP(A) *Multilateral agreements and Conventions applied to the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.*

NOTE:—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession on the territory.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs ...	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in manufacture of matches.	26.8.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels ...	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea ...	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers ...	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention ...	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol	10.9.10 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories), Order-in-Council, 1027.	13.10.19 Paris	
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ...	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no sea-coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22

<i>Name</i>						<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Protocol regarding ditto	...	...	...	...	...	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	...	...	...	...	...	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.						12.9.25 Geneva	14.12.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.						3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.						9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.						25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol ...						19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles						24.4.26 Paris	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.						2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions						22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regula- tion of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.						15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by air.						12.10.29 Warsaw	3.3.35
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regu- lation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.						11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.						12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness ...	...					12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.						12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles with Protocol.						30.3.31 Geneva	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distributing of Narcotic Drugs.						13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the regulation of Whaling ...	...					24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	...	...				9.12.32 Madrid	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	...	...				12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.						8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	...	...	...	...		20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	...					20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.						22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.						27.7.29 Geneva	1.5.38
International Labour Convention	...	...	...	...		See attachment E.	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.12.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to Status of Refugees from Germany	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40

(B) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	{ 29.10.01 5.3.07 3.3.11 }	1.8.28
Belgian Congo		
Ruanda-Urundi		
Bolivia	{ 8.8.23 2.7.28 }	18.2.28
Chile	22.2.92	13.1.28
Colombia	26.1.97	5.12.30
Cuba	{ 27.10.88 2.12.39 }	12.12.31
Czechoslovakia	{ 3.10.04 17.4.30 }	
Denmark	{ 11.11.24 4.6.26 }	
Ecuador	{ 31.3.73 15.10.35 }	10.2.28
*Estonia	29.9.80	30.6.36
Finland	{ 4.6.34 18.11.25 }	10.2.28
France	4.6.34	8.11.37
*Germany	30.5.24	10.3.27
Greece	{ 14.8.76 13.2.96 }	25.11.26
Guatemala	17.10.08	13.11.23
Hayti	14.5.72	17.8.30
Hungary	24.9.10	19.4.28
Iceland	{ 4.7.85 30.5.14 }	11.9.29
Iraq	7.12.74	13.1.28
*Latvia	{ 3.12.73 26.6.01 }	25.4.28
Liberia	{ 8.9.36 31.3.73 }	
*Lithuania	25.10.38	
Luxemburg	2.5.32	25.11.37
Monaco	16.7.24	15.9.39
Netherlands	16.12.92	5.5.33
Nicaragua	18.5.26	7.6.26
Norway	24.11.80	16.10.38
Panama	23.1.37	11.6.27
Paraguay	{ 24.11.80 23.1.37 }	28.1.28
Peru	{ 17.12.91 27.11.30 }	1.8.38
Poland	26.9.98	5.7.31

<i>Country</i>								<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 17.10.92 30.11.92 20.1.32 }	23.6.34
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 21.3.92 13.3.94 }	12.1.29
Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 4.6.78 19.2.89 }	13.2.28
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 26.11.80 29.6.04 19.12.34 }	19.9.29 6.9.35
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.12.00	1.11.28

(C) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>				<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Bulgaria	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce, 1.9.25	1.9.26
China	...	...	...	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.9.23	1.9.26
*Estonia	...	...	...	Commercial Modus Vivendi. Notes 5-7.6.30	11.6.30
	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26	11.7.27
	...	...	...	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	8.9.34
Finland	...	...	...	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
*Germany	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24	4.3.26
	...	...	...	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	...	...	...	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26	17.4.28
Italy	...	...	...	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22	24.4.23
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29.	10.12.29
	...	...	...	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34
Netherlands	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35	
Norway	...	...	...	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	7.7.33
Panama	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28	10.6.30
Poland	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23	22.1.25
Portugal	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation	14.10.33
	...	...	...	Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	
Siam	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37	8.12.38
Spain	...	...	...	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22	1.12.28
	...	...	...	Treatment of Companies, Agreement, 27.6.24	11.7.34
	...	...	...	Convention, etc. Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	1.12.28
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28	6.2.28
	...	...	...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28	31.5.28
Turkey	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30	3.9.30
United States of America	...	...	...	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25	8.7.26
Yemen	...	...	...	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27	4.4.28

<i>Country</i>								<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Belgium	{ 21.6.22 4.11.32	23.8.25 27.6.35
Czechoslovakia (Supplementary)	{ 11.11.24 15.2.35	17.2.27 5.1.37
Denmark	29.11.32	27.3.34
*Estonia	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	11.8.33	4.6.33
France	{ 2.2.22 15.4.36	27.1.24 22.9.47
*Germany	20.3.28	18.5.32
Greece	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy	17.12.30	25.8.32
*Lithuania	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	27.2.36	20.11.38

								<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
<i>Country</i>									
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

Country								Date of Signature	Date of Application
Egypt	23.6.39	23.6.39
*Estonia	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
*Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
*Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	20.5.26	20.5.26

(G) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country</i>				<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Finland	...	...	...	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange Notes regarding Interpretations of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31. Convention, etc. for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	9.1.31 1.1.38
*Germany	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38-10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America	...	...	...	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties).	8.7.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

ATTACHMENT D

DECLARATIONS OF PROTECTED TREES AND
TARIFFS(i) Resident's declarations in respect of the Victoria and
Kumba Divisions:

“ THE FORESTRY REGULATIONS, 1943

Under Regulation 3 of the above Regulations I hereby declare that within the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province:—

- (i) all those trees included within Schedule A of the Forestry Regulations, 1938, shall be Protected Trees;
- (ii) all Minor Forest Produce included within Schedule B of the Forestry Regulations, 1938, with the exception of rubber from wild rubber yielding trees and vines shall be protected Minor Forest Produce.

THE TARIFF

The fees and royalties payable in respect of Protected Trees and Protected Minor Forest Produce and the minimum girths below which Protected Trees may not be felled without special authorisation of the Conservator of Forests, Enugu, shall be set out in Schedules A and B of the Forestry Regulations, 1938.

The fee and royalty payable on firewood derived from Protected Trees shall be 6d. and 4d. respectively for every cord of 128 cubic feet (8' x 4' x 4').

(Sgd) J. W. HARTLEY,
*Acting Resident,
Cameroons Province.*”

“ THE FORESTRY REGULATIONS, 1943

Under Regulation 42 of the above Regulations I hereby declare that within the Victoria and the Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province,—

Triplochiton shall, with effect from 1st June, 1946, be raised from the Third to the Second Class of Protected Trees, and the fees and royalties payable become 32s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. respectively.

(Sgd) A. F. B. BRIDGES,
*Resident,
Cameroons Province.*”

Dated 8th May, 1946.

(ii) Resident's declaration in respect of Kumba Division:

FORESTRY REGULATIONS No. 43 OF 1943

PUBLIC NOTICE

Under Regulation 43 of the Forestry Regulations I hereby declare that within the Kumba Division of the Cameroons Province:—

- (i) The trees listed in the first Schedule hereto shall be protected and that the fees, royalties and minimum felling girths shall be as shown in the Schedule.
- (ii) The fees and royalties on poles and fuel shall be shown as in the second and third Schedule hereto.
- (iii) The Provincial Forest Officer is authorised to instruct at his discretion that fees and royalties shall be paid at the volume rates set forth in the fourth Schedule hereto.

2. This declaration shall come into force on the 1st October, 1948.

3. On the coming into force of this declaration, the declaration of 1st July, 1947 shall be regarded as superseded.

Dated at Buea this 6th day of September, 1948.

(Sgd) A. F. B. BRIDGES,
*Senior Resident,
 Cameroons Province.*

DECLARATION AND TARIFF OF PROTECTED TREES : KUMBA DIVISIONS

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Minimum Felling Girth</i>
<i>Class 1</i> Chlorophora excelsa	£2	£2	£4	10 feet
<i>Class 2</i> Entandrophragma, all species Guarea, all species Khaya, all species Locoa Klaineana Sarcocephalus, all species	30s.	30s.	£3	10 feet
<i>Class 3</i> Afzelia, all species Brachystegia, all species Canarium schweinfurthii Cylicodiscus gabonensis Distemonanthus benthamianus Grossweileroendrom balsamiferum Lophira procera Manikara, all species Mimusops, all species Piptadenia, all species Terminalia, all species Triplochiton scleroxylon	£1	£1	£2	10 feet
<i>Class 4</i> Combretodendron africanum Copaifera, all species Daniellia, all species Detarium senegalense Desbordesia oblonga Erythrophleum, all species Hyloendron gabunense Irvingia gabonensis Klainedoxa gabonensis Mansonia altissima Mitragyna, all species Pterocarpus, all species Pycnanthus angolense Alstonia congensis	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	25s.	6 feet

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Minimum Felling Girth</i>
<i>Class 5</i> Albizzia, all species Cordia, all species Cynometra, all species Diospyros, all species Erythrina excelsa Parinari, all species Parkia bicolor Saccoglottis gabonensis Staudtia, all species Sterculia, all species	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.	6 feet
<i>Class 6</i> Mangrove... ..	Trees over 20 inches girth: fee 1s. 6d.; royalties 1s. 6d. Trees under 20 inches girth: fee 3d.; royalties 3d. (except when taken under fuel permit).			

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Tariff for Volume out-turn

<i>Species</i>	<i>Rate per cubic foot</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Rate per cubic foot</i>
<i>Khaya</i>	3d.	<i>Albizzia</i>	3d.
<i>Chlorophora</i>	5d.	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	2½d.
<i>Lovoa</i>	5d.	<i>Gossweilerodendron</i>	2½d.
<i>Cistanthera</i>	5d.	<i>Triplochiton</i>	2½d.
<i>Mansonia</i>	5d.	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	2d.
<i>Sarcocephalus</i>	4½d.	<i>Lophira procera</i>	2d.
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i> ...	4d.	<i>Pycnanthus angolense</i>	2d.
<i>Guarea</i>	4d.	<i>Staudtia</i>	2d.
<i>Mimusops</i>	4d.	<i>Cynometra spp.</i>	2d.
<i>Piptadenia</i>	3d.	<i>Copaifera spp.</i>	2d.
<i>Afzelia</i>	3d.	<i>Mitragyna</i>	2d.
<i>Distemonanthus</i>	3d.	<i>Others...</i>	1½d.

Poles from any species other than Class 1 to 3

For 100 Poles up to 25 feet long

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>
20 to 25 inches basal girth	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
15 to 20 inches „ „	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.
10 to 15 inches „ „	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Under 10 inches „ „	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	2s. 6d.

Declaration	Tariff		
Third Schedule	Fee	Royalty	Total
Fuel taken from any species other than Classes 1 to 3 Fuel Receipt. Per Cord of 128 cubic feet stacked measurement	6d.	6d.	1s.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES,
Senior Resident,
Cameroons Province.

(iii) Summary of Public Notice in respect of Bamenda and of Mamfe Division

By Public Notice No. 62 of 1949, dated 25th March, 1949, Gazette No. 15, the Regulations were withdrawn from operation in Bamenda and in Mamfe Division outside all Forest Reserves and the proposed Mawne River Reserve.

(iv) Native Authority Declaration in respect of Adamawa Native Administration

DECLARATION OF PROTECTED TREES, FOREST PRODUCE AND TARIFF, ADAMAWA AREA

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Adamawa Native Authority by Rules 3 and 36 of the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1941, made under Section 42 of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, with the approval of the Resident, Adamawa Province, and of the Conservator of Forests in the case of fees, royalties and minimum girth, in any area of native lands other than forest reserves and communal forestry areas within the jurisdiction of the Adamawa Native Administration the trees mentioned in Schedule A hereto are declared to be protected trees, the forest produce in Schedule B hereto to be protected forest produce and the trees in Schedule C hereto farm trees.

2. The fees and royalties shown in Schedule A and B hereto shall be the fees and royalties payable in respect of such protected trees, protected minor forest produce and firewood.

3. The girths shown in Schedule A hereto shall be the minimum of girths below which such protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the Adamawa Native Authority.

SCHEDULE A

1st Class Trees

Fee 50s., Royalty 10s., Total 60s.

									Min. girth limit feet
Chlorophora excelsa	...	...	...	Iroko	...	...	...	...	10
Khaya grandifoliola	...	...	...	Male	...	...	...	...	10

2nd Class Trees

Fee 32s. 6d., Royalty 7s. 6d., Total 40s.

Canarium schweinfurthii	...	...	...	Atilis	...	...	...	...	9
Piptadenia africana	...	...	...	Dorowan Kurmi	...	...	...	...	9
Poptadenia Kerstingii...	...	...	...	Dorowan Kurmi	...	...	...	...	9

3rd Class Trees

Fee 15s., Royalty 5s., Total 20s.

								Min. girth limit feet.
<i>Afzelia africana</i>	...	...	...	...	Kawo	...	...	7
<i>Albizzia ferruginea</i>	...	...	...	...	Tsintsian Kurmi	...	...	6
<i>Albizzia zygia</i> ...	...	...	...	...	Tsintsian Kurmi	...	...	6
<i>Albizzia sassa</i> ...	...	...	...	...	Tsintsian Kurmi	...	...	6
<i>Albizzia coriaria</i>	...	...	...	...	Dorowar mahalba...	...	...	6
<i>Erythrophleum guineense</i>	...	...	...	...	Gwaska	...	...	6
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	...	...	...	...	Gamji	...	...	4
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	...	...	...	...	Madaci	...	...	6
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	...	...	...	...	Dorowa	...	...	6
<i>Pterocarpus spp.</i>	...	...	...	...	Madobia (other than Madobia of 4th Class)	...	...	6
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	...	...	...	...	Tsamia	...	...	6
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

4th Class Trees

Fee 7s. 6d., Royalty 2s. 6d., Total 10s.

<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	...	...	...	...	Kuka	...	...	10
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	...	...	...	...	Rimi	...	...	10
<i>Antiaris africana</i>	...	...	...	...	Farin loko	...	...	8
<i>Berlinia heudelotiana</i> ...	...	...	...	...	Dokar rafi	...	...	8
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>	...	...	...	...	Gurijiya	...	...	8
<i>Butyrospermum parkii</i>	...	...	...	...	Kadanya	...	...	6
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>...	...	...	...	...	Madobia	...	...	6
<i>Acacia albida</i> ...	...	...	...	...	Gawo	...	...	4
<i>Vitex cienkowskii</i>	...	...	...	...	Dinya	...	...	4
<i>Lophira alata</i> ...	...	...	...	...	Namijin kade	...	...	3
<i>Acacia campylacantha</i>	...	...	...	...	Karkara	...	...	2
<i>Raphia Vinifera</i>	...	...	...	...	Turkuruwa...	...	...	No min. girth limit

5th Class Trees

Fee 3s. 9d., Royalty 1s. 3d., Total 5s.

<i>Adina microcephala</i>	...	...	...	...	Kadanyar rafi	...	...	6
<i>Daniellia oliveri</i>	...	...	...	...	Maje	...	...	6
<i>Anogeissus schimperi</i> ...	...	...	...	...	Marike	...	...	4
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	...	...	...	...	Kanya	...	...	4
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	...	...	...	...	Kiriya	...	...	4
<i>All Ficus spp. (except F. platyphylla which is 3rd Class).</i>					Baure, Farin, baure, Kawuri, Shirinya, Durumi, Bishiyoi, Chediya, Dulu, Awayo	...	...	4
<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	...	...	...	...	Malmo	...	...	3

6th Class Trees

Fee 2s. 3d., Royalty 9d., Total 3s.

<i>Celtis integrifolia</i>	...	...	...	...	Zuwo, Dukki	...	...	6
<i>Kigelia aethiopica</i>	...	...	...	...	Rahaina	...	...	6
<i>Albizzia chevalieri</i>	...	...	...	...	Katsari	...	...	4
<i>Sterculia setigera</i>	...	...	...	...	Kukuki	...	...	4
<i>Afrormosia laxiflora</i>	...	...	...	...	Makarfo	...	...	3
<i>Isoberlinia doka</i>	...	...	...	...	Doka	...	...	3
<i>Isoberlinia dalziellii</i>	...	...	...	...	Farin doka...	...	...	3
<i>Mitragyna inermis</i>	...	...	...	...	Giyya	...	...	3
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	...	...	...	...	Danya	...	...	3

6th Class Trees—contd.

									Min. girth limit feet
All <i>Acacia</i> spp. (except <i>A. albida</i> and <i>A. campylacantha</i> , 4th Class).									2
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Cassia siamea</i>									
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>									
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.									
<i>Jacaranda mimosaefolia</i>									
<i>Mangifera indica</i>									
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	...	...	...	...	Giginya	...	...	...	No girth limit
<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i>	...	...	...	...	Goriba	...	...	...	"
<i>Holarrhena wulfsbergii</i>	...	...	...	...	Bakin mutum, Farin ruwa	...	...	...	"
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	...	...	...	...	Dabino	...	...	...	"

7th Class Trees

Fee 9d., Royalty 3d., Total 1s.

<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	...	...	...	Aduwa	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Blighia sapida</i>	...	...	...	Alale	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Boswellia dalzielii</i>	...	...	...	Ararrabi	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i>	...	...	...	Kirni	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Bridelia scleroneura</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3
<i>Burkea africana</i>	...	...	...	Bakin makarfo	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Cassia sieberiana</i>	...	...	...	Malga	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Combretum dalzielii</i>	...	...	...	Chiriri	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Combretum lecanathum</i>	...	...	...	Taramniya	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Combretum hypopilinum</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3
<i>Combretum sokodense</i>	...	...	...	Farin taramniya	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Combretum verticillatum</i>	...	...	...	Aliliba	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	...	...	...	Kashin awaki	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Crossopteryx febrifuga</i>	...	...	...	Taura	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Detarium senegalense</i>	...	...	...	Madicin dutsi	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Ekebergia senegalensis</i>	...	...	...	Tawatsa	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Entada sudanica</i>	...	...	...	Minjira	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Erythrina senegalensis</i>	...	...	...	Takandar giwa	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Hannoa undulata</i>	...	...	...	Farun mutane	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Lannea acida</i>	...	...	...	Faru	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Lannea barteri</i>	...	...	...	Tuburku	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Lonchocarpus griffonianus</i>	...	...	...	Farin sansani	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Lonchocarpus philenoptera</i>	...	...	...	Rura	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Parinari curatellaefolia</i>	...	...	...	Gawasa	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Parinari macrophylla</i>	...	...	...	Tunas	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Pseudocedrela kotschyi</i>	...	...	...	Wawan kurmi	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Ricinodendron africanum</i>	...	...	...	Tafashiya	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Sarcocephalus esculentus</i>	...	...	...	Sanami	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Stereospermum kunkthianum</i>	...	...	...	Baushe	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Swartzia madagascariensis</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3
<i>Terminalia avicennioides</i>	...	...	...	Kandari	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Terminalia glaucescens</i>	...	...	...	Dawo	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Terminalia macroptera</i>	...	...	...	Gwanja kusa	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Terapleura tetraptera</i>	...	...	...	Kafofogo	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Trickilia emetica</i>	...	...	...	Magarya	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	...	...	...	Kurna	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	...	...	...	Kalgo	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i>	...	...	...	Dashi	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Bauhinia reticulata</i>	...	...	...	Farin makarfo	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Commiphora africana</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1
<i>Dalbergia hostilis</i>	...	...	...	Farin rura	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	...	...	...			
<i>Monotes kerstingii</i>	...	...	...			

SCHEDULE B

- 1. Gongolas ... 5s. per 100
(Numan Division, 2s. per 100)
- 2. Goras ... 1s. per 100
- 3. Gofas and polies (not exceeding 18 inches in girth) ... 5s. per 100
- 4. Azaras (Borassus scantlings) ... 10s. per 100
- 5. Kajiniri poles... 3s. 6d. per 100
- 6. Other minor forest produce such as fibres, gums (except Numan Division, resins, etc.) ... 2s. per month
- 7. The value of a fuel permit is 1s. and it is valid for 3 months.
- 8. The fees and royalties payable on stacked firewood equal 10d. per cord (8 feet × 4 feet × 4 feet).
This rate applies only in cases of prosecution for illegal cuttings, otherwise Schedule "A" rates apply.

SCHEDULE C

- 1. *Acacia albida* ... Kawo ... Whole Province
- 2. *Diospyros mespiliformis* ... Kanyo ... Adamawa Division only
- 3. *Bombax buonopozense* ... Gurjiya ... Whole Province
- 4. *Butyrospermum parkii*... ... Kadanya... ..
- 5. *Ceiba pentandra* ... Rimi
- 6. *Cordia abyssinica* ... Aliliba
- 7. *Ficus platyphylla* ... Gamji
- 8. *Khaya senegalensis* ... Madaci
- 9. *Parkia filicoidea* ... Dorowa
- 10. *Pterocarpus erinaxeus*... ... Madobia... .. (except Numan Division)
- 11. *Tamarindus indica* ... Tsamia
- 12. *Vitex cienkowskii* ... Dinya
- 13. *Zizyphus spina christi* ... Kurna
- 14. *Acacia arabica*... ... Bagaruwa ... Muri Division only
- 15. *Balanities aegyptiaca* ... Aduwa

(v) Declaration of Protected Trees, Forest Produce and Tariff—
Dikwar Area

In exercise of the powers conferred on Dikwa Native Administration by Rules 3 and 36 of the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1942, made under Section 42 of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, with the approval of the Resident, Bornu Province, and of the Conservator of Forests in the case of fees, royalties and minimum girth, in any area of native lands other than forest reserves and communal forestry areas within the jurisdiction of the Dikwa Native Administration the trees mentioned in Schedule A hereto are declared to be protected trees, the forest produce in Schedule B hereto to be protected forest produce and the trees in Schedule C hereto farm trees.

2. The fees and royalties shown in Schedules A and B hereto shall be the fees and royalties payable in respect of such protected trees, protected minor forest produce and firewood.

3. The girths shown in Schedule A hereto shall be the minimum girths below which such protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the Dikwa Native Authority.

SCHEDULE A

1st Class Trees

Fee 20s. per Tree

									Min. girth limit feet
<i>Afzelia africana</i>	...	...	...	...	Kawo	...	...	...	6
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	...	...	...	...	Madaci	...	...	...	6
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	...	...	...	...	Madobia	...	...	...	6
<i>Daniellia oliveri</i>	...	...	...	...	Maje	...	...	...	6
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	...	...	...	...	Kanya or Kaiwa	...	...	...	6
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	...	...	...	...	Doro	...	...	...	6
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	...	...	...	...	Tsamia	...	...	...	6
<i>Antiaris africana</i>	...	...	...	...	Farin Ioko (Fika Division)	...	...	...	6

2nd Class Trees

10s. per Tree

<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	...	...	...	...	Rimi	...	...	...	8
<i>Acacia albida</i>	...	...	...	...	Gawo	...	...	...	10
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	...	...	...	...	Gamji	...	...	...	4
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	...	...	...	...	Kirya	...	...	...	4
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	...	...	...	...	Kuka	...	...	...	10
<i>Acacia sieberiana</i>	...	...	...	...	Fara kaya	...	...	...	2
<i>Celtis integrifolia</i>	...	...	...	...	Zuwo	...	...	...	6
<i>Mitragyna inermis</i>	...	...	...	...	Giyeya	...	...	...	3
<i>Ficus spp. (2)</i>	...	...	...	...	(Baure, Cediya, Durumi, Kawuri)	...	...	...	4
<i>Raphia vinifera</i>	...	...	...	...	Tukuruwa	...	...	...	4

3rd Class Trees

5s. per Tree

<i>Anogeissus schimperi</i>	...	...	...	...	Marike	...	...	...	4
<i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i>	...	...	...	...	Murna	...	...	...	3
<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	...	...	...	...	Magariya	...	...	...	3
<i>Aformosia laxiflora</i>	...	...	...	...	Makarfo	...	...	...	3
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	...	...	...	...	Aduwa	...	...	...	3
<i>Vitex cienkowski</i>	...	...	...	...	Dinya or Dunya	...	...	...	3
<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	...	...	...	...	Aliliba	...	...	...	3
<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	...	...	...	...	Malmo	...	...	...	4
<i>Isobertia dalzielii</i>	...	...	...	...	Farin doko	} Biu and Fika Divisions {	}	{	3
<i>Isobertia doka</i>	...	...	...	...	Doka				3

4th Class Trees

3s. per Tree

<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	...	...	...	...	Giginya	...	...	...	No girth limit
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>	...	...	...	...	Gurjiya	...	...	...	"
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	...	...	...	...	Danya	...	...	...	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	...	...	...	...	Dabino	...	...	...	No girth limit
<i>Cassia siamea</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	...	...	...	...	Nim	...	...	...	3
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	...	...	...	...	Mangoro	...	...	...	4
<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	...	...	...	...	Kandari, Baushe	...	...	...	No girth limit
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	...	...	...	...	Turare	...	...	...	3
<i>Albizzia chevalieri</i>	...	...	...	...	Katsari	...	...	...	(5)

1s. *per Tree*

SCHEDULE B

1. Hewn planks from Bombax and Mitragyna ...	...	...	...	...	25s. per 100
2. Azaras planks from Borassus and Hyphaene ...	...	...	...	...	25s. per 100
3. Poles or gofas not exceeding 18 in. girth (approximately what a man can span with his two hands) taken from Marike, Giriri, Bagaruwa, Magariya, Kurna, Giyeya, Kiryam, Wuyan damo ...	...	...	...	...	10s. per 100
4. Gongolas ...	...	...	...	...	5s. per 100
5. Fuel permit 1s. each valid for 3 months.					
6. The fees and royalties payable on stacked firewood 10d. per cord (8 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet).					
This rate applies only in cases of prosecution for illegal cuttings otherwise Schedule "A" rates apply.					

(Farm Trees)

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT E

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2—*Unemployment Convention* 1919

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in the Cameroons and Nigeria of the provisions of this Convention by virtue of section 230 under Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised 1948.

There is no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country but provision has been made where necessary, in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Plateau, Delta and Cameroons Provinces where there is congregated a large wage earning population engaged in the rubber, mining and timber industries and agriculture.

CONVENTION No. 5—*Minimum Age (Industry) Convention* 1919

This has been revised by Convention No. 59, of 1937, which is applied by Sections 156, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 7—*Minimum Age (Sea) Convention* 1920

This has been revised by Convention No. 58, of 1936, which is applied by Part IV, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance Cap. 99 (and see under Convention 83).

CONVENTION No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention* 1920

In operation by virtue of order of His Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provision of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria. (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers.)

CONVENTION No. 11—*Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

There is no legislation discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to the Territory.

CONVENTION No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, extended the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941, to all agricultural workers in the service of employers employing not less than ten workers. Previously the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applied only to those agricultural workers employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, palm produce, rubber and other produce and on which not less than twenty-five persons are employed.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15—*Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention* 1921

Applied by Section 173, Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 17—*Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention* 1925

Applied by the following legislation:—

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.
- (ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.

- (iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules, No. 4 of 1942.
- (iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.
- (v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.
- (vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded. Agricultural workers are also covered in the case of an undertaking normally employing not less than ten workmen.

CONVENTION No. 19—*Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention* 1925

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order in Council No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

CONVENTION No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention* 1926

No vessels coming within the definition in Article I are registered in Nigeria. The Territory is not therefore affected for the present.

CONVENTION No. 24 and 25—*Sickness Insurance (Industry and Agriculture) Convention* 1927

- (a) For workers in industry and commerce.
- (b) For agricultural workers.

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention* 1928

Applied by Part I of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99. It has not been necessary, so far, to apply the provisions of this Chapter to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 29—*Forced Labour Convention* 1930

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 and Order in Council No. 35 of 1947.

CONVENTION No. 32—*Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention*, 1932 (Revised, 1932)

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by the following:—

The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Ports Ordinance, Cap. 173.

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Cap. 206.

The Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations No. 35, made under the Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Petroleum Regulations No. 27, made under the Petroleum Ordinance, Cap. 168.

The Explosives Regulations No. 6, made under the Explosives Ordinance, Cap. 69.

The Piers Regulations No. 7, made under the Piers Ordinance, Cap. 170.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 35 and 36—*Old Age Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38—*Invalidity Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40—*Survivors Insurance (Industry etc.) and (Agriculture) Conventions*, 1933

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised)*, 1934

Under Section 28D of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 the Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of the Ordinance to incapacity or death certified as caused by any disease specified in such order and compensation shall be payable as if any disease so specified was a personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment.

CONVENTION No. 43—*Sheet Glass Works Convention*, 1934

Not applied. There are no sheet glass works in the Cameroons or in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44—*Unemployment Provision Convention*, 1934

It is not practicable to apply this convention to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45—*Underground Work (Women) Convention*, 1935

Applied by Sections 151–153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 50—*Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention*, 1936

Applied by Sections 60–107, Chapter V, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 64—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention*, 1939

Applied by Sections 27–59, Chapters III–IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 65—*Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention*, 1939

There is no legislation in Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other, and to award costs or damages; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as applying.

CONVENTION No. 82—*Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

The Administering Authority provides a large measure of assistance, both financial and technical, under the Development and Welfare Scheme for the Territory's economic and social advancement. Local government bodies throughout the Territory provide and administer essential social services in urban and rural areas. The local government bodies function under the Native Authority Ordinance, and the people of the Territory are well represented in the Central and Regional legislatures.

The interest of workers is protected under the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, and the rights of association and collective bargaining are safeguarded without discrimination by the Trade Unions Ordinance and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Caps. 218 and 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 83—*Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention*, 1947

Even though this convention is not yet in force, provision exists in local legislation on many of the points covered as shown hereunder:—

(i) *Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised)*, 1937

Covered by the following sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 156 and 159; sections 160 and 175 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, and section 178.

(ii) *Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised)*, 1936

Covered by the following Section of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Section 170; section 171 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iii) *Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 170, 171 and 172; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iv) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1946

No such detailed provision as this convention requires has been made in local legislation, but some general and less elaborate provision exists in the Labour Code Ordinance under the following Sections:—

Sections 46, 81, 89, 95, 96 and 173.

(v) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—

Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173.

(vi) *Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1919

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—

Sections 156, 167 and 169; and Section 168 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(vii) *Maternity Protection Convention*, 1919

Provision has been made to a large extent under the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 145, 146 and 147.

(viii) *Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised)*, 1934

Provision has been made under the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 148, 149 and 150.

(ix) *Underground Work (Women) Convention*, 1935

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 151, 152 and 153.

(x) *Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention*, 1925

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, as amended by Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 does not discriminate against non-natives.

(xi) *Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention*, 1925.

Covered by the following series of legislation:—

(i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria.

(ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.

(iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 4 of 1942.

(iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.

(v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.

(vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded, and the above legislation also covers agricultural workers employed by undertakings with a staff of not less than ten.

(xii) *Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929.*

No provision has been made in local legislation, and it is unlikely that it will be necessary to apply this Convention for some time since no sea-going vessels are owned or registered in the Cameroons.

(xiii) *Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921.*

No general provision has been made, but the Governor in Council has power under Section 209 of the Labour Code Ordinance to make orders in respect of general conditions of employment, which would include a weekly rest, after considering recommendations made by a Labour Advisory Board. No such order has, however, been made for the Cameroons.

Where a person is recruited for work outside Nigeria or the Cameroons, he shall become entitled to one work free day to each week of service under Section 96 of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 84—*Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947.*

Covered by the Trade Unions Ordinance, Cap. 218 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Cap. 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947.*

Largely covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Section 5 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950 for general application in Nigeria and the Cameroons. 1

Sections 210 and 214 of the Ordinance. It has not yet been necessary to apply these to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947.*

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria:—

Sections 27, 48 and 94.

STATISTICAL

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

Compiled by the Department of Statistics, Nigeria

SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

.. = Not available. — = Nil or negligible.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BRITISH UNITS AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH			
	1 inch	=	2·540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot (ft.)	=	·3048 metre
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd.)	=	·9144 metre
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1·609 kilometres
AREA			
	1 sq. ft.	=	·09290 sq. metre
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yd.	=	·8361 sq. metre
4,840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	·4047 hectare
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2·590 sq. kilometres
VOLUME			
	1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)	=	·02832 cubic metre
CAPACITY			
	1 pint	=	·5682 litre
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4·546 litres
WEIGHT			
	1 Troy ounce	=	31·10 grammes
	1 avoirdupois ounce (oz.)	=	28·35 grammes
16 avoirdupois ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	·4536 kilogramme
112 lbs.	= 1 hundredweight	=	50·80 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1·016 tonnes
MONEY			
	12 pence (12d.)	=	1 shilling (1/- or 1s.)
	20 shillings	=	1 pound sterling (£)
	1 pound sterling (1950-52)	=	2·80 U.S. dollars (\$2·80)

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I. POPULATION**NOTE:**

The number of births and deaths is unknown. The Census of Nigeria provides limited data on ages, occupations, and literacy in each area. This Census was completed in the Northern Areas in May and July, 1952 and in the Southern Areas in April and June, 1953. Although this Report covers 1952 only it has been possible to obtain some of the later figures in time for inclusion, and these are set out in the subsequent tables. Fertility and mortality in childhood and infancy, are among the new questions which are to be included in future surveys carried out by Medical Field Units.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED POPULATION, CENSUS 1952/53

					Persons			
<i>Area</i>					<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>		
BRITISH CAMEROONS:								
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430,100
Southern Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743,000
Northern Areas	...	...	...	...	175,600	209,500	302,000	687,100
SOUTHERN AREAS:								
Bamenda Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419,000
Cameroons Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324,000
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:								
Adamawa Province...	...	...	...	...	101,200	122,600	185,300	409,100
Benue Province	...	...	...	...	3,300	3,800	5,700	12,800
Bornu Province	...	...	...	...	71,100	83,100	111,000	265,200
SOUTHERN AREAS*:								
Bamenda Province:								
Bamenda District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nkambe District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wum District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroons Province:								
Kumba Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mamfe Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Division...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN:								
Adamawa Province:								
Cubanawa District	...	...	...	...	15,100	19,300	32,300	66,700
Madagali District	...	...	...	...	11,900	14,600	28,500	55,000
Mambila District	...	...	...	...	12,800	10,300	13,700	36,800
Mubi District	...	...	...	...	22,200	29,100	32,700	84,000
Nassarawa District	...	...	...	...	10,400	14,800	29,800	55,000
Other Districts	...	...	...	...	28,800	34,500	48,300	111,600
Benue Province:								
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts	...	...	...	...	3,300	3,800	5,700	12,800
Bornu Province:								
Dikwa Division	...	...	...	...	71,100	83,100	111,000	265,200

NOTE.—All figures are based on the current census—final figures for Northern Areas, preliminary figures for Southern Areas.

* The detailed breakdown of the total figures for the Southern Areas is not known at the time of going to press.

Persons

NOTE.—Based on the current census.

NOTE.—Based on the current census.

TABLE 1B. POPULATION OF NORTHERN AREAS—BY OCCUPATION
AND SEX—MID 1952

Persons

Sex and area	Occupational Category					
	Agriculture and Fishing	Trading and Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative Professional and Technical—males only	All others (male and female)	Total
NORTHERN AREAS:						
Males	155,200	4,900	5,700	2,500	163,600	331,900
Females	181,600	8,400	—	—	165,200	355,200
Total	336,800	13,300	5,700	2,500	328,800	687,100
TOTAL POPULATIONS						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District	32,700	1,100	300	300	32,300	66,700
Madagali District	24,800	—	100	100	30,000	55,000
Mambila District	19,500	3,000	200	200	13,900	36,800
Mubi District	42,100	1,400	1,100	400	39,000	84,000
Nassarawa District	19,600	1,200	300	100	33,800	55,000
Other Districts	56,300	4,600	1,700	400	48,600	111,600
Total	195,000	11,300	3,700	1,500	197,600	409,100
Within Benue Province:						
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu districts	6,400	—	—	—	6,400	12,800
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	135,400	2,000	2,000	1,000	124,800	265,200
MALE POPULATIONS						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District	14,400	200	300	300	16,300	31,500
Madagali District	11,100	—	100	100	15,000	26,300
Mambila District	11,400	1,600	200	200	6,700	20,100
Mubi District	17,600	400	1,100	400	19,700	39,200
Nassarawa District	8,000	200	300	100	17,400	26,000
Other Districts	26,000	1,400	1,700	400	24,200	53,700
Total	88,500	3,800	3,700	1,500	99,300	196,800
Within Benue Province:						
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu districts	3,000	—	—	—	3,200	6,200
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	63,700	1,100	2,000	1,000	61,100	128,900
FEMALE POPULATIONS						
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District	18,300	900	—	—	16,000	35,200
Madagali District	13,700	—	—	—	15,000	28,700
Mambila District	8,100	1,400	—	—	7,200	16,700
Mubi District	24,500	1,000	—	—	19,300	44,800
Nassarawa District	11,600	1,000	—	—	16,400	29,000
Other Districts	30,300	3,200	—	—	24,400	57,900
Total	106,500	7,500	—	—	98,300	212,300
Within Benue Province:						
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu districts	3,400	—	—	—	3,200	6,600
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	71,700	900	—	—	63,700	136,300

NOTES:—

1. Based on the current census.

2. Females engaged in Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "Others".

TABLE 1C. POPULATION OF NORTHERN AREAS BY TRIBE

Tribe	Total	Trust territory within		
		Adamawa	Benue	Bornu
Fulani	62,200	55,800	100	6,300
Hausa	8,200	7,500	—	700
Ibo	200	200	—	—
Kanuri	122,900	4,800	—	118,100
Tiv	200	100	—	100
Yoruba	100	100	—	—
Shuwa Arab	52,300	— (a)	— (a)	52,300
Other Northern	425,500	334,400	12,600	78,500
Other Nigerian	9,300	5,800	100	3,400
Not specified	5,000	—	—	5,000
Non-Nigerian	1,200	400	—	800
Total	687,100	409,100	12,800	265,200

NOTES.—Based on the current census.
(a) In these provinces Shuwa Arabs were not separately distinguished from other Northern Tribes.

TABLE 1D. POPULATION OF NORTHERN AREAS—BY LITERACY
MID 1952

Area	Total Population aged 7 and over	Literate in				Illiterate
		Total	Roman Script		Arabic Script only	
			Schooled to Elementary IV	Others		
Northern Areas: Total	474,000	17,100	1,800	2,600	12,700	456,900
Within Adamawa Province	278,400	13,200	1,400	2,200	9,600	265,200
Within Benue Province ...	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province ...	187,000	3,800	400	300	3,100	183,200
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District ...	43,200	600	100	300	200	42,600
Madagali District ...	34,000	1,100	200	200	700	32,900
Mambila District ...	27,800	600	100	100	400	27,200
Mubi District	60,900	2,800	400	500	1,900	58,100
Nassarawa District ...	33,700	1,600	100	200	1,300	32,100
Other Districts	78,800	6,500	500	900	5,100	72,300
Within Benue Province:						
Tigon, Ndoro, and Kentu Districts	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	187,000	3,800	400	300	3,100	183,200

NOTE.—Based on the current census.

TABLE 2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION—MID 1952—NATIONALITY

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adult Males</i>	<i>Adult Females</i>	<i>Children</i>
Aden Arab	1	1	—	—
American	68	20	28	20
Australian... ..	5	2	2	1
British	554	322	149	83
Canadian	3	3	—	—
Danish	3	1	2	—
Dutch	43	42	1	—
Irish	10	9	1	—
Italian	8	—	8	—
Maltese	1	1	—	—
South African	1	1	—	—
Swiss	49	17	18	14
Total	746	419	209	118

NOTES:—(1) Non-indigenous means non-African.

(2) Based partly on the current census.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION 1948-52

<i>Area</i>	1952(a)	1951	1950	1949	1948
Cameroons Province	208,000	198,000	200,000	186,000	186,000
Kumba Division	78,000	76,000	75,000	65,000	65,000
Mamfe Division	70,000	70,000	73,000	73,000	73,000
Victoria Division	60,000	52,000	52,000	48,000	48,000
Bamenda Province	286,000	286,000	286,000	287,000	301,000
NORTHERN AREAS					
Within Adamawa Province ...	409,100	326,000	315,800	308,200	301,700
Cubanawa District ...	66,700	64,400	62,200	59,500	56,000
Madagali District ...	55,000	48,800	41,700	41,400	45,400
Mambila District ...	36,800	25,000	25,700	25,100	22,500
Mubi District ...	84,000	76,800	76,100	73,300	72,100
Nassarawa District... ..	55,000	38,700	38,500	37,100	35,500
Other Districts	111,600	72,300	71,600	71,800	70,200
Within Benue Province					
Tigon, Ngoro and Kentu					
Districts	12,800	11,900	11,100	11,100	10,300
Within Bornu Province					
Dikwa Division	265,200	261,900	238,600	240,000	228,100
Total	1,181,100	1,083,800	1,051,500	1,032,300	1,027,100

NOTES:—(1) Native signifies African.

(a) Northern areas figures for 1952 are based on the current Census and include a small number of non-Africans.

TABLE 4A. ESTIMATED DENSITY OF NATIVE POPULATION—MID 1952
SOUTHERN AREAS

Province and District	Area sq. miles	Population	
		Total	per sq. mile
Bamenda Province			
Total	6,930	286,000	40
Bamenda District...	2,890	172,000	60
Nkambe District ...	1,710	57,000	30
Wum District	2,330	57,000	20
Cameroons Province			
Total	9,650	208,000	20
Kumba Division	4,160	78,000	20
Mamfe Division	4,320	70,000	20
Victoria Division	1,170	60,000	50

NOTE:—(1) Native means African.

TABLE 4B. DENSITY OF NATIVE POPULATION—MID 1952
NORTHERN AREAS

District	Area sq. miles	Population		District	Area sq. miles	Population	
		Total	per sq. mile			Total	per sq. mile
Trusteeship territory within Adamawa Province							
Belel	110	4,500	40	Mubi	430	84,000	200
Cubanawa	320	66,800	210	Nassarawa	860	55,000	60
Gashaka	3,990	10,700	3	Toungo	2,060	14,400	7
Gurumpawa	210	17,000	80	Tsugu	410	19,500	50
Holma(a)	190	9,400	50	Oba(a)	60	5,600	100
Madagali	360	55,000	150	Verre(a)	290	2,800	9
Maila	170	13,200	80	Yebbi	70	6,100	90
Mambila	1,330	36,800	30	Zummo(a)	110	7,500	70
Total ...					10,970	408,300	40
Trusteeship territory within Benue Province							
Kentu	660	3,400	5	Tigon	490	5,600	11
Ndoro	240	3,800	16	Total ...	1,390	12,800	10
Trusteeship Territory within Bornu Province							
Bama	810	45,200	60	Gwoza	990	75,800	80
Gajibo	170	11,900	70	Ngala	520	19,900	40
Gulumba	1,030	28,700	30	Ran Kala Balge	720	36,300	50
Gumsu	630	16,400	30	Woloji	280	31,000	110
Total ...					5,150	265,200	50

NOTES:—(1) The population figures are based on the current census.
(a) The figures relate only to those parts of these districts which are included in trust territory.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949-52

<i>Department and grade</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans (a)</i>
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL:				
<i>Junior grades</i>				
1952	18	8	10	—
1951	18	9	9	—
1950	16	8	8	—
1949	13	6	7	—
ADMINISTRATION:				
Total 1952	142	82	26	34
1951	130	86	20	24
1950	131	85	19	27
1949	114	68	20	26
<i>Senior grades</i>				
1952	34	—	—	34
1951	25	—	1	24
1950	29	—	2	27
1949	27	—	1	26
<i>Junior grades</i>				
1952	108	82	26	—
1951	105	86	19	—
1950	102	85	17	—
1949	87	68	19	—
AGRICULTURE:				
Total 1952	55	35	16	4
1951	53	33	17	3
1950	53	31	19	3
1949	27	19	7	1
<i>Senior grades</i>				
1952	4	—	—	4
1951	3	—	—	3
1950	3	—	—	3
1949	1	—	—	1
<i>Junior grades</i>				
1952	51	35	16	—
1951	50	33	17	—
1950	50	31	19	—
1949	26	19	7	—
Co-OPERATIVE:				
Total 1952	9	—	8	1
1951	7	2	4	1
1950	6	2	3	1
1949	2	1	1	—
<i>Senior grades</i>				
1952	1	—	—	1
1951	1	—	—	1
1950	1	—	—	1
1949	—	—	—	—
<i>Junior grades</i>				
1952	8	—	8	—
1951	6	2	4	—
1950	5	2	3	—
1949	2	1	1	—

NOTE.—(a) Nearly all these officers are British.

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949-52—(contd.)

<i>Department and grade</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans (a)</i>
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:							
Total	1952	...	...	164	58	105	1
	1951	...	...	227	118	106	3
	1950	...	...	232	118	111	3
	1949	...	...	207	112	92	3
<i>Senior grades</i>							
	1952	...	...	2	—	1	1
	1951	...	...	3	—	—	3
	1950	...	...	3	—	—	3
	1949	...	...	3	—	—	3
<i>Junior grades</i>							
	1952	...	...	162	58	104	—
	1951	...	...	224	118	106	—
	1950	...	...	229	118	111	—
	1949	...	...	204	112	92	—
EDUCATION:							
Total	1952	...	...	81	44	26	11
	1951	...	...	85	45	33	7
	1950	...	...	73	39	29	5
	1949	...	...	69	40	24	5
<i>Senior grades</i>							
	1952	...	...	12	1	—	11
	1951	...	...	8	1	—	7
	1950	...	...	6	1	—	5
	1949	...	...	5	—	—	5
<i>Junior grades</i>							
	1952	...	...	69	43	26	—
	1951	...	...	77	44	33	—
	1950	...	...	67	38	29	—
	1949	...	...	64	40	24	—
ELECTRICITY:							
Total	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	4	—	2	2
	1950	...	...	5	—	4	1
	1949	...	...	4	—	3	1
<i>Senior grades</i>							
	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	2	—	—	2
	1950	...	...	2	—	1	1
	1949	...	...	1	—	—	1
<i>Junior grades</i>							
	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	2	—	2	—
	1950	...	...	3	—	3	—
	1949	...	...	3	—	3	—
FORESTRY:							
Total	1952	...	...	49	20	25	4
	1951	...	...	45	18	24	3
	1950	...	...	53	16	35	2
	1949	...	...	39	12	24	3

NOTE.—(a) Nearly all these officers are British.

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949-52—(contd.)

Department and grade			Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans (a)
FORESTRY—(contd.)						
Senior grades						
1952	...	...	4	—	—	4
1951	...	...	3	—	—	3
1950	...	...	2	—	—	2
1949	...	...	3	—	—	3
Junior grades						
1952	...	...	45	20	25	—
1951	...	...	42	18	24	—
1950	...	...	51	16	35	—
1949	...	...	36	12	24	—
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:						
Total	1952	...	3	1	1	1
	1951	...	5	—	4	1
	1950	...	8	—	6	2
	1949	...	9	1	5	3
Senior grades						
1952	...	...	1	—	—	1
1951	...	...	1	—	—	1
1950	...	...	2	—	—	2
1949	...	...	3	—	—	3
Junior grades						
1952	...	...	2	1	1	—
1951	...	...	4	—	4	—
1950	...	...	6	—	6	—
1949	...	...	6	1	5	—
JUDICIAL:						
Total	1952	...	8	4	3	1
	1951	...	7	1	5	1
	1950	...	6	3	2	1
	1949	...	6	3	2	1
Senior grades						
1952	...	...	1	—	—	1
1951	...	...	1	—	—	1
1950	...	...	1	—	—	1
1949	...	...	1	—	—	1
Junior grades						
1952	...	...	7	4	3	—
1951	...	...	6	1	5	—
1950	...	...	5	3	2	—
1949	...	...	5	3	2	—
LABOUR:						
Total	1952	...	11	4	6	1
	1951	...	20	4	15	1
	1950	...	19	5	13	1
	1949	...	6	1	4	1
Senior grades						
1952	...	...	1	—	—	1
1951	...	...	1	—	—	1
1950	...	...	1	—	—	1
1949	...	...	1	—	—	1

NOTE.—(a) Nearly all these officers are British.

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949-52—(contd.)

Department and grade		Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans (a)
LABOUR—(contd.)					
Junior grades					
1952 ...	...	10	4	6	—
1951 ...	...	19	4	15	—
1950 ...	...	18	5	13	—
1949 ...	...	5	1	4	—
MARINE:					
Total					
1952 ...	...	31	23	7	1
1951 ...	...	31	25	5	1
1950 ...	...	23	17	5	1
1949 ...	...	23	16	6	1
Senior grades					
1952 ...	...	1	—	—	1
1951 ...	...	1	—	—	1
1950 ...	...	1	—	—	1
1949 ...	...	1	—	—	1
Junior grades					
1952 ...	...	30	23	7	—
1951 ...	...	30	25	5	—
1950 ...	...	22	17	5	—
1949 ...	...	22	16	6	—
MARKETING AND EXPORTS:					
Total					
1952 ...	...	21	2	19	—
1951 ...	...	19	2	17	—
1950 ...	...	17	1	16	—
1949 ...	...	18	2	15	1
Senior grades					
1952 ...	...	—	—	—	—
1951 ...	...	—	—	—	—
1950 ...	...	—	—	—	—
1949 ...	...	1	—	—	1
Junior grades					
1952 ...	...	21	2	19	—
1951 ...	...	19	2	17	—
1950 ...	...	17	1	16	—
1949 ...	...	17	2	15	—
MEDICAL:					
Total					
1952 ...	...	206	..	..	14
1951 ...	...	199	98	90	11
1950 ...	...	165	68	87	10
1949 ...	...	106	..	..	8
Senior grades					
1952 ...	...	16	—	2	14
1951 ...	...	12	—	1	11
1950 ...	...	10	—	—	10
1949 ...	...	9	—	1	8
Junior grades					
1952 ...	...	190	..	..	—
1951 ...	...	187	98	89	—
1950 ...	...	155	68	87	—
1949 ...	...	97	..	..	—

NOTE.—(a) Nearly all these officers are British.

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949-52—(contd.)

Department and grade			Total	Cameroonians	Other Africans	Non-Africans (a)
METEOROLOGICAL:						
<i>Junior grades</i>						
1952	...	...	5	—	5	—
1951	...	...	4	—	4	—
1950	...	...	6	—	6	—
1949	...	...	4	—	4	—
POLICE:						
Total	1952(b)	...	304	270	32	2
	1951	...	282	279	1	2
	1950	...	310	307	—	3
	1949	...	255	252	—	3
<i>Senior grades</i>						
1952	...	...	3	—	1	2
1951	...	...	2	—	—	2
1950	...	...	3	—	—	3
1949	...	...	3	—	—	3
<i>Junior grades</i>						
1952(b)	...	...	301	270	31	—
1951	...	...	280	279	1	—
1950	...	...	307	307	—	—
1949	...	...	252	252	—	—
POSTS & TELEGRAPHS:						
Total	1952	...	142	87	53	2
	1951	...	111	65	44	2
	1950	...	120	64	55	1
	1949	...	117	57	59	1
<i>Senior grades</i>						
1952	...	...	2	—	—	2
1951	...	...	2	—	—	2
1950	...	...	1	—	—	1
1949	...	...	1	—	—	1
<i>Junior grades</i>						
1952	...	...	140	87	53	—
1951	...	...	109	65	44	—
1950	...	...	119	64	55	—
1949	...	...	116	57	59	—
PRISONS:						
<i>Junior grades</i>						
1952	...	...	85	53	32	—
1951	...	...	85	—	—	—
1950	...	...	74	45	29	—
1949	...	...	80	53	27	—
PUBLIC WORKS:						
Total	1952	...	93	33	46	14
	1951	...	95	37	46	12
	1950	...	88	35	43	10
	1949	...	39	8	23	8
<i>Senior grades</i>						
1952	...	...	14	—	—	14
1951	...	...	13	—	1	12
1950	...	...	12	—	2	10
1949	...	...	8	—	—	8

NOTES.—(a) Nearly all these Officers are British.
 (b) Northern Region not previously included.

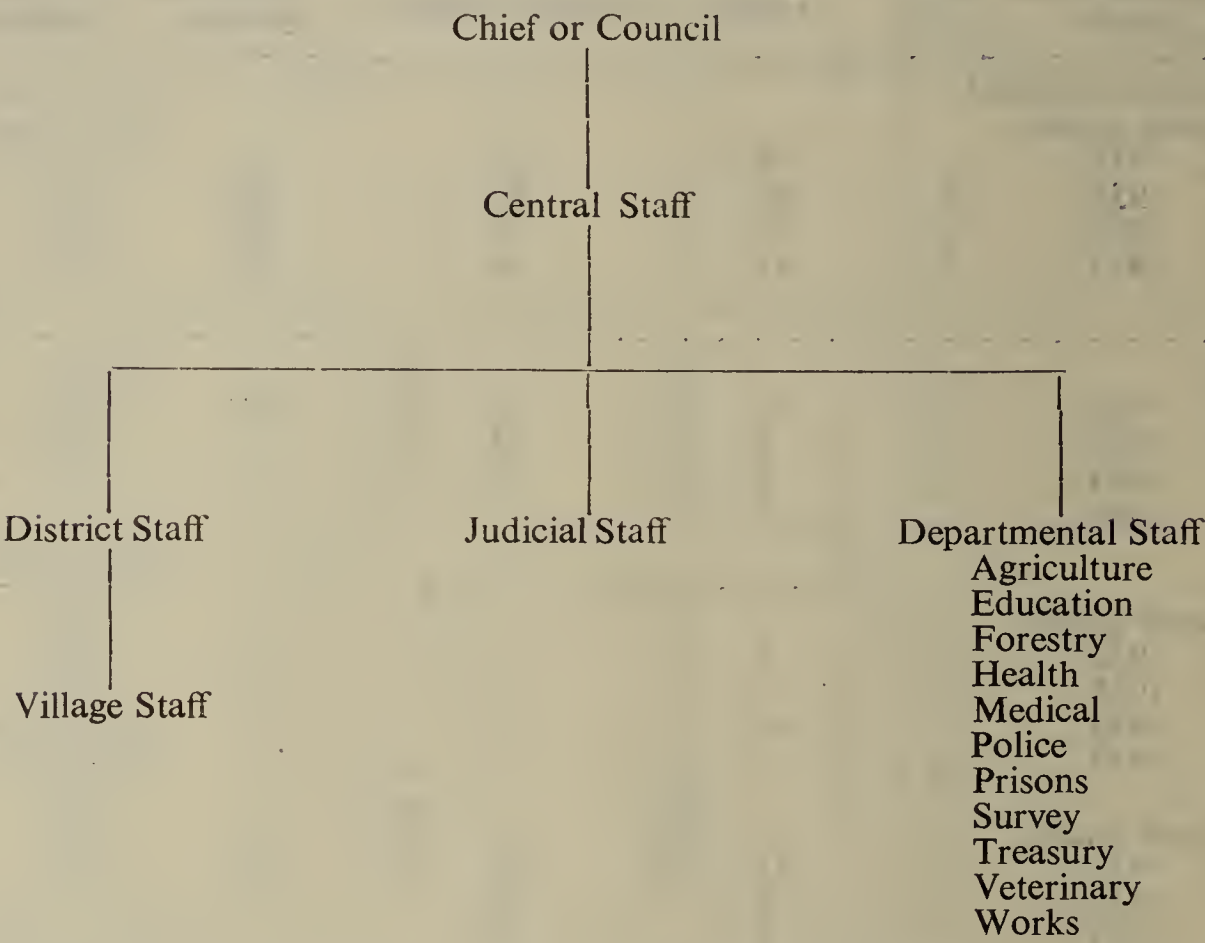
TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY 1949-52—(contd.)

<i>Department and grade</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans (a)</i>
PUBLIC WORKS—(contd.)							
<i>Junior grades</i>							
1952	...	...		79	33	46	—
1951	...	...		82	37	45	—
1950	...	...		76	35	41	—
1949	...	...		31	8	23	—
SURVEY:							
Total	1952	...	...	52	33	19	—
	1951	...	...	9	9	—	—
	1950	...	...	9	9	—	—
	1949	...	...	7	7	—	—
<i>Senior grades</i>							
1952	...	...		1	—	1	—
1951	...	...		—	—	—	—
1950	...	...		—	—	—	—
1949	...	...		—	—	—	—
<i>Junior grades</i>							
1952	...	...		51	33	18	—
1951	...	...		9	9	—	—
1950	...	...		9	9	—	—
1949	...	...		7	7	—	—
VETERINARY:							
Total	1952	...	...	—	—	—	—
	1951	...	...	41	26	10	5
	1950	...	...	37	22	12	3
	1949	...	...	69	50	14	5
<i>Senior grades</i>							
1952	...	...		—	—	—	—
1951	...	...		5	—	—	5
1950	...	...		4	—	1	3
1949	...	...		5	—	—	5
<i>Junior grades</i>							
1952	...	...		—	—	—	—
1951	...	...		36	26	10	—
1950	...	...		33	22	11	—
1949	...	...		64	50	14	—

NOTE.—(a) Nearly all these officers are British.

TABLE 6. NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1952

DIAGRAM INDICATING TYPICAL NATIVE ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE



The unit of “local government” is the Native Administration. A Native Authority is responsible for administering its own affairs.

A Native Authority takes one of several forms. In the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces it is normally made up of a number of clan or family heads, together with representatives of the people. In the northern areas it is a chief alone advised by a number of Councillors nominated or appointed by him; but the chiefs play a diminishing role, and committees and sub-committees of Councillors and local government officials are effectively responsible for most practical decisions. Each Native Authority functions under the guidance of Administrative Officers. Revenues of Native Authorities of the Trust Territory range from under £1,000 to over £60,000 per annum and their staff vary in numbers and the degree of departmental specialisation varies accordingly.

TABLE 7. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED 1948-52

Persons

Department	Total				
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Administration	640	670	713	678	439(a)
Agriculture	29	19	11	8	16
Education	311	316	310	292	288
Forestry	40	32	42	38	43
Judicial	380	372	378	391	433
Medical and Health	235	175	196	106	94
Police	211	210	190	180	194
Prisons	129	127	123	120	103
Survey	17	16	14	11	13
Treasury	53	67	67	70	79
Veterinary	37	34	32	32	46
Works	121	86	86	81	82
Total... ..	2,203	2,124	2,162	2,007	1,830

NOTE:—(a) Excluding village heads not then receiving salaries.

TABLE 8. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF BY AREAS 1950-52

Persons

Department	Southern areas			Northern areas		
	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
Administration	49	45	46	591	625	667
Agriculture	1	1	1	28	18	10
Education	190	206	202	121	110	108
Forestry	23	15	22	17	17	20
Judicial	330	328	332	50	44	46
Medical and Health	173	139	159	62	36	37
Police	—	—	—	211	210	190
Prisons	—	—	—	129	127	123
Survey	9	9	9	8	7	5
Treasury	39	42	43	14	25	24
Veterinary	13	13	13	24	21	19
Works	51	23	29	70	63	57
Total	878	821	856	1,325	1,303	1,306

III. JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 9. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1950, 1951 and 1952

Persons											
			Total	Crime or offence charged							
				Criminal offences					Other offences		
				Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Others	Tax laws and byelaws	Master and Servant	Minor cases
PERSONS DEALT WITH:											
Total ...	...	1952	2,506	11	28	428	777	523	215	54	470
		1951	1,810	19	6	466	322	295	469	106	127
		1950	1,541	9	2	406	292	440	324	30	38
Females ...	...	1952	78	—	1	28	17	17	—	—	15
		1951	16	—	—	11	2	3	—	—	—
		1950	14	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	2
Males ...	...	1952	2,428	11	27	400	760	506	215	54	455
		1951	1,794	19	6	455	320	292	469	106	127
		1950	1,527	9	2	396	290	440	324	30	36
DISPOSAL OF CASES:											
Discharges ...	...	1952	552	3	11	91	231	100	30	9	77
		1951	189	1	—	31	36	46	49	10	16
		1950	223	1	2	76	28	76	32	5	3
Committals for trial		1952	6	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
		1951	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
		1950	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summary convictions		1952	1,948	7	13	337	546	423	184	45	393
		1951	1,614	18	—	435	285	249	420	96	111
		1950	1,317	7	—	330	264	364	292	25	35
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:											
Imprisonment...	...	1952	873	5	10	127	374	257	19	13	68
		1951	651	14	—	164	208	112	68	66	19
		1950	514	7	—	143	148	152	48	16	—
Whipping ...	...	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1951	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
		1950	25	—	—	3	10	10	2	—	—
Fine ...	...	1952	916	1	1	175	129	130	157	26	297
		1951	678	2	—	205	31	88	254	23	75
		1950	665	—	—	141	87	160	238	7	32
Bound over ...	...	1952	159	1	2	35	43	36	8	6	28
		1951	283	2	—	65	46	48	98	7	17
		1950	113	—	—	43	19	42	4	2	3

TABLE 10. JUVENILES CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS—SOUTHERN AREAS 1950—1952

					Persons								
					Total	Crime or offence charged							
						Criminal offence				Other offences			
						Manslaughter and Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Others	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases	
PERSONS DEALT WITH:													
Total	...	...	1952	...	23	—	6	12	—	5	—	—
			1951	...	39	—	21	7	5	1	5	—	
			1950	...	45	—	13	26	6	—	—	—	
Males	...	...	1952	...	17	—	6	9	—	2	—	—
			1951	...	39	—	21	7	5	1	5	—	
			1950	...	45	—	13	26	6	—	—	—	
Females	...	...	1952	...	6	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
			1950-1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:													
Discharge	...		1952	...	9	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	
			1951	...	16	—	12	3	1	—	—	—	
			1950	...	7	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	
Summary conviction			1952	...	14	—	5	8	—	1	—	—	
			1951	...	23	—	9	4	4	1	5	—	
			1950	...	38	—	12	24	2	—	—	—	
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:													
Imprisonment	...		1952	...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
			1950-1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whipping	...		1952	...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
			1951	...	16	—	8	3	3	—	2	—	
			1950	...	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Fine	...	...	1952	...	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
			1951	...	5	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	
			1950	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bound over	...		1952	...	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	
			1951	...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
			1950	...	27	—	12	13	2	—	—	—	

TABLE 11. TRUST TERRITORY OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY THE SUPREME COURT—1950, 1951 and 1952

Persons

				Total	Crime—or offence				
					Man-slaughter	Homicide	Offences against		Other Crimes
							the person	property	
DISPOSAL OF CASES:									
Total dealt with ...	1952 ...			4	—	1	3	—	—
	1951 ...			34	2	5	—	14	13
	1950 ...			42	2	3	9	2	26
Acquitted ...	1952 ...			1	—	1	—	—	—
	1951 ...			12	—	4	—	3	5
	1950 ...			7	—	2	1	1	3
Convicted ...	1952 ...			3	—	—	3	—	—
	1951 ...			22	2	1	—	11	8
	1950 ...			35	2	1	8	1	23
SENTENCES IMPOSED:									
Death ...	1952 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951 ...			1	—	1	—	—	—
	1950 ...			1	—	1	—	—	—
Imprisonment ...	1952 ...			3	—	—	3	—	—
	1951 ...			13	1	—	—	10	2
	1950 ...			34	2	—	8	1	23
Whipping ...	1952 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—
	1950 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine ...	1952 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951 ...			7	1	—	—	—	6
	1950 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—
Bound over ...	1952 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951 ...			1	—	—	—	1	—
	1950 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 12. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED—1951 AND 1952

	<i>Total</i>		<i>Cameroons(a)</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Adamawa</i>	<i>Benue (a)</i>	<i>Bornu</i>
	1951	1952					
OFFENCES							
Total	9,687	9,848	1,902	2,820	3,238	58	1,830
Robbery, burglary, etc.	1,556	1,503	98	132	876	4	393
Theft of livestock or farm produce	739	635	147	161	170	—	157
Wounding or assault ...	2,114	2,038	442	357	820	6	413
Disturbing the peace ...	489	592	120	21	451	—	—
Adultery	434	387	75	140	122	18	32
Witchcraft or juju ...	143	86	80	6	—	—	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	1,550	1,717	252	406	316	30	713
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	536	518	258	260	—	—	—
Other offences	2,126	2,372	430	1,337	483	—	122
PENALTIES IMPOSED							
Total	7,555	8,331	2,002	2,357	2,321	61	1,590
Imprisonment:							
Over 1 year	45	29	—	—	4	—	25
6 to 12 months	257	189	—	—	52	—	137
1 to 5 months	892	940	160	90	478	9	203
Under 1 month	288	454	157	169	98	—	30
Fine:							
Over £5	75	77	3	11	44	—	19
Not over £5	5,665	6,150	1,562	1,743	1,617	52	1,176
Whipping	71(b)	28	—	—	28(b)	—	—
Other penalties	262	464	120	344	—	—	—

NOTE.—(a) Convictions only.

(b) All inflicted on juveniles—mainly for stealing in Mubi Market.

TABLE 13. PRISON STATISTICS FOR TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 AND 1952

Province and Prison	Persons committed				Average No. of inmates	No. of cells and wards	Average space per prisoner— cu. ft.
	Total		Males 1952	Females 1952			
	1951	1952					
Total ...	3,981	4,098	3,940	158	715	77	—
BAMENDA:							
Bamenda ...	597	679	653	26	193	14	477
CAMEROONS:							
Buea ...	436	549	540	9	162	11	340
Kumba ...	278	323	317	6	73	16	549
Mamfe ...	208	178	175	3	45	7	538
ADAMAWA:							
Gembu ...	240	288	267	21	8	3	782
Jada ...	331	405	361	44	6	3	647
Mubi ...	1,547	1,334	1,286	48	56	9	618
BORNU:							
Bama ...	344	342	341	1	172	14	410

TABLE 14. SCALES OF PRISON DIETS IN TRUST TERRITORY—1952
BAMENDA AND CAMEROONS PROVINCES—BAMENDA, BUEA, AND MAMFE PRISONS

										amount per day
										BREAKFAST RATION
Farina	1 lb.	(454)				Beans	4 oz.	(113)		
or										and
Maize flour	1 lb.	(454)				Farina	2 oz.	(57)		
or										or
Rice	1 lb.	(454)				Whole maize flour	4 oz.	(113)		
or										and
Yam (unpeeled)	2½ lb.	(1,134)				Akara	2 oz.	(57)		
Greens (without stalks)...	8 oz.	(227)								
or										
Ochro (fresh)	3 oz.	(85)								
Palm Oil	1 oz.	(28)								
Salt	4 dr.	(14)								
Native pepper	4 dr.	(14)								
Egusi	2 dr.	(7)								
Beans	1 oz.	(28)								
Fish	2 oz.	(57)								
or										
Meat	2 oz.	(57)								
Groundnuts	3 oz.	(85)								

ADAMAWA PROVINCE—GEMBU, JADA, AND MUBI PRISONS										amount per day
Guinea corn or pearl millet	24 oz.	(680)								
Meat	2 oz.	(57)								
Kuka leaves	1 oz.	(28)								
Greens	8 oz.	(227)								
Palm oil	2 oz.	(57)								
Salt	½ oz.	(14)								
Daddawa	½ oz.	(14)								
Tamarind	1 oz.	(28)								
Groundnuts	4 oz.	(113)								
Pepper	1/10 oz.	(3)								

BORNU PROVINCE—BAMA PRISON										amount per week	
Corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½ lb.	(5,670)
Greens (boabat leaves)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 oz.	(397)
Dried fish...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	(199)
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	(199)
Groundnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	(199)
Groundnut oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	(199)
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	(454)
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½ oz.	(99)
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to taste	
Limes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

NOTE.—Figures in brackets are in grammes.

IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

In deference to the suggestion made by the Trusteeship Council in 1950, Government revenue and expenditure are shown in greater detail than before. In order to make this improvement the methods of estimating expenditure have been further revised to include such expenditure by the smaller departments as does not appear on the local treasuries' records. On the revenue side excise duty is brought fully into account. Company tax is adjusted, to allow for company profits which may be regarded as arising out of operations in the Trust Territory, although they do not accrue to branches or firms operating there.

To display the significance of the latest figures of revenue and expenditure more plainly, the figures for 1950-51 have been worked out to correspond with those for 1951-52, taking into account information which has become available since the last report was compiled.

Expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan does not appear in the departmental estimates: in the main the present estimates represent the ordinary expenditure of the departments. Expenditure on Development and Welfare schemes is analysed in Table 17. From 1952-53 onward it should be possible to analyse expenditure more rigorously.

TABLE 15A. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NIGERIAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY 1944-45 to 1951-52

£ Sterling

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference: Surplus or deficit	
			Annual	Cumulated since 1944-45
1951-52(b) ...	1,410,000	1,357,000	+ 53,000	- 483,000
1950-51(a) ...	1,145,000	1,061,000	+ 84,000	- 536,000
1949-50(a) ...	1,045,000	880,000	+ 165,000	- 620,000
1948-49... ..	519,000	647,000	- 128,000	- 785,000
1947-48... ..	301,000	541,000	- 240,000	- 657,000
1946-47... ..	241,000	471,000	- 230,000	- 417,000
1945-46... ..	183,000	332,000	- 149,000	- 187,000
1944-45... ..	167,000	305,000	- 138,000	- 138,000

NOTES.—(a) Revised, (b) Subject to revision.

TABLE 15B. SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE 1951-52 and 1950-51

	Estimated revenue		Difference plus or minus	Percentage of revenue	
	1951-52 (a)	1950-51 (b)		1951-52 (a)	1950-51 (b)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Customs and Excise ...	565	260	+ 305	40.0	22.7
2. Direct taxes ...	534	736	— 202	37.9	64.2
3. Licences ...	17	13	+ 4	1.2	1.1
4. Mining ...	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fees of court, etc. ...	10	8	+ 2	.7	.7
6. Marine ...	11	9	+ 2	.8	.8
7. Posts and Telegraphs ...	17	16	+ 1	1.2	1.4
8. Water, etc. ...	1	4(c)	— 3	.1	.4
9. Earnings of Government Departments ...	12	11	+ 1	.9	.9
10. Rents ...	7	5	+ 2	.5	.5
11. Interest ...	—	—	—	—	—
12. Reimbursements ...	14	13	+ 1	1.0	1.1
13. Miscellaneous ...	20	18	+ 2	1.4	1.6
14. Land Sales ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,208	1,093	+ 115	85.7	95.3
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants ...	142	54	+ 88	10.1	4.7
Cocoa Marketing Board ...	2	—	+ 2	.1	—
Cameroons Road Fund ...	58	—	+ 58	4.1	—
Grand Total ...	1,410	1,147	+ 263	100	100

NOTES:

1. The 1950-51 figures have been revised so that they should be comparable with those for 1951-52.

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Revised.

(c) 1950-51 figures consist mainly of charges for electricity.

TABLE 15C. MAIN SOURCES OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE
ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY—1945-46 to 1951-52

£ thousand

Source	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	1948-9	1949-50 (a)	1950-1 (a)	1951-2
Income Tax—Individuals	2	3	4	7	9	13	12
Direct Tax—Government share ...	16	18	21	10	15	17	21
Companies Tax—including C.D.C. ...	20	20	29	197	595	704	501
Customs Duties ...	51	66	114	193	232	235	527
Licences and Fees ...	20	35	30	39	43	50	56
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants ...	74	99	66	16	79	54	142
Other Revenue(b) ...			37	57	72	72	151
Total ...	183	241	301	519	1,045	1,145	1,410

NOTES:

(a) Revised.

(b) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines, Forfeitures, Miscellaneous items, and Cameroons Road Fund.

TABLE 16. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED NIGERIAN EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TERRITORY 1950-51 and 1951-52

Head	Estimated actual Expenditure			Percentage of Expenditure	
	1951-52 (a)	1950-1 revised	Change	1951-52	1950-51
	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Public Debt	24,200	13,400	+ 10,800	1·78	1·26
2. Governor	1,000	800	+ 200	·07	·07
3. Administrator-General ...	600	500	+ 100	·04	·06
4. Audit	3,200	2,700	+ 500	·24	·25
5. Aviation	4,000	3,100	+ 900	·30	·29
6. Chemistry	400	400	—	·03	·04
7. Colliery	—	—	—	—	—
8. Commerce and Industries	200	200	—	·02	·02
9. Customs and Excise ...	45,400	54,900	— 9,500	3·35	5·18
10. Electricity	—	5,000	— 5,000	—	·47
11. Geological Survey ...	1,000	4,000	— 3,000	·07	·38
12. Inland Revenue	2,600	2,300	+ 300	·19	·22
13. Judicial	4,800	3,600	+ 1,200	·35	·34
14. Labour	4,600	3,400	+ 1,200	·34	·32
15. Legal	1,800	1,500	+ 300	·13	·14
16. Legislative Council, etc. ...	2,700	700	+ 2,000	·20	·07
17. Marine	13,800	9,700	+ 4,100	1·02	·91
18. Marketing and Exports ...	6,000	6,000	—	·44	·57
19. Meteorological	2,900	2,500	+ 400	·21	·24
20. Military	51,800	36,300	+ 15,500	3·82	3·42
21. Mines	—	—	—	—	—
22. Pensions	26,500	23,400	+ 3,100	1·96	2·21
23. Posts and Telegraphs ...	40,000	27,200	+ 12,800	2·95	2·56
24. Printing	11,800	8,200	+ 3,600	·87	·77
25. Prisons	20,700	17,800	+ 2,900	1·53	1·68
26. Secretariat	7,300	7,300	—	·54	·70
27. Statistics	1,900	1,300	+ 600	·14	·12
28. Accountant-General ...	10,100	8,800	+ 1,300	·75	·83
29. Administration	100,000	79,600	+ 20,400	7·37	7·50
30. Agriculture	22,000	20,700	+ 1,300	1·62	1·95
31. Co-operative	4,400	4,700	— 300	·33	·44
32. Education	123,300	116,800	+ 6,500	9·09	11·01
33. Forestry	17,000	11,500	+ 5,500	1·25	1·08
34. Land	1,000	1,000	—	·07	·09
35-6. Medical	121,400	105,600	+ 15,800	8·95	9·96
37. Miscellaneous	65,600	40,200	+ 25,400	4·84	3·79
38. Police	91,800	74,800	+ 17,000	6·76	7·05
39. Public Relations	15,700	4,900	+ 10,800	1·16	·46
40-3. Public Works	152,000	153,100	— 1,100	11·20	14·43
44. Subventions	20,900	18,000	+ 2,900	1·54	1·70
45. Survey	15,000	8,300	+ 6,700	1·11	·78
46. Veterinary	12,600	4,200	+ 8,400	·93	·40
50. Colonial Development and Welfare	102,500	53,500	+ 49,000	7·55	5·04
Advance Loan	141,900	118,800	+ 23,100	10·46	11·20
Cameroons Road Programme	58,500	—	+ 58,500	4·30	—
Cocoa Marketing Board Schemes	1,700	—	+ 1,700	·13	—
Total	1,356,600	1,060,700	+ 295,900	100	100

NOTES:

1. Details of expenditure under the Development Plan are given in Table 17.

(a) Subject to revision.

TABLE 17. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE PLAN, ETC.—1950-51 AND 1951-52

	<i>Total Expenditure</i>		<i>Sources of Expenditure, 1951-52</i>		
	1950-51	1951-52	<i>Reimbursable by</i>		<i>Nigerian Government Revenue or loans</i>
			<i>Colonial Development and Welfare</i>	<i>Other Bodies</i>	
TOTAL ...	172,300	304,600	102,500	60,200	141,900
Agriculture ...	6,600	13,000	8,500	1,700	2,800
Education ...	40,300	30,100	21,900	—	8,200
Electricity ...	48,900	77,200	—	—	77,200
Fisheries ...	400	900	700	—	200
Forestry ...	2,800	7,000	5,200	—	1,800
Geological ...	3,300	—	—	—	—
Marine renewals ...	2,000	6,500	—	—	6,500
Medical, etc. ...	22,600	50,400	49,900	—	500
Meteorological ...	100	—	—	—	—
Research ...	—	7,200	4,900	—	2,300
Roads, etc. ...	22,400	81,500	—	58,500	23,000
Telecommunications	—	9,000	—	—	9,000
Town planning, etc.	6,800	6,500	—	—	6,500
Veterinary ...	7,100	7,700	5,800	—	1,900
Water supplies ...	7,400	7,600	5,600	—	2,000
Building programme	1,600	—	—	—	—

TABLE 18. ESTIMATED CAPITAL POSITION

Owing to the increased political and financial autonomy of regional governments under the new constitution, the old form of statement is no longer appropriate or adequate. New and extended tables will be given in next year's report. Unfortunately it is not possible to compile them in time for the present report.

TABLE 19. REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SOURCE—1950-51 TO 1952-53

£ Sterling

Source	Bamenda Province			Cameroons Province		
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
General tax... ..	28,500	29,300	32,500	30,600	42,200	41,800
Jangali	20,600	22,600	28,700	100	100	100
Native courts ...	5,300	5,900	6,400	9,600	9,500	10,000
Interest on investments	600	700	900	200	500	400
Miscellaneous	7,000	5,700	6,500	9,200	11,800	12,500
Grants	2,500	5,300	10,500	4,600	4,500	4,700
Total ordinary revenue	64,500	69,500	85,500	54,300	68,600	69,500
Reimbursements and codified grants ...	17,600	5,500	4,700	6,500	6,600	4,400
Total revenue...	82,100	75,000	90,200	60,800	75,200	73,900
	Adamawa Province			Benue Province		
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
General tax... ..	42,800	55,000	58,700	900	1,000	1,100
Jangali	24,500	28,900	27,000	100	100	100
Native courts ...	3,200	3,500	3,600	100	100	100
Interest on investments	700	700	700	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,400	1,800	100	100	100
Grants	4,200	8,100	9,000	200	300	300
Total ordinary revenue	76,400	97,600	100,800	1,400	1,600	1,700
Trade and industry	100	—	100	—	—	—
Reimbursements and codified grants ...	2,100	800	4,600	—	—	—
Total revenue...	78,600	98,400	105,500	1,400	1,600	1,700
	Bornu Province			Total Trust Territory		
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
General tax... ..	27,800	36,700	38,000	130,600	164,200	172,100
Jangali	13,300	18,000	15,300	58,600	69,700	71,200
Native courts ...	1,800	2,200	2,300	20,000	21,200	22,400
Interest on investments	800	1,500	1,200	2,300	3,400	3,200
Miscellaneous	1,500	1,300	900	18,800	20,300	21,800
Grants	2,700	6,500	6,800	14,200	24,700	31,300
Total ordinary revenue	47,900	66,200	64,500	244,500	303,500	322,000
Trade and industry	—	300	400	100	300	500
Reimbursements and codified grants ...	1,100	1,400	1,000	27,300	14,300	14,700
Total revenue...	49,000	67,900	65,900	271,900	318,100	337,200

NOTE:

(a) Native Authority Approved Financial Estimates prepared before the end of previous year (1951-52).

TABLE 20. EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1950-51 TO 1952-53

£ Sterling

<i>Heads of expenditure</i>	<i>Bamenda Province</i>			<i>Cameroons Province</i>		
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Administration ...	4,200	4,500	5,600	3,800	4,200	4,600
Agriculture ...	1,000	1,200	1,800	—	100	100
District council funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education ...	4,800	5,000	5,700	8,700	8,800	9,400
Forestry ...	2,000	2,100	2,600	700	800	2,100
Judicial ...	8,000	7,900	8,600	11,000	10,800	11,500
Medical and health	6,400	7,200	9,900	6,100	7,500	8,200
Miscellaneous ...	9,200	9,600	11,400	7,900	14,400	8,200
Pensions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons ...	—	100	100	—	—	—
Survey ...	400	500	600	100	100	200
Treasury ...	2,700	2,800	3,200	2,000	2,900	3,000
Veterinary ...	1,900	1,800	2,300	—	—	—
Works—Recurrent	5,900	6,100	9,800	6,400	8,000	10,500
Total ordinary expenditure	46,500	48,800	61,600	46,700	57,600	57,800
Recoverable expenditure	8,000	4,000	5,100	4,000	4,400	3,200
Trade and industry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works—extraordinary	10,600	13,200	16,800	5,800	2,600	3,500
Total expenditure ...	65,100	66,000	83,500	56,500	64,600	64,500

NOTE:

(a) Native Authority Approved Financial estimates prepared before the end of the previous financial year (1951-52).

TABLE 20. EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1950-51 TO 1952-53—(contd.)

£ Sterling

<i>Heads of expenditure</i>	<i>Adamawa Province (b)</i>			<i>Benue Province (b)</i>		
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Administration ...	13,400	15,700	16,100	400	400	400
Agriculture ...	1,100	1,200	1,600	—	—	—
District council funds	1,800	3,500	3,500	—	—	—
Education ...	4,900	6,900	10,200	200	200	300
Forestry ...	800	900	1,200	—	—	—
Judicial ...	2,300	2,600	2,900	—	—	—
Medical and health	2,100	3,100	3,200	200	200	200
Miscellaneous ...	2,400	2,800	2,800	100	100	100
Pensions ...	500	600	500	—	—	—
Police ...	4,500	4,900	6,100	100	100	100
Prisons ...	3,800	3,700	4,100	100	100	100
Survey ...	100	200	300	—	—	—
Treasury ...	1,200	1,100	1,500	—	—	—
Veterinary ...	1,300	1,500	2,000	—	—	—
Works—Recurrent	8,800	9,500	10,100	200	300	300
Total ordinary expenditure	49,000	58,200	66,100	1,300	1,400	1,500
Recoverable expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and industry	—	—	100	—	—	—
Works—extraordinary	11,200	9,000	11,300	—	—	—
Total expenditure ...	60,200	67,200	77,500	1,300	1,400	1,500

NOTES:

(a) Native Authority Approved Financial estimates prepared before the end of the previous financial year (1951-52).

(b) In Benue and Adamawa Provinces the financial units overlap the boundaries between Trust Territory and Nigeria; expenditure has therefore been apportioned between Trust Territory and other areas.

TABLE 20. EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1950-51 TO 1952-53—(contd.)

£ Sterling

<i>Heads of expenditure</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>			<i>Total Trust Territory</i>		
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (a)
Administration ...	8,200	9,600	10,100	30,000	34,400	36,800
Agriculture ...	600	900	2,400	2,700	3,400	5,900
District council funds	500	1,100	1,100	2,300	4,600	4,600
Education ...	5,500	7,500	9,700	24,100	28,400	35,300
Forestry ...	500	800	1,000	4,000	4,600	6,900
Judicial ...	1,300	1,500	1,700	22,600	22,800	24,700
Medical and health	2,700	3,500	3,900	17,500	21,500	25,400
Miscellaneous ...	1,400	2,300	2,600	21,000	29,200	25,100
Pensions ...	800	700	700	1,300	1,300	1,200
Police ...	3,900	4,600	5,300	8,500	9,600	11,500
Prisons ...	3,200	3,300	3,400	7,100	7,200	7,700
Survey ...	100	200	200	700	1,000	1,300
Treasury ...	500	700	800	6,400	7,500	8,500
Veterinary ...	400	700	1,400	3,600	4,000	5,700
Works—Recurrent	7,200	5,900	6,100	28,500	29,800	36,800
Total ordinary expenditure	36,800	43,300	50,400	180,300	209,300	237,400
Recoverable expenditure	—	—	—	12,000	8,400	8,300
Trade and industry	100	200	400	100	200	500
Works—extraordinary	5,200	8,100	7,700	32,800	32,900	39,300
Total expenditure ...	42,100	51,600	58,500	225,200	250,800	285,500

NOTE:

(a) Native Authority Approved Financial estimates prepared before the end of the previous financial year (1951-52).

V. TAXATION

TABLE 21A. DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN BAMENDA PROVINCE, 1952

Shillings and pence					
District	Area				Tax per adult able-bodied male per year
Bamenda	Bani (Bali) Native Authority				10/-
	South-Eastern Federation:—				
	Bafu, Ndop, Nsaw (Banso)				9/-
	South-Western Federation:—				
	Ngie, Ngwaw (Ngonu)				7/-
Nkambe	Ngemba, Meneme, Moghamo				8/-
	Kaka, Mbaw, Mfumte, Misaje, Wimbu ...				6/-
	Mbembe				7/-
Wum	Aghem, Beba-Befang, Bum, Esimbi,				
	Fungoun, Kom				8/-
Whole Province ...	Fulani herdsmen				6/- to 8/-
	Jangali				3/-

TABLE 21B. PROGRESSIVE DIRECT TAXATION ON NATIVE POPULATION IN BAMENDA PROVINCE, 1952

Shillings and pence					
Ascertainable Income Range					Rate of Tax per £
First	£700	(£1— £700)	...	...	4½d.
Next	£100	(£701— £800)	...	...	1/-
„	£100	(£801— £900)	...	...	1/3
„	£100	(£901— £1,000)	...	...	1/6
„	£100	(£1,001— £1,100)	...	...	1/9
„	£100	(£1,101— £1,200)	...	...	2/6
„	£200	(£1,201— £1,400)	...	...	3/-
„	£200	(£1,401— £1,600)	...	...	3/6
„	£400	(£1,601— £2,000)	...	...	4/6
„	£1,000	(£2,001— £3,000)	...	...	5/6
„	£1,000	(£3,001— £4,000)	...	...	6/6
„	£5,000	(£4,001— £9,000)	...	...	7/6
Exceeding	£9,000	(£9,001—£18,000)	...	...	10/-

NOTES:

1. Tax on the progressive scale is levied on income where the amount of tax at 4½d. in the £ exceeds the flat rate for the area of residence.

2. Native means African.

TABLE 22A. DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1952

Shillings and Pence

<i>Division and Area</i>	<i>Rate of tax per adult able-bodied man per annum</i>
Kumba Division:	
Batunga and Korup	8/-
Balundu-Badiku, Basessi, Elung, Nhia and Ninong	10/-
Bakundu (South), Balue, Bambuke, Ekumbe, and Isangele ...	11/-
Bafaw, Bakundu (North), Balong, Balundu, Barombi, and Mbonge	12/-
Bima, Ngolo	8/- to 10/-
Bakossi	10/- to 12/-
Mamfe Division:	
Assumbo, and Mesaga Ekoi Clan areas	8/-
Banyang, and Kembong	12/-
Rest of Division	10/-
Victoria Division:	
All areas	10/-
All Divisions:	
Jangali—per head of cattle	3/-

TABLE 22B. PROGRESSIVE DIRECT TAXES ON NATIVE POPULATION IN CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1952

Shillings and Pence

<i>Ascertainable Income Range</i>								<i>Rate of tax per £</i>
First	£700	(£1— 700)	...	...	...	...	...	4½d.
Next	£100	(£701— 800)	...	...	...	...	...	1/-
„	£100	(£801— 900)	...	...	...	...	...	1/3
„	£100	(£901— 1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	1/6
„	£100	(£1,001— 1,100)	...	...	...	...	...	1/9
„	£100	(£1,101— 1,200)	...	...	...	...	...	2/6
„	£100	(£1,201— 1,300)	...	...	...	...	...	3/-
„	£200	(£1,301— 1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	3/6
„	£100	(£1,501— 1,600)	...	...	...	...	...	4/-
„	£400	(£1,601— 2,000)	...	...	...	...	...	4/6
„	£1,000	(£2,001— 3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	5/6
„	£1,000	(£3,001— 4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	6/6
„	£5,000	(£4,001— 9,000)	...	...	...	...	...	7/6
Exceeding	£9,000	(£9,001—18,000)	...	...	...	...	...	10/-

Note:

(1) Native means African.

TABLE 23. TAXATION RATES FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1952

										Shillings and Pence		
District										Rate of tax per annum		Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum
Belel	...	...	...	...	...					18/6	18/6
Cubanawa	...	...	...	...	...	15/-	to	18/6		16/6	
Gashaka	...	...	...	...	...			12/6		12/6	
Gurumpawa	...	...	...	...	...	17/-	to	18/6		18/5	
Holma	...	...	...	...	...	16/6	to	18/6		18/5	
Madagali	...	...	...	...	...	14/6	to	18/6		16/9	
Maiha	...	...	...	...	...	16/-	to	18/6		17/3	
Mambila	...	...	...	...	...	8/-	to	15/6		10/4	
Mubi	...	...	...	...	...	14/6	to	18/6		16/7	
Nassarawa	...	...	...	...	...	17/-	to	18/6		18/6	
Tsugu	...	...	...	...	...			18/6		18/6	
Toungo	...	...	...	...	...	16/6	to	18/6		16/11	
Uba	...	...	...	...	...	16/-	to	18/6		17/7	
Verre	...	...	...	...	...	6/6	to	7/6		7/-	
Yebbi	...	...	...	...	...	17/-	to	18/6		18/5	
Zummo	...	...	...	...	...	16/-	to	18/6		18/4	

- NOTES:
1. The above rates are payable by the majority of the population whose annual income cannot be individually assessed, and, judged against computations of total income of villages carried out in the past and subsequent increases, are below 10 per cent. of money income.
2. Where individual incomes can be appraised, e.g. those with salaries and prominent traders, tax is collected on the following scale:—
- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| £1 – | £72 | ... | ... | ... | 4d. in the £ |
| £73 – | £400 | ... | ... | ... | 6d. in the £ |
| £401 – | £700 | ... | ... | ... | 1/- in the £ |
| £701 – | £1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1/6 in the £ |
3. Native means African.

TABLE 24. TAXATION RATES FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF BENUE PROVINCE, 1952

							Shillings and Pence	
Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts							Rate	
Able-bodied adult males with incomes:—								
Not exceeding £21 a year	...	...	...	...	...	...	7/-	per year
Exceeding £21 a year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4d.	in £

NOTE: 1. Native means African.

**TABLE 25. DIRECT TAXATION RATES FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF BORNU PROVINCE, 1952**

Shillings and Pence

<i>Dikwa Division</i>										<i>Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>
Bama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/2
Gajibo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/-
Gulumba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16/11
Gumsu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17/2
Gwoza plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15/-
Gwoza Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11/2
Ngala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/1
Rann-Kala-Balge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17/6
Woloji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17/4

NOTE:

1. Jangali was at 3s. 6d. per head of cattle.
2. Individual wealthy traders and salaried persons were assessed on the same graduated scale as in Adamawa (Table 23).
3. Native means African.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

NOTE:

As the Trusteeship Territory of the British Cameroons is not administered as a separate unit, the following figures of imports and exports relate only to traffic through Cameroons ports. In the Northern Areas imported goods reach the inhabitants, and produce is exported, by routes to the west through Nigeria. In the Southern Areas some imported goods also enter the territory overland from Nigeria, originating mainly from the port of Calabar. About two-thirds of the palm kernels and a quarter of the palm oil is shipped from Calabar, though some is evacuated from Doula in French territory. Nearly all cocoa, bananas, and rubber, leave from Victoria and Tiko in the Cameroons. Timber is exported through French Trust Territory. It has been necessary to correct the values of 1951 Exports.

**TABLE 26. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
AGGREGATE TRADE, 1946-52**

£ sterling

<i>Year</i>	<i>Imports</i>			<i>Exports including re-exports</i>
	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Bullion</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1952	1,967,100	—	1,967,100	3,940,600 (a)
1951	1,182,700	—	1,182,700	3,553,600 (a)
1950	934,400	—	934,400	2,708,600
1949	673,800	—	673,800	2,403,700
1948 ... ..	...	...	397,200	1,787,000
1947 ... ..	...	...	154,900	939,400
1946 ... ..	...	...	112,700	330,000

NOTE:

- (a) Re-exports were valued at £21,900 in 1951 and £27,600 in 1952.

**TABLE 27. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS
BY COUNTRIES, 1949-1952**

£ sterling

<i>Country of origin or destination</i>	1952	1951 (a)	1950	1949
IMPORTS: TOTAL	1,967,100	1,182,700	934,400	673,800
United Kingdom... ..	1,538,100	911,300	741,400	447,900
Other British Countries	9,600	23,200	5,900	4,500
Total, British Countries	1,547,700	934,500	747,300	452,400
France	30,400	23,100	—	—
French Cameroons	1,100	—	27,900	28,500
Holland	21,900	47,200	18,600	24,300
Belgium	231,800	14,300	29,400	38,400
Germany	31,900	24,100	7,900	21,100
Italy	5,600	9,500	—	—
Japan	35,900	56,100	41,300	15,000
United States of America	33,400	33,800	24,400	20,700
Chile	—	—	13,800	19,900
Other Foreign Countries	27,400	40,100	23,800	53,500
Total, Foreign Countries	419,400	248,200	187,100	221,400
EXPORTS (including Re-exports): TOTAL	3,940,600	3,553,600	2,708,600	2,403,700
United Kingdom... ..	3,908,500	3,526,200	2,708,400	2,402,600
Other British Countries	—	—	100	—
Foreign Countries	32,100	27,400	100	1,100

NOTE: (a) 1951 export values are revised.

**TABLE 28. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS
BY COMMODITY GROUPS, 1949-1952**

£ sterling

<i>Commodity Group</i>	1952	1951	1950	1949
IMPORTS: TOTAL	1,967,100	1,182,700	934,400	673,800
Food, drink, and tobacco:—				
Food	84,200	84,900	49,700	50,800
Drink	46,300	37,100	21,600	20,800
Tobacco	400	700	3,900	3,400
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	36,700	17,100	7,000	2,300
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles:—				
Textiles	129,800	161,000	91,800	88,800
Metal goods... ..	1,056,500	365,000	506,200	286,400
Miscellaneous manufactures	613,200	516,900	254,200	220,700
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	600
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	3,913,000	3,531,700	2,692,500	2,400,700
Food, drink, and tobacco	3,087,200	2,755,900	2,358,500	2,249,300
Raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles	825,800	775,700	334,000	149,900
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	—	100	—	—
Animals—not for food	—	—	—	1,500

NOTE: 1951 export values are revised.

**TABLE 29. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:
VALUES 1949-1952**

£ sterling

<i>Commodity</i>	1952	1951	1950	1949
Beer, ale, stout, etc.	36,800	26,500	15,800	15,400
Salt	12,400	9,100	6,500	6,600
Flour, wheaten	19,800	21,300	12,700	—
Cotton piece-goods... ..	70,200	74,600	46,100	49,100
Medicines and drugs	9,600	13,200	6,900	5,900
Cement	120,300	95,000	41,800	22,500
Paints and colours	28,100	9,800	12,500	6,000
Fertilisers	283,400	149,000	90,900	108,500
Tools, etc.	37,900	12,600	12,900	13,100
Machinery and parts thereof ...	179,700	138,000	77,400	58,000
Iron and Steel goods:—				
Buckets, pails and basins ...	7,100	11,400	10,300	6,100
Other hollow-ware	10,100	8,200	15,500	6,900
Building and mining goods ...	118,800	28,400	13,500	—
Railway materials	27,300	2,500	11,800	17,500
Other iron and steel goods ...	167,200	72,400	63,500	30,000
Vehicles:—				
Railway locomotives, etc. ...	45,800	7,800	20,100	20,200
Railway wagons, etc.	15,500	19,600	1,700	16,600
Private cars	35,000	32,900	26,700	—
Commercial vehicles	14,600	16,800	36,800	—
Chassis—with engines	77,300	11,400	...	...
Cycles	21,300	13,300	14,700	6,100
Ships and boats	12,500	800	103,300	—

**TABLE 30. EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS:—PRINCIPAL ITEMS,
1947-52**

Quantities and values

<i>Commodity</i>	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
COCOA						
Value£	847,000	572,000	605,000	305,000	287,000	89,000
Quantity long tons ...	3,070	2,320	3,020	2,150	1,070	1,110
,, (metric tons) ...	(3,120)	(2,360)	(3,070)	(2,180)	(1,090)	(1,130)
FRESH BANANAS						
Value£	2,211,000	2,154,000	1,745,000	1,935,000	1,346,000	636,000
Quantity long tons ...	72,980	71,800	57,000	64,950	51,160	19,880
,, (metric tons) ...	(74,150)	(72,960)	(57,950)	(66,270)	(51,970)	(20,200)
DRIED BANANAS						
Value£	27,000	28,000	7,000	11,000	13,000	30,000
Quantity long tons ...	230	230	80	180	300	730
,, (metric tons) ...	(240)	(240)	(80)	(180)	(300)	(740)
PALM KERNELS						
Value£	92,000	71,000	53,000	30,000	23,000	27,000
Quantity long tons ...	1,570	1,220	1,190	670	650	910
,, (metric tons) ...	(1,590)	(1,240)	(1,210)	(680)	(660)	(920)
PALM OIL						
Value£	284,000	188,000	...	...	...	...
Quantity tons	2,720	1,850	...	...	...	...
,, (metric tons) ...	(2,760)	(1,880)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)
RUBBER						
Value£	418,000	489,000	116,000	118,000	106,000	140,000
Quantity long tons ...	1,540	1,570	1,240	1,270	1,220	1,440
,, (metric tons) ...	(1,560)	(1,590)	(1,260)	(1,290)	(1,240)	(1,460)

NOTE: (1) Values were revised in 1950 and in 1951.

VII. ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

There are no statistics available.

VIII. HOUSING

There has not been any count of dwellings in the territory.

IX. PRODUCTION

TABLE 31. PRODUCE GRADED IN TRUST TERRITORY

Year	Palm kernels	Palm oil	Cocoa	Groundnuts (a)
1951-52: Buying price (approx.) ...£	147,000	466,000	517,000	315,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Amount graded:				
1951-52	4,330	5,830	3,090	10,346
1950-51	4,730	5,020	2,070	4,870
1949-50	4,310	5,440	4,610	5,400
1948-49	4,420	5,160	2,390	5,400 (b)
1947-48	4,399	4,867	2,450	...
1946-47	3,670	4,669	1,730	...

NOTES
(a) Purchases, not gradings.
(b) Estimated.

TABLE 32. ESTIMATES OF LIVESTOCK IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1949-1952

						Numbers
Year	Horses	Donkeys	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
1952—Total	18,400	32,900	478,800	260,500	381,400	28,000
Bamenda Province ...	1,900	400	201,000	52,000	54,000	19,000
Cameroons Province ...	200	—	4,000	7,000	19,000	9,000
Trust territory in:—						
Adamawa Province ...	1,900	10,900	158,000	91,000	185,000	—
Benue Province (1951) ...	—	—	800	500	400	—
Bornu Province	14,400	21,600	115,000	110,000	123,000	—
1951—Total	19,000	34,000	430,000	250,000	380,000	28,000
1950—Total	14,000	30,000	400,000	200,000	370,000	28,000
1949—Total	11,000	24,000	370,000	190,000	380,000	...

NOTE: Figures of Zebu cattle are derived from the return of the annual cattle tax; and the figures of the livestock, including dwarf cattle, from the direct taxation records. The figures of cattle are probably more accurate than those of other animals, but there is undoubtedly a good deal of tax-evasion. None of the figures in the above table can be regarded as establishing more than an order of magnitude, and those for livestock other than cattle in Bamenda Province are considered particularly unreliable. No count was taken in Benue in 1952.

X. LABOUR

TABLE 33. EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND WAGES IN SOUTHERN AREAS, 1948-1952

<i>Item and Industry</i>	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
<i>Numbers of Wage earners:—</i>					
Total	37,100	35,200	36,500	34,000	28,400
Agriculture	27,300	25,100	24,800	22,200	18,100
Industry, transport and trade	1,000	900	1,100	1,500	1,300
Domestic and personal service	1,200	1,200	1,200	900	800
Timber and forest products ...	700	700	800	800	400
Public service	6,300	6,700	6,900	6,700	6,500
Other industries	600	600	1,700	1,900	1,300
<i>Wage earners per thousand adult males:—</i>					
Overall	236	231	238	230	187
Agriculture	174	164	162	150	119
Industry, transport and trade	6	6	7	10	9
Domestic and personal service	8	8	8	6	5
Timber and forest products ...	4	5	5	6	3
Public services... ..	40	44	45	46	43
Other industries	4	4	11	12	8
<i>Average weekly hours:—</i>					
Agriculture	46	46	47	47	46½
Industry, transport and trade	42	42	46	44½	45
Domestic and personal service		No	FIXED HO	URS	
Timber and forest products ...	45	45	44	44	44½
Public services... ..	43	43	44	45	43½
Other industries	45	43	42½	43½	38
<i>Average monthly wages (in shillings):—</i>					
<i>Skilled workers:—</i>					
Agriculture	145	129	85	70	...
Industry, transport and trade	172	145	118	85	...
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	...
Timber and forest products ...	208	176	145	115	...
Public services... ..	174	160	121	120	...
Other industries	120	107	126	110	...
<i>Semi-skilled workers:—</i>					
Agriculture	99	85	62	50	...
Industry, transport and trade	119	98	82	65	...
Domestic and personal service	85	60	60	60	40
Timber and forest products ...	83	62	54	52	...
Public services... ..	120	88	53	43	...
Other industries	87	68	56	52	...
<i>Unskilled workers:—</i>					
Agriculture	85	63	51	43	40
Industry, transport and trade	82	62	51	40	39
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	52	39	47	41	35
Public services... ..	85	62	50	41	43
Other industries	69	45	38	40	30

TABLE 33. EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND WAGES IN SOUTHERN AREAS, 1948-1952—(contd.)

<i>Item and Industry</i>	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
<i>Skilled workers:—</i>					
Total	3,744	3,800	2,900	2,700	4,500
Agriculture	850	800	800	1,400	1,700
Industry, transport and trade	321	300	400	200	800
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	126	100	100	100	100
Public services... ..	2,315	2,500	900	800	1,000
Other industries	132	100	700	200	900
<i>Semi-skilled workers:—</i>					
Total	6,552	6,400	5,400	5,600	5,800
Agriculture	4,081	4,100	2,300	2,700	3,100
Industry, transport and trade	52	—	—	—	400
Domestic and personal service	1,212	1,200	1,200	900	800
Timber and forest products ...	285	300	300	300	100
Public services... ..	833	700	1,200	1,100	1,200
Other industries	89	100	400	600	200
<i>Unskilled workers:—</i>					
Total	24,682	25,000	28,200	25,700	18,100
Agriculture	20,369	20,200	21,700	18,100	13,300
Industry, transport and trade	572	600	700	1,300	100
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	225	300	400	400	200
Public services... ..	3,163	3,500	4,800	4,800	4,300
Other industries	353	400	600	1,100	200
<i>Seasonal and casual workers:—</i>					
Total	4,415	4,300	5,800	4,600	3,800
Agriculture	13	—	1,700	900	300
Industry, transport and trade	91	100	300	200	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	462	500	400	400	100
Public services... ..	3,454	3,200	2,700	2,600	3,400
Other industries	395	500	700	500	—
<i>Regular workers:—</i>					
Total	32,825	30,900	30,700	29,400	24,600
Agriculture	27,342	25,100	23,100	21,300	17,800
Industry, transport and trade	920	800	800	1,300	1,300
Domestic and personal service	1,212	1,200	1,200	900	800
Timber and forest products ...	203	200	400	400	300
Public services... ..	2,981	3,500	4,200	4,100	3,100
Other industries	167	100	1,000	1,400	1,300

TABLE 34. EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND WAGES IN NORTHERN AREAS, 1949-1952

Item, Industry and Area				1952	1951	1950	1949
<i>Number of Wage-earners:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—Total</i>				591	588	616	423
Trust Territory in Adamawa				404	396	423	361
Trust Territory in Benue				12	12	12	12
Trust Territory in Bornu				175	180	181	50
<i>Other Industries—Total</i>				141	138	124	127
Trust Territory in Adamawa				64	58	38	33
Trust Territory in Benue				3	3	8	8
Trust Territory in Bornu				74	77	78	196
<i>All Industries—Total</i>				732	726	740	660
Trust Territory in Adamawa				468	454	461	394
Trust Territory in Benue				15	15	20	20
Trust Territory in Bornu				249	257	259	246
<i>Wage earners per 1,000 adult males:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—Total</i>				4.1	4.3	4.7	3.3
Trust Territory in Adamawa				4.8	5.1	5.5	4.7
Trust Territory in Benue				3.4	3.6	4.0	4.0
Trust Territory in Bornu				3.0	3.3	3.4	0.9
<i>Other Industries—Total</i>				0.8	1.0	1.0	1.9
Trust Territory in Adamawa				0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Trust Territory in Benue				0.8	0.9	2.7	2.7
Trust Territory in Bornu				1.3	1.4	0.5	0.4
<i>All Industries—Total</i>				4.9	5.3	5.7	5.2
Trust Territory in Adamawa				5.3	5.8	6.0	5.1
Trust Territory in Benue				4.2	4.5	6.7	6.7
Trust Territory in Bornu				4.3	4.7	3.9	1.3
<i>Average hours per week:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—</i>				43.5	43.5	43.5	43
Trust Territory in Adamawa				44	44	44	44
Trust Territory in Benue ... ..				...	...	...	...
Trust Territory in Bornu				43	43	43	42
<i>Other Industries—</i>				40-46	40-46	—	—
Trust Territory in Adamawa				38-46	38-46	...	...
Trust Territory in Benue ... ..				...	...	...	—
Trust Territory in Bornu				42-46	42-46	...	...
<i>Monthly wages—skilled:—</i>					Shillings		
<i>Public Services—</i>							
Trust Territory in Adamawa				151-219	117-169	117-169	117-169
Trust Territory in Benue				97	113	120	120
Trust Territory in Bornu				—	—	—	50
<i>Other Industries—</i>							
Trust Territory in Adamawa, Benue and Bornu				—	—	—	—

TABLE 34. EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND WAGES IN NORTHERN AREAS, 1949-1952—(cont.)

Item, Industry and Area				1952	1951	1950	1949
<i>Monthly wages—semi-skilled:—</i>					Shillings		
<i>Public services—</i>							
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		74-103	59-85	33-52	33-52
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		62	68	60	60
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		78-104	73	73	40
<i>Other Industries—</i>							
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		60-90	45-85	...	...
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		...	...	...	...
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		78-104	45-70	...	...
<i>Monthly wages—unskilled:—</i>					Shillings		
<i>Public Services—</i>							
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		36	28	26-35	26-35
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		45	42	35	35
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		40	33	32	32
<i>Other Industries—</i>							
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		39-40	30-36	...	...
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		—	—	—	—
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		40	33	...	...
<i>Skilled workers:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—Total</i>				94	94	72	69
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		91	89	69	46
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		3	5	3	3
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		—	—	—	20
<i>Other Industries—Total</i>				—	—	—	41
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		—	—	—	—
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		—	—	—	—
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		—	—	—	41
<i>All Industries—Total</i>				94	94	72	110
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		91	89	69	69
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		3	5	3	41
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		—	—	—	—
<i>Semi-skilled workers:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—Total</i>				35	37	39	23
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		26	23	29	12
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		4	4	6	6
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		5	10	4	5
<i>Other Industries—Total</i>				42	40	41	91
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		36	32	26	23
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		3	3	8	8
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		3	5	7	60
<i>All Industries—Total</i>				77	77	80	114
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		62	55	55	35
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		7	7	14	14
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		8	15	11	65

TABLE 34. EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND WAGES IN NORTHERN AREAS, 1949-1952—(cont.)

Item, Industry and Area				1952	1951	1950	1949
<i>Unskilled workers:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—Total</i>	...	...		462	457	505	331
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		287	284	325	303
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		5	3	3	3
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		170	170	177	25
<i>Other Industries—Total</i>	...	...		99	98	83	105
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		28	26	12	10
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		—	—	—	—
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		71	72	71	95
<i>All industries—Total</i>	...	...		561	555	588	436
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		315	310	337	313
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		5	3	3	3
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		241	242	248	120
<i>Casual and Seasonal workers:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—Total</i>	...	...		369	358	408	343
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		201	195	254	339
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		—	—	—	—
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		168	163	154	4
<i>Other Industries—Total</i>	...	...		57	55	60	7
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		—	—	—	—
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		—	—	—	—
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		57	55	60	7
<i>All Industries—Total</i>	...	...		426	413	468	350
<i>Regular workers:—</i>							
<i>Public Services—Total</i>	...	...		222	230	208	80
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		203	201	169	22
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		12	12	12	12
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		7	17	27	46
<i>Other Industries—Total</i>	...	...		84	83	64	230
Trust Territory in Adamawa	...	...		64	58	38	33
Trust Territory in Benue	...	...		3	3	8	8
Trust Territory in Bornu	...	...		17	22	18	189
<i>All Industries—Total</i>	...	...		306	313	272	310

TABLE 35. HOUSING, TRADE UNIONS, STRIKES AND ACCIDENTS
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1948-1952

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
<i>Employees housed—</i>					
Total	23,300	21,200	24,200	23,500	8,900
Agriculture	21,200	19,100	21,500	21,300	7,000
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	1,100	1,100	1,100	800	800
Timber and forest products ...	100	100	300	400	300
Public service	900	900	700	600	500
Other industries	—	—	600	400	300
<i>Number of Trade Unions—</i>					
Total	6	6	11	8	6
Agriculture	2	2	5	2	2
Industry, transport and trade	—	1	2	2	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	1	1
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	4	3	4	3	3
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Trade Union Membership—</i>					
Total	26,200	25,300	22,000	21,100	17,300
Agriculture	25,500	24,600	21,300	19,700	17,000
Industry, transport and trade	—	100	400	1,000	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	700	600	300	400	300
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Number of Strikes—</i>					
Total	6	4	7	5	5
Agriculture	6	2	3	5	1
Industry, transport and trade	—	1	2	—	2
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	1	—	—
Public service	—	1	1	—	2
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Numbers involved in Strikes—</i>					
Total	5,700	900	2,900	18,700	1,900
Agriculture	5,700	800	1,500	18,700	200
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	600	—	300
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	100	800	—	1,400
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Man-days lost in Strikes—</i>					
Total	62,800	4,100	14,200	634,100	11,800
Agriculture	62,800	3,300	10,800	634,100	100
Industry, transport and trade	—	300	1,700	—	600
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	—	500	1,700	—	11,100
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE 35. HOUSING, TRADE UNIONS, STRIKES AND ACCIDENTS
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1948-1952—(contd.)**

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
<i>Fatal accidents—</i>					
Total	8	20	11	18	16
Agriculture	5	13	8	17	14
Industry, transport and trade	—	1	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	1	1	—	—	2
Public service	2	4	3	—	—
Other industries	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Non-Fatal accidents—</i>					
Total	496	528	152	124	63
Agriculture	487	507	152	108	61
Industry, transport and trade	3	1	—	7	1
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	1	5	—	8	—
Public service	5	15	—	1	1
Other industries	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Persons compensated—</i>					
Total	46	94	...	99	29
Agriculture	44	91	...	97	25
Industry, transport and trade	—	1	...	—	1
Domestic and personal service	—	—	...	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	1	...	—	2
Public service	2	1	...	1	1
Other industries	—	—	...	1	—

XI. COST OF LIVING

NOTE:

No family-budget or cost-of-living enquiries were made in 1952. The Labour Officer, Buea, maintains monthly records as far as possible for 3 towns, which are summarised below. As prices were collected in Tiko for 6 months of the year only, these have been omitted from the following table.

TABLE 36. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODS, VICTORIA AND BUEA, 1950-52

Pence

Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and equivalent weight	Victoria			Buea		
		1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
Beef	Pound	38	29	17	34	21	14
Fish, dried	Pound	38	53	42	45	46	48
Fish, fresh	Pound	26	28	27	—	—	—
Eggs	6	24	25	28	27	26	28
Farina	Cigarette cup { =6 oz. =9 oz. =8 oz.	2	2	1	1	1	1
Rice		5	5	4	5	5	5
Beans		3	4	3	4	4	3
Plantains	12	15	14	13	9	10	14
Cocoyam	6 medium	22	18	16	20	15	16
Palm oil	Bottle=24 oz.	14	13	12	19	17	17
Tomatoes	Pound	12	16	10	7	14	11
Greens	Bunch	1	2	1	1	1	1
Okro	Pound	10	10	6	6	10	7
Melon seed... ..	Cigarette cup=6 oz.	6	6	4	7	6	5
Onions	6 medium	24	19	25	35	23	29
Pepper	Cigarette cup { =3 oz. =9 oz.	3	4	3	5	4	4
Salt		2	2	1	3	2	1
Bananas	12	5	4	4	4	3	3
Oranges	12	4	9	5	6	5	5
Groundnuts	Cigarette cup=6 oz.	4	4	3	4	4	4

NOTE: Figures are based on prices collected monthly throughout the year.

XII. PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE 37A. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL, 1949-52

Persons

Grade	Total			
	1952	1951	1950	1949
Registered Physicians and Surgeons ...	16	15	15	9
Assistant Medical Officers	2	—	—	1
Health Superintendent	1	1	1	1
Medical Field Superintendent	1	1	1	—
Sleeping Sickness Superintendent	—	1	—	—
Nursing Sisters	26	18	17	7
Qualified Nurses	77	50	57	47
Nurses in Training	20	24	—	—
Licensed Midwives	20	12	11	4
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	24	40	38	26
Laboratory Assistants	3	2	2	2
Pharmacists	8	9	9	9
Dispensary Attendants and Dressers ...	158	240	233	140
Health Attendants	5	5	—	—
Vaccinators	21	14	9	1
Leper Camp Attendants	3	3	3	2

NOTE: These figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 37B. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL, 1951 AND 1952—GRADES BY INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE

Persons

Grade	Institution				Sex				Race			
	Govern-ment		Other		Male		Female		Ex-patriate		African	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Registered Physicians and Surgeons	7	7	9	8	16	15	—	—	13	13	3	2
Assistant Medical Officers ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Health Superintendent ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Sleeping Sickness Superintendent	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nursing Sisters	5	2	21	16	—	—	26	18	26	18	—	—
Qualified Nurses	56	50	21	—	69	42	8	8	—	—	77	50
Nurses in Training	20	24	—	—	6	8	14	16	—	—	20	24
Licensed Midwives	10	5	10	7	—	—	20	12	—	—	20	12
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	6	7	18	33	24	40	—	—	—	—	24	40
Laboratory Assistants	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2
Pharmacists	7	8	1	1	8	9	—	—	1	1	7	8
Dispensary Attendants and Dressers	51	52	107	188	152	234	6	6	—	—	158	240
Health Attendants	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Vaccinators	3	3	18	11	18	11	3	3	—	—	21	14
Leper Camp Attendants ...	—	—	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	3

NOTE: These figures exclude associated clerical and domestic staff.

TABLE 38. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1952

Number of institutions

Type of Institution	Total			Cameroons and Bamenda	Trust Territory in	
	1950	1951	1952		Adamawa and Benue	Bornu
	1950	1951	1952	1952	1952	1952
<i>Hospitals:—</i>						
Government ...	5	6	6	6	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation	5	5	5	5	—	—
Missions ...	1	1	1	1	—	—
United Africa Co. ...	—	2	3	3	—	—
Total ...	11	14	15	15	—	—
<i>Maternity homes, and units:—</i>						
Government ...	—	—			—	—
Mission ...	4	7	7	6	1	—
<i>Rural Clinics:—</i>						
Government ...	—	6	6	6		
<i>Dispensaries:—</i>						
Government ...	1	1	1	1		
Native Authorities...	32	33	37	22	8	7
Cameroons Development Corporation	23	30	31	31		
Missions ...	...	9	9	4	4	1
Total ...	...	73	78	58	12	8
<i>Leprosy Centres:—</i>						
Native Authorities...	1	2	1	1	—	—
Missions ...	1	2	3	—	1	2
Total ...	2	4	4	1	1	2
Medical Field Unit Sleeping sickness	1	1	1	1		
Treatment Team ...	—	1	1	1	—	—

NOTE:—There is one mission dispensary in the Trust Territory area of Benue Province. Institutions serving the Northern Areas but situated outside Trust Territory are not included, nor are the Medical Field Units which operate part of the time in the Northern Areas.

TABLE 39. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1952

Type of Institution	Number of beds					
	Total			Cameroons and Bamenda	Trust Territory in	
					Adamawa and Benue	Bornu
	1950	1951	1952	1952	1952	1952
Government hospitals	383	393	371	(a) 361	(a) 9	(a) 1
Native Administration hospitals ...	4	4	4	—	—	4
Cameroons Development Corporation hospitals and dispensaries ...	318	273	355	355	—	—
Mission hospitals ...	82	66	69	47	22	—
Mission maternity homes ...	60	48	52	48	—	4
United Africa Co. ...	—	24	34	34	—	—
Total ...	847	808	885	845	31	9

NOTE:—

(a) Estimated number of beds available for Cameroons patients in hospitals outside Trust Territory in 1951. Later estimates are not available. The total number of hospital beds in these provinces are:—Adamawa 150; Benue 191; Bornu 203.

TABLE 40. PATIENTS TREATED IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1950-1952

Persons

Type of Institution	Total			Cameroons and Bamenda	Trust Territory in	
					Adamawa and Benue	Bornu
	1950	1951	1952	1952	1952	1952
<i>In-patients:—</i>					(a)	(b)
Government ...	7,962	7,800	10,900	10,900	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation hospitals ...	6,569	7,000	43,000	43,000	—	—
Mission hospitals ...	...	1,430	2,720	2,700	20	—
Total recorded	14,531	16,230	56,620	56,600	20	—
<i>Out-patients:—</i>						
Government ...	74,749	59,600	83,400	83,400	—	—
Native Administrations	100,199	164,400	...	118,800	46,000	} 33,000
Cameroons Development Corporation	27,000	56,400	163,100	163,100	—	
Mission ...	2,239	25,000	...	22,900	15,000	
Total recorded	204,187	305,400	482,200	388,200	61,000	33,000

NOTES:—

(a) Excluding leper patients. Patients treated by Missions in the Southern Cameroons were not recorded in 1950.

(b) In addition it is estimated that several hundred Cameroonians were treated as in-patients at institutions in Adamawa outside Trust Territory, and some 12,000 as out-patients.

TABLE 41. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES 1947-1952

£

	Financial years ending 31st March					
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Government (a) ...	120,000	106,000	52,000	45,000	33,000	30,000
Native authorities ...	21,000	17,000	14,000	13,000	8,000	7,000
Total ...	141,000	123,000	66,000	58,000	41,000	37,000

NOTE:

(a) Including expenditure under the Development and Welfare plan.

XIII. EDUCATION

TABLE 42. ESTIMATED PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION,
1948-49 TO 1951-52

£

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
Salaries:—				
Education officers	10,000	7,000	5,000	3,000
Clerical	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Teachers	30,000	25,000	26,000	21,000
Maintenance of Schools	12,000	11,000	11,000	7,000
Grants-in-aid (b)	114,000	94,000	66,000	55,000
Administrative	15,000	11,000	9,000	...
Total	182,000	149,000	118,000	87,000 (a)

NOTES:

The figures include only Expenditure by Government and the Native authorities.

(a) Incomplete estimate.

(b) Grants-in-aid include Colonial Development and Welfare Grants.

TABLE 43. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN
RESPECT OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1949 TO 1952

<i>Year and Mission</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of School</i>		
		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Teacher Training</i>
1952—				
Basel	25,700	17,500	4,800	3,400
Cameroons Baptist	5,400	4,600	—	800
Roman Catholic	35,200	24,800	4,900	5,500
Sudan United	200	200	—	—
Church of the Brethren	100	100	—	—
Total	66,600	47,200	9,700	9,700
1951—Total	56,600	39,600	10,400	6,600
1950—Total	55,900	34,800	14,700	6,400
1949—Total	45,900	24,300	12,500	9,100

TABLE 44. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATION, 1949-1952

Years and Nationalities	Total	Mission				
		Basel	Cameroons Baptist	Roman Catholic	Sudan United	Church of the Brethren
1952—Total ...	77	17	6	50	3	1
1951—Total ...	69	15	10	42	1	1
1950—Total ...	61	10	6	43	1	1
1949—Total ...	67	16	5	42	1	3
1952—						
American ...	7	—	5	—	1	1
British ...	10	—	—	10	—	—
Canadian ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Danish ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dutch ...	31	—	—	31	—	—
Irish ...	4	—	—	4	—	—
Italian ...	5	—	—	5	—	—
Swiss ...	17	17	—	—	—	—

TABLE 45. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1948-52

Area	Number of Children		Percentage of total enrolled
	Of School-age (a)	Enrolled in Schools (b)	
Total Trust Territory:—			
1952 ...	247,000	32,220	13
1951 ...	261,000	31,690	12
1950 ...	263,000	30,700	12
1949 ...	258,000	27,730	11
1948 ...	257,000	25,270	10
Southern Areas:—			
1952 ...	123,000	30,940	25
1951 ...	121,000	29,590	24
1950 ...	122,000	28,860	24
1949 ...	118,000	26,310	22
1948 ...	122,000	23,910	20
Northern Areas:—			
1952 ...	124,000	2,280	2
1951 ...	140,000	2,100	2
1950 ...	141,000	1,840	1
1949 ...	140,000	1,420	1
1948 ...	135,000	1,360	1
Trust Territory within:—			
Adamawa Province, 1952 ...	77,000	1,370	2
Benue Province, 1952 ...	2,000	60	3
Bornu Province, 1952 ...	45,000	850	2

NOTES:
(a) 1952 figures for the Northern Areas are based on the census.
(b) Excluding enrolment in Infant Vernacular Schools in the Southern Provinces with a reported enrolment of approximately 800 pupils in 1952. Accurate figures are difficult to obtain; and they are one-class schools whose purpose is largely evangelical.

TABLE 46. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, 1948-1952

Area, Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
<i>Total in Trust Territory:—</i>				
1952	336	67	169	100
1951	312	60	161	91
1950	304	60	157	87
1949	295	55	150	90
1948	276	56	39	181
<i>Vernacular and Primary:—</i>				
1952 Total	327	63	164	100
Southern Areas ...	285	31	161	93
Adamawa	24	14	3	7
Benue	1	1	—	—
Bornu	17	17	—	—
1951 Total	302	57	155	90
1950 Total	296	58	151	87
1949 Total	287	53	144	90
1948 Total	270	54	35	181
<i>Secondary:—</i>				
1952 Total	2	—	2	—
Southern Areas ...	2	—	2	—
1951 Total	2	—	2	—
1950 Total	2	—	2	—
1949 Total	2	—	2	—
1948 Total	1	—	1	—
<i>Teacher Training:—</i>				
1952 Total	5	2	3	—
Southern Areas ...	4	1	3	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
1951 Total	7	2	4	1
1950 Total	6	2	4	—
1949 Total	6	2	4	—
1948 Total	4	1	3	—
<i>Vocational:—</i>				
1952 Total	2	2	—	—
Southern Areas ...	1	1	—	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
1951 Total	1	1	—	—
1950 Total	—	—	—	—
1949 Total	—	—	—	—
1948 Total	1	1	—	—

NOTES:

1. There are no post-school-age Schools or Teachers in Trust Territory.
2. Excluding Infant Vernacular Schools in the Southern Provinces, which are conducted by Missions and are not in receipt of grants. These are being absorbed into existing Primary Schools. In addition, there are 5 Government Domestic Science Centres attended by primary school girls and also by adult women.

TABLE 47. NUMBER OF PUPILS, 1949-1952

Area, Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
<i>Total in Trust Territory:—</i>				
1952	32,980	6,796	22,354	3,830
1951	31,684	6,584	21,510	3,590
1950	30,689	6,582	19,985	4,122
1949	27,735	6,391	17,381	3,963
1948	25,264	6,406	7,858	11,000
<i>Vernacular and Primary:—</i>				
1952 Total	32,350	6,630	21,890	3,830
Southern Areas	30,070	4,930	21,490	3,650
Adamawa	1,370	790	400	180
Benue	60	60	—	—
Bornu	850	850	—	—
1951 Total	31,020	6,470	20,980	3,570
1950 Total	30,141	6,493	19,526	4,122
1949 Total	27,210	6,311	16,936	3,963
1948 Total	24,820	6,300	7,520	11,000
<i>Secondary:—</i>				
1952 Total	330	—	330	—
Southern Areas	330	—	330	—
1951 Total	322	2	320	—
1950 Total	262	2	260	—
1949 Total	239	2	237	—
1948 Total	160	—	160	—
<i>Teacher Training:—</i>				
1952 Total	275	141	134	—
Southern Areas	230	96	134	—
Adamawa	45	45	—	—
1951 Total	340	110	210	20
1950 Total	284	85	199	—
1949 Total	284	76	208	—
1948 Total	262	84	178	—
<i>Vocational:—</i>				
1952 Total	25	25	—	—
Southern Areas	19	19	—	—
Adamawa	6	6	—	—
1951 Total	2	2	—	—
1950 Total	2	2	—	—
1949 Total	2	2	—	—
1948 Total	22	22	—	—

TABLE 48. NUMBER OF TEACHERS, 1948-1952

Area, Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
<i>Total in Trust Territory:—</i>				
1952	1,330 (206)	363 (106)	812 (97)	155 (3)
1951	1,121 (116)	264 (39)	714 (75)	143 (2)
1950	1,139 (117)	271 (40)	635 (76)	233 (1)
1949	1,115 (110)	322 (43)	546 (55)	247 (12)
1948	1,154 (92)	332 (22)	326 (62)	496 (8)
<i>Vernacular and Primary:—</i>				
1952 Total	1,271 (204)	342 (106)	774 (95)	155 (3)
Southern Areas	1,142 (193)	241 (97)	761 (93)	140 (3)
Adamawa	69 (5)	41 (3)	13 (2)	15 (—)
Benue	2 (—)	2 (—)	—	—
Bornu	58 (6)	58 (6)	—	—
1951 Total	1,075 (113)	253 (39)	680 (72)	142 (2)
1950 Total	1,108 (112)	265 (40)	610 (71)	233 (1)
1949 Total	1,078 (108)	315 (43)	516 (53)	247 (12)
1948 Total	1,127 (92)	326 (22)	305 (62)	496 (8)
<i>Secondary:—</i>				
1952 Total	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
Southern Areas	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1951 Total	21 (—)	— (—)	21 (—)	— (—)
1950 Total	12 (—)	— (—)	12 (—)	— (—)
1949 Total	15 (—)	— (—)	15 (—)	— (—)
1948 Total	10 (—)	—	10 (—)	—
<i>Teacher Training:—</i>				
1952 Total	29 (2)	13 (—)	16 (2)	—
Southern Areas	24 (2)	8 (—)	16 (2)	—
Adamawa	5 (—)	5 (—)	—	—
1951 Total	23 (3)	9 (—)	13 (3)	1 (—)
1950 Total	19 (5)	6 (—)	13 (5)	— (—)
1949 Total	22 (2)	7 (—)	15 (2)	— (—)
1948 Total	16 (—)	5 (—)	11 (—)	— (—)
<i>Vocational:—</i>				
1952 Total	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
Southern Areas	6 (—)	6 (—)	—	—
Adamawa	2 (—)	2 (—)	—	—
1951 Total	2 (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
1950 Total	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
1949 Total	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
1948 Total	1 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)

NOTES:

1. There are no post-school-age Schools or Teachers in Trust Territory.
2. Primary school teachers undergoing training at Teacher Training Centres are excluded from the 1950 and 1951 figures; they were included previously.
3. Figures in brackets show the number of female teachers.

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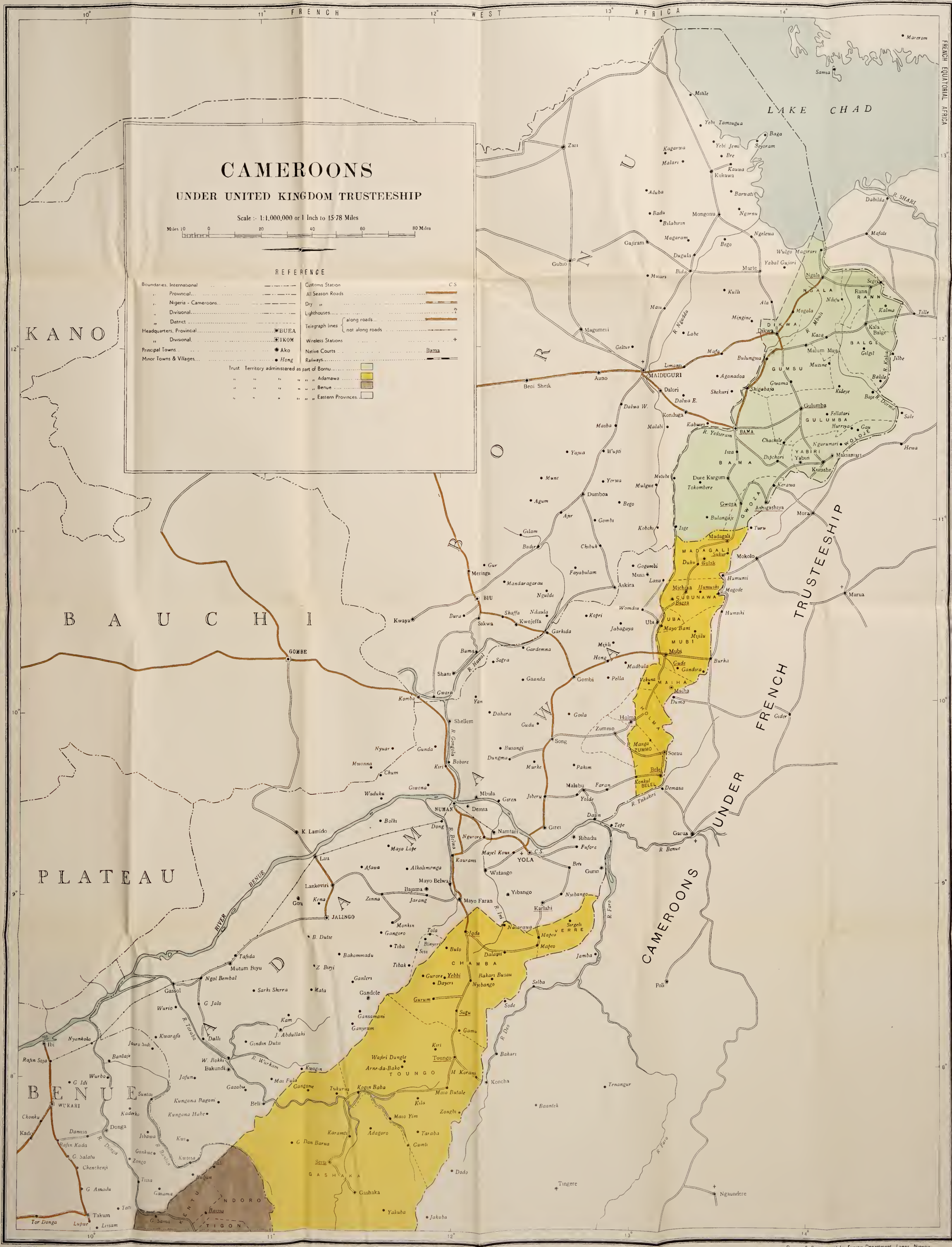
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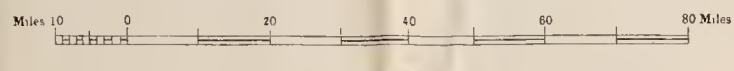
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| | ② BALONG | | ④ EKUMBE | | ⑨ EKWE |
| | | | ⑤ BAFAW | | ⑩ DBANG |
| | | | ⑥ SOUTHERN BAKUNDU | | |
| | | | ⑦ BAROMBI | | |



CAMEROONS

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Scale - 1:1,000,000 or 1 Inch to 15.78 Miles



REFERENCE

Boundaries, International	Customs Station	C.S.
Provincial	All Season Roads	
Nigeria - Cameroons	Dry "	
Divisional	Lighthouses	
District	Telegraph lines	along roads
Headquarters, Provincial	" not along roads	
Divisional	Wireless Stations	
Principal Towns	Native Courts	Bama
Minor Towns & Villages	Railways	
Trust Territory administered as part of Bornu		
" " " " " " " "	Adamawa	
" " " " " " " "	Benue	
" " " " " " " "	Eastern Provinces	

TRUSTEESHIP

UNDER

CAMEROONS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

FOR THE YEAR

1952.

Head Office :

BOTA, VICTORIA.

CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP.

MEMBERS OF CORPORATION :

A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E., *Chairman.*

F. E. V. SMITH, C.M.G.

CHIEF J. MANGA WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY, NIGERIA GOVERNMENT (*ex-officio*).

W. J. C. RICHARDS.

E. K. MARTIN.

DR. THE HON. E. M. L. ENDELEY, M.H.R.

Secretary:

H. R. CLEAVER, T.D., F.A.C.C.A.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1952.

I. General.

The year 1952 continued to be one of expansion and development in the Corporation's activities, and proved to be moderately successful.

Serious damage was caused to the banana plantations as a result of tornadoes and windstorms and it is estimated that a total of 1,981,000 banana plants were lost during the year. This loss together with an increase in the incidence of Panama disease and "cigar end" disease resulted in the production of stems on the Corporation estates being only 12,000 higher than in the previous year. Whilst the shipment of green bananas showed an increase of 134,000 stems as compared with the shipment for 1951, there was a reduction in the output of dried bananas of approximately 50,000 lbs. due mainly to the wind losses in the Tombel area which resulted in very little fruit being available for processing during the period May to September.

The price paid by the Ministry of Food for the green banana shipments remained as in the previous year and the revenue derived from green and dried bananas showed an increase of £73,000 as compared with 1951, notwithstanding the heavy losses.

Production of palms produce increased during 1952 and with the increased prices ruling during the year the revenue derived from this source increased by £65,000.

The Corporation suffered the most serious setback due to the catastrophic fall in the price of rubber. The heavy tapping programme, introduced in the previous year to take advantage of the high market price, caused a reduction in production in 1952 of 50 tons. Revenue was reduced by £195,000.

Agricultural developments included 2,630 acres of bananas planted and preparations were made for a further 2,900 acres in 1953. One thousand and eighty-three acres of palms were planted which represents 819 acres of new development and 264 acres replanting in the Bota area. In connection with the rubber estates, 610 acres of new planting and 56 acres of replanting were completed.

The principal capital works programme was the continuation of the construction of the labour housing at Tiko and Bota and the completion of the Bota Hospital. Tiko School was completed and a commencement made on the sheet piling project preparatory to the construction of Tiko Wharf.

There has been an increase in the staff of all grades necessitated by the increase in development.

As a result of negotiations between the Trade Union and the Corporation salaries and wages were increased and this is referred to elsewhere in the Report.

During November some of the Corporation's plantations and other activities were visited by the Mission from the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The services which have been rendered by Mr. E. W. Box, Banana Superintendent, were recognised by his appointment as an officer of the Order of the British Empire in Her Majesty's Birthday Honours List, 1952.

II. Membership.

A number of changes took place during the year in the membership of the Corporation. Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., Commissioner on Special Duties, who had been Chairman of the Corporation since its inception, tendered his resignation as Chairman which took effect from the 10th May, 1952; he retained his membership.

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E., was appointed by His Excellency The Governor to be Chairman in place of Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., with effect from 10th May, 1952.

As was intimated in the previous Annual Report, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E., did not seek reappointment on account of the pressure of his other business interests and his membership terminated on the 15th March, 1952.

The tenure of office, as member, of Sir R. T. Stoneham, K.B.E., terminated on the 30th April, 1952, on his retirement from the service of the Corporation.

Mr. R. F. A. Grey, O.B.E., was appointed Development Secretary, Nigeria Government, with effect from the 14th May, 1952, and he became, *ex officio*, a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. C. J. Pleass, C.M.G., the previous Development Secretary who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region.

At the close of 1952 the membership was:—

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E. (*Chairman*).

The Development Secretary, Nigeria Government (*ex officio*).

5

Cameroons Members:—

Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E.

Mr. E. K. Martin.

Dr. the Hon. E. M. L. Endeley, M.H.R.

Overseas Members:—

Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G. (London).

Mr. W. J. C. Richards (London).

III. Meetings.

General Meetings of the Corporation were held as follows:—

13th February to 14th February, 1952.

9th April to 22nd April, 1952.

14th August to 15th August, 1952.

21st November to 28th November, 1952.

The Annual General Meeting when the Report and Accounts for the year 1951 were accepted was held at the Head Office at Bota on the 23rd April, 1952. A number of less formal consultative meetings between members of the Corporation readily available were held from time to time.

IV. Corporation Lands.

Certificates of Occupancy for those parcels of land occupied by the Corporation which had been the subject of Certificates of Occupancy issued either to former German occupants or to the Custodian of Enemy Property were executed. As a result, negotiations were commenced with regard to the preparation and execution of five agreements relating to rentals and valuations and the Deed of Variation relating to rentals of surrendered land concerning the Estates leased to the Corporation. By the end of 1952 agreement had been reached with the Nigerian Government concerning the drafting details of the agreements and it only remained for them to be engrossed and executed, which it was expected would take place very early in 1953.

Protracted negotiations had been taking place for some time in connection with the plan of the Administering Authority for the solution of the problems of the Bakweri and other peoples living in the Southern Cameroons by means of controlled and assisted resettlement on land. Proposals were received by the Corporation during 1952 concerning the excision of 25,000 acres of the lands leased to the Corporation for the purpose of this resettlement. The proposals provide for the excision of lands contiguous to the groups of villages and in some cases the only land which could be excised is already part of an economic unit of the Corporation's plantations. Whilst there is no doubt that there is a certain amount of land which could be made available, it is not necessarily available in the areas suggested. Negotiations continue in this matter.

V. General Organisation.

It had previously been decided that on the retirement of Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., as Chairman of the Corporation, who had combined the executive and managerial duties with those of the office of Chairman in the previous years, a General Manager and Secretary be appointed so that Head Office organisation would be adequate to carry on the work of the Corporation with a Chairman not resident in the Cameroons. A General Manager was appointed and took up his duties in February, 1952. A Secretary was appointed and took up his duties in May, 1952.

VI. Agricultural Activities.

The Corporation's agricultural policy continues as a concentration on the development of Bananas, Rubber and Oil Palms, but serious attention has been given to the development of other crops. Attention has also been paid to the development of a scientific research section of the Corporation's activities and negotiations were in train at the end of 1952 with regard to the appointment of an agricultural research assistant.

Summaries of crop acreages are given on page 27 of this Report.

(i) *Bananas*.—Storm damage and the heavy incidence of disease were factors which prevented the export target figure of 8,000,000 stems from the whole of the British Cameroons being attained, the shortfall being approximately 2,250,000 stems. Although the number of stems exported was slightly below that of 1951 it is notable that the tonnage of the 1952 shipments was 2,000 tons in excess of that for 1951, the quality of bananas exported during the last quarter of the year being of high standard and most favourably commented upon.

As a result of one heavy storm on the 29th January which caused damage to all banana plantations in the Cameroons the Corporation alone lost 877,000 plants, whilst the other major producers lost 743,000.

Losses of bananas suffered by the Corporation through wind storms in connection with its Tiko, Ekona and West Coast Estates totalled 1,581,000 plants. The 1,500 acres at Tombel rehabilitated during 1951 were heavily damaged by successive storms in March and April, the total losses being estimated at 400,000 plants. These losses had an adverse effect on the dried banana production during the months of May to September when very little fruit was available for processing.

Panama disease spread rapidly in all areas with the exception of Tombel, which was the only banana plantation free from this disease. Seventy-two acres of plants were killed in Tiko as the result of floods in August. In the West Coast areas 148 acres were abandoned during the year.

Cigar End disease of banana fruit caused a serious reduction in the Corporation's production during the last quarter of the year. This important disease is to be the subject of special scientific investigation.

The Corporation opened the Meme River and Boa areas and a total of 1,533 acres was planted. Rail was laid at Boa and preparations for the laying of the track along the Meme River were well advanced.

At Tombel the new road to the Mungo River was nearing completion and the wharf constructed and it is anticipated that the evacuation of Tombel bananas to Tiko via the new road and Mungo River will commence during the first half of 1953.

It is planned to continue development at the Meme River, Boa, Ekona and Mabeta areas during 1953 and the new planting will approximate to 2,900 acres. In addition, 1,100 acres of existing bananas are to be replanted in Tiko/Ekona districts.

The Corporation entered into an agreement with the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd. in August whereby the Corporation undertook to purchase the exportable bananas produced by the Co-operative Union. The total stems from this source shipped during the period August to December amounted to only 5,000 but this figure, which was far less than was anticipated, was due to production being seriously affected by Cigar End disease. Indigenous farmers are replanting their farms and membership of the Co-operative Union has now reached a figure of 118. It is to be hoped that the production by indigenous farmers will be rapidly increased but at this stage it is impossible to arrive at any reliable estimate of future production.

The whole of the exportable surplus of bananas in the Cameroons was sold to the Ministry of Food and shipping was provided by Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. Towards the end of the year it was intimated in the Press and elsewhere that the Ministry of Food would cease to make bulk purchases of bananas and that there would be a free market in this fruit. The Corporation, however, has an agreement with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. for the marketing of its bananas.

(ii) *Oil Palms*.—Improvements have continued, both in the field and in the factories, but a decision was taken early in the year to cease harvesting palm products at Mbonge due to the unsatisfactory condition of the factory and the wastefulness of labour in dealing with the scattered palms producing areas. The remaining four mills at Bota, Moliwe, Ekona and Idenau continue to work satisfactorily, the new installation at Bota Mill coming into full operation during the middle of the year. A second Pioneer Mill was erected at Ekona to deal with the increasing fruit production. A total of 2,593 tons of oil and 1,576 tons of kernels was produced during the year as compared with 2,463 tons of oil and 1,265 tons of kernels during 1951. There was also an improvement in the quality of the oil, the free fatty acid percentage being 3.65 as compared with 4.19 during 1951.

On account of the difficulties encountered in making bulk shipments of palm oil from the Cameroons discussions took place between the Corporation and the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board as a result of which it was decided that the Marketing Board would provide the majority of the finance necessary for the erection of suitable bulking

and storage tanks as well as the machinery associated with them and the pipe line to Bota Wharf. The Board further agreed to pay the charter hire of a palm oil barge chartered from Elder Dempster Lines for the movement of such oil from the wharf to the ship's side. Contracts were therefore negotiated accordingly and a great deal of material had arrived towards the end of the year. It is expected that all the equipment will be in operation during the latter part of 1953 with a corresponding saving in handling and deterioration of oil. It had not proved feasible to ship oil in bulk when decanted in drums in the Cameroons at all times of the year on account of variation of temperature and consequent solidification.

During the year 1,083 acres were planted, of which 819 acres were new development at Idenau and 264 acres replanting of old palm areas at Bota.

The work of palms breeding continued satisfactorily, although during the second half of the year some loss was suffered through pollination failures. This loss may have an adverse effect on planting material available for 1954. Three thousand selected palm seeds were imported from Malaya and the average germination from the six crosses by the end of the year was approximately 40 per cent.

(iii) *Rubber*.—The year 1952 marked the opening of the first rubber plantations to be planted by the British and the initial yields were promising. From now on each year will see more new budded rubber becoming available for tapping and it is hoped that the higher yields will compensate for reductions due to felling of old and uneconomic rubber areas preparatory to replanting. During the year 666 acres were planted bringing the total acreage of rubber planted since the war to 4,274 acres. Production during the year amounted to 1,559 tons as compared with 1,606 tons in 1951, the decrease of approximately 3 per cent. being attributable in the main to heavy tapping carried out in 1951 when advantage was taken of the high market price for rubber.

The rubber estates were visited twice during the year by the visiting agent who advises the Corporation on rubber planting, and he reported favourably.

(iv) *Cocoa*.—A previous decision to abandon cocoa on Mukonje Estate in view of the disappointing results from the rehabilitation of old cocoa was carried out, the areas being replanted with rubber. There remain over 1,480 acres of cocoa at Tombel but the trees have been badly affected by Black Pod and measures are being taken to clean and prune the whole area. Production totalled 181,920 lbs. as compared with 186,480 lbs. during 1951.

(v) *Other Crops*.—There are at present six acres of old mature pepper at Meanja and ten acres of immature pepper planted during the season 1950/51; commencement was made on the cultivation of a further ten acres at Old Koke. Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four pounds of pepper were harvested as compared with 3,360 lbs. during 1951.

The paths in the 70 acres of old tea gardens at Tole were cleared and some three acres of tea bushes were pruned. The bushes reacted very

favourably to the pruning and it would appear that rehabilitation of the gardens and an extension of the planted area may well become an economic proposition. The Corporation is seeking advice from an expert tea adviser and a decision may be taken in 1953 as to future development of this crop.

(vi) *Buea Farms*.—The results of the reorganisation on the farms commenced during 1951 began to become apparent. Thirty thousand and eighty-six gallons of milk were produced, an increase of 5,200 gallons as compared with 1951 and almost twice the production of 1950. Most of the milk was converted into butter, the production amounting to 10,359 lbs. The policy of retaining a higher proportion of young stock for fattening to maturity has been continued and at the close of the year there were 67 young bullocks on the farms. In order to provide grazing for the increase in stock a large area of elephant grass bush has been cleared at West Farm.

Fat pig production increased by 30 per cent. over 1951 and the female breeding stock was increased to 26.

The trading loss on the farms was substantially reduced in comparison with previous years.

VII. Production.

As reported elsewhere the storm damage and the incidence of disease had a marked effect on the export of bananas from the Cameroons and whilst the overall exports showed a slight reduction on 1951, the shipments from the Corporation's estates showed a small increase. Comparative figures of production are as follows:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<i>Bananas</i> —Total for British Cameroons:						
Production stems	2,822,139	4,585,669	5,676,039	4,803,782	5,953,543	6,178,209
Shipments „	1,281,330	4,078,408	5,137,600	4,680,419	5,773,208	5,746,946
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates:						
Production stems	1,628,678	2,541,579	3,226,723	2,760,188	3,868,756	3,880,487
Shipments „	673,713	2,268,818	2,927,539	2,666,775	3,609,906	3,743,801
<i>Dried Bananas</i> lb.	1,366,286	417,492	112,224	28,252	573,216	523,595
<i>Palm Oil</i> tons	1,321	1,483	1,589	2,077	2,463	2,593
<i>Palm Kernels</i> „	788	842	666	1,157	1,265	1,576
<i>Rubber</i> „	1,314	1,335	925	1,324	1,606	1,559
<i>Cocoa</i> lb.	—	40,854	255,770	194,040	186,480	181,920
<i>Tea</i> „	26,208	1,738	—	—	—	—
<i>Pepper</i> „	2,240	2,977	4,943	2,260	3,360	5,824
<i>Butter</i> „	6,528	5,935	5,441	4,827	8,438	10,359
<i>Milk</i> gals.	15,590	19,205	19,238	15,272	24,870	30,086

VIII. Joint Activities with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd.

During the year the arrangements with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. for the conduct of the joint activities at Tiko continued as heretofore and additional equipment including four steam locomotives and a number of hopper wagons was added to the Tiko Plain Railway. Rapid progress was made in the reconstruction of the Tiko Hospital.

IX. Engineering.

The development programme has thrown a considerable burden on the specialist staff of the division which has necessitated additional recruitment. As an interim measure Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Ltd. agreed to second three engineers to the Corporation which assistance has been deeply appreciated.

(i) *Housing*.—The erection of additional housing for all grades of the Corporation's staff continued during the year and nine Senior Service houses and two chalets were built at Bota, Tiko and Ekona and one Intermediate Staff house was completed at Tombel. Several bush houses were erected as a temporary measure.

The contract with Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Ltd. which provides for the building of permanent labour housing at Bota and Tiko resulted in 1,403 two-roomed houses and 24 Intermediate Service houses being completed by the end of the year. A revised plan for the larger type of Senior Service house was approved and work on 12 new houses at Bota was commenced under contract with the same firm together with the new residence for the General Manager.

A revised standard design for labour housing to be built in timber departmentally by the engineering division was approved and construction was commenced at Ekona and Tombel. The standard design consists of a concrete plinth with a timber superstructure and metal sheet roofs.

(ii) *Social, Education and Welfare Buildings*.—Bota School was completed as was a similar new school at Tiko. The Tiko School was ready to open at the end of the year. The building of a domestic science centre to be run in conjunction with the Bota School was nearly completed. A new Workers' Shop at Bota Middle Farm, was completed as part of the new village layout. A Senior Service club was erected at Tiko and the Intermediate Service Staff Club at Bota was opened.

(iii) *Medical Buildings*.—Bota Hospital was brought into use during the year although some buildings had to be completed; work on the Tiko Hospital was well advanced. Plans for hospitals constructed from arcon material were prepared and actual work on them will start early in 1953.

(iv) *Marine Works*.—Negotiations continued for the reconstruction of Tiko Wharf and by December work had commenced on sheet piling as the first steps towards the construction of the lighter wharf. It was decided that the project should consist of a lighter wharf and a main wharf, construction consisting of screw piles with a concrete superstructure, together with some reclamation. The Consulting Engineer and representatives of contractors paid visits and material had started to arrive so that screw piling could begin early in 1953.

Work commenced and was 50 per cent. completed on the extension of the various transit sheds, the building of a Queen's Warehouse and the construction of a wall round the Customs area at Bota in accordance with the agreement with the Governor referred to elsewhere.

The new wharf at Tombel was practically completed with the exception of the erection of a small crane and certain other minor items.

Designs were prepared for a new wharf at Kumbe in the Meme River area for erection in 1953.

Minor repairs to other wharves were effected by the local staff on the estates.

(v) *Roads and Communications.*—The Tombel/Mungo Falls Road under construction by Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Ltd. was well advanced by the end of the year and should be opened early in 1953.

Replacement of the suspension bridge at Idenau could not be commenced owing to a delay in the supply of materials but work will start under contract early in 1953. Surveys for other railway bridges at Idenau were completed but designs for the bridges still require to be prepared. It is intended that these designs will provide for the use of the standard railway bridges which are held in stock. An extensive programme of repairs to railway and road bridges, which was long overdue, was commenced.

(vi) *Water Supplies.*—Work began on the Bota and Tiko water supply systems which will eventually supply filtered and chlorinated water to these two areas. The Tiko system was nearly completed but the Bota system will not be in operation until the end of the first quarter of 1953. A survey has been made of the Tombel water supply to effect improvement. Further improvements were made in the supply of water to the Missellele Rubber Factory but additional settling tanks will be required before the water supply is entirely satisfactory. Small extensions to water supplies elsewhere have been made, in order to improve the facilities in various labour housing areas.

(vii) *Factories.*—The new Bota Oil Mill was brought into commission during the year and some of the Pioneer Mill equipment was moved to other areas. The M'Bonge Oil Mill was closed.

(viii) *Workshops.*—A new garage and workshop was brought into commission at Tombel and equipment was ordered to improve the mechanical and woodworking shops in some of the outstations. Part of this equipment had arrived and was installed. The old saw mill and machinery from Likomba and the saws which were removed were installed at Ekona and Tiko.

(ix) *Motor Transport.*—The fleet of vehicles continued to expand and at the end of the year the Corporation was operating approximately 240 vehicles, including tractors and trailers. A service station was opened at Tombel and the construction of maintenance shops was commenced at Tiko and Ekona utilising temporary buildings until such time as a more permanent form of building could be constructed. Equipment required for the outstation garages was ordered and the majority of this has been received. The preliminary plans were prepared for the extension of Moliwe garage, as with the increase in the size of the fleet of vehicles

operated by the Corporation an extension had become a matter of some urgency. The motor transport staff has been increased. The supply of spare parts for the Corporation's vehicles has much improved.

(x) *Electrical Engineering*.—Negotiations with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria concerning the responsibility for the future supplies of electric energy to the Corporation were completed. On the understanding that the Hydro Electric Stations at Malele and Luermann-falls are sub-leased to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria to augment the supply of power generated at its Hydro Electric Station at Njoke, that Corporation will supply power through its network to the estates at Ekona, Tiko, Bota and Buea. In consequence this Corporation has closed its diesel generating plants at Bota and Tiko. Designs for the improvement of the internal distribution lines at Bota and Tiko were prepared and the work will be executed as soon as materials become available. A new generating station consisting of two diesel driven generators was installed at Tombel and one diesel generator was moved from Tiko and installed at Idenau. Various small generating plants in operation throughout the outlying estates were maintained.

X. Marine and Shipping.

The ports of Bota and Tiko are operated by the Shipping Division which controls all wharfage, lighterage and handling at these ports, in addition to coastwise cargo to the limits of the plantations. The summary of trade which follows shows an increase of over 14,000 tons, excluding bananas, in comparison with 1951. One hundred and eighty-one vessels were cleared at Bota and 107 at Tiko an increase of 17 at Bota and one at Tiko.

The Corporation took delivery during the year of a 42 ft. steel diesel launch and three 60 ft. swim ended dumb barges. After allowing for several old German craft which were condemned and disposed of during the year, the Corporation's fleet at the 31st December, 1952, consisted of:

- 11 sea-going dumb lighters.
- 8 sea-going power lighters.
- 6 sea-going tugs and towing launches.
- 12 river towing launches and small launches.
- 15 river dumb lighters.

Orders have been placed for additional craft for 1953 delivery consisting of:—

- 4 sea-going dumb lighters.
- 1 60 ft. swim ended steel dumb barge.
- 4 high powered semi-tunnel shallow draught river launches.
- 12 shallow draught river lighters.

The palm oil barge with a capacity of 200 tons referred to on page 8 was delivered and is being operated and maintained by the Shipping Division. Negotiations with Government concerning the handling of

cargo at Bota were completed and an agreement was executed with the Governor whereby the Corporation was granted special powers in connection with Bota Wharf. The improvements and additions necessitated under this agreement should be completed by June, 1953. The reconstruction of Tiko Wharf and the provision of a new lighter wharf are referred to on page 10 and work commenced on the reclamation of land from the Bimbia River adjacent to the wharf. Plans were prepared for additional cargo storage and alterations in the port area at Tiko. On account of the limited space in the wharf area work on the improvements will not be commenced until the lighter and main wharves are nearing completion.

It is expected that the first shipment of bananas from the Meme River will take place early in 1953 and that shipments of fruit from Tombel will commence about the middle of 1953.

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

PORT	INWARD CARGO Tons	OUTWARD CARGO (excluding bananas) Tons	CREEK SAILINGS Tons	BANANAS EXPORTED Stems	PASSENGERS		VE- HICLES	BAGS OF MAIL
					SAL- OON	DECK		
BOTA	22,040	9,081	6,135	} 5,747,040	263	6,387	134	5,861
TIKO	19,955	2,536	7,430		754	498	176	694
TOTAL 1952	41,995	11,617	13,565	5,747,040	1,017	6,885	310	6,555
TOTAL 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
TOTAL 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
TOTAL 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
TOTAL 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

XI. Staff and Labour.

(i) *Establishment*.—There was an increase in the strength of the staff and of the labour force during the year and the position at the 31st December, 1952, was as follows:—

Senior Service	..	..	..	..	..	173
Intermediate Service	..	..	..	..	..	23
Junior Service (including employees on monthly agreements)	..	..	..	..	..	985
General labour force	..	..	..	..	..	24,561

Recruitment of Senior Service Staff was continued in order to maintain an establishment adequate to deal with the increased developments and the expansion in the various ancillary services. Further promotions from the Intermediate Service to the Senior Service were made at the end of the year when two Cameroonians were appointed field assistants. Two other candidates for promotion are to be considered by the Promotion Sub-Committee after six months' probation, when they are able to show the necessary qualifications and to accept additional responsibility. It is the Corporation's desire to promote the maximum number of employees to responsible positions when the employees are able to show the necessary qualifications and that they can accept the additional responsibility. Employees promoted to the Intermediate Service during 1951 were considered during the year and their appointments confirmed. The number of staff appointed in the Intermediate Service declined owing to retirements but the Intermediate Staff Selection Committee will interview further candidates early in 1953. One hundred and nine promotions to the Junior Service or to posts subject to monthly agreements have been made. The general labour force has increased as a result of the development and expansion of the Corporation's activities.

(ii) *Wages and Conditions of Service.*—Representations were received from the Corporation's Workers' Union in August concerning requests for very substantial increases in the rates of pay necessitated by the increased cost of living. The requests were for an increase of 75 per cent. on the basic pay of daily paid labour and 50 per cent. on the salaries of monthly paid employees. These requests were received at a time when the Corporation had considered an increase in wages and salaries and was about to publish new rates. These rates when published were not accepted by the Union and negotiations opened between the Executive of the Workers' Union and the management to arrive at a measure of agreement. The discussions covered the stabilisation of the cost of essential commodities, particularly foodstuffs, the regular supply of these and the institution of other remedial measures to counteract possible inflationary influences which would result in large scale increases in wages. The negotiations were somewhat protracted and ultimately it was necessary to request the Commissioner of Labour to appoint a conciliator. Agreement was reached under which the basic general labour rate was raised by 3d. to 2s. 4d. per day. Comparable increases were given to other grades and the regular attendance bonus of 6s. per month was reinstituted. The new daily wage scales by comparison with those in operation in 1947 show an increase of over 100 per cent. exclusive of attendance bonus. An additional contribution has been made indirectly to the workers' pay packet since the Corporation subsidises certain foodstuffs made available throughout the Corporation's plantations. The Corporation has agreed further to subsidise certain basic commodities sold to employees direct. Consideration is being given to the employment of a commercial superintendent, whose sole function would be the purchase of food in the cheapest market and its distribution throughout the many scattered areas of the Corporation.

(iii) *Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.*—The relationship between the Workers' Union and the management continued

to be on an amicable basis and consultations have taken place at regular intervals. The Consultative Committee consisting of three Area Managers and four heads of divisions met at regular quarterly intervals. The committee has proved a useful medium for an exchange of views and ensured a large measure of goodwill and understanding by both management and labour of the various problems that arise. Certain individual complaints and special cases were dealt with informally each month by direct negotiation between representatives of the Union and the Personnel Section of the Welfare Division. Some of the subjects dealt with by the Consultative Committee during the year were:—

Anti-malarial and sanitary subjects.

Primary and adult education.

Supply of goods to Workers' Shops.

Improved methods of joint consultation.

Incentive bonus and piecework schemes.

Housing standard.

Wage payments and overtime.

Ninety-five cases were dealt with at the joint monthly meetings.

(iv) *Senior Service Staff Committee*.—The Senior Service Staff Committee met on a number of occasions during the year and it prepared a budget concerning the cost of living of the Senior Service employee which was considered by the Corporation when reviewing its salary and wage scales. The Committee also made representations and suggestions with regard to conditions of service.

(v) *Housing*.—Progress was made in the provision of new and improved housing for all grades of the Corporation's staff, details of which are set out under the section of the report dealing with engineering.

(vi) *Workers' Shops*.—Expansion continued in the provision of Workers' Shops during the year and new shops were opened at Middle Farm, M'Bonge and Tombel, whilst the shop at Mokundange was closed as a result of the decrease in demand in that area. At the end of the year 16 shops were in operation and showed an increase of approximately £24,000 in turnover which totalled £110,000.

The general standard of shopkeepers and assistants continued to improve.

There is no doubt that the shops provided an essential service for the employees of the Corporation. They maintained a fair level of prices irrespective of the location of the shop and the same price was charged for an item whether it was sold in Bota or M'Bonge.

(vii) *Supplies of Foodstuffs and Other Commodities to Workers*.—Certain basic foodstuffs and other essentials continued to be provided by

the Corporation at or below cost. These included kerosene, palm oil and salt. In due course with the completion of road communications to the north and the appointment of a commercial superintendent it may be possible to transport cheaper foodstuffs from the areas in which they are grown to the Corporation's estates, thus ensuring a more regular supply of food, at accessible points, at reasonable prices.

The policy of providing land for employees for their own chop farms was not a success, as energies were diverted from their work and absenteeism resulted.

(viii) *Provident Fund*.—All members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Services as well as many monthly paid employees were members of the Corporation's Provident Fund. Members contribute a minimum of 10 per cent. of their salaries but they may elect to increase this to a maximum of 15 per cent. During the year the Corporation decided to increase its contribution in respect of each member of the Fund to 15 per cent. of the salary of the member.

The market value of the Provident Fund's investments at the close of 1952 was £128,980. There were 724 members.

(ix) *Retiring Gratuities*.—Retiring gratuities calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Governor are available to employees who are not members of the Provident Fund but who have served the Corporation for a minimum of five years continuously. Gratuities become available when the employee retires as a result of old age or infirmity. During the year 206 gratuities amounting to £3,535 14s. 8d. were approved.

In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, *ex gratia* payments are made to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the inception of the Corporation. Payments to 173 employees and amounting to £1,550 3s. 5d. were authorised during the year.

Hitherto a portion of the Corporation's investments in securities was earmarked against the reserve set up for these gratuities and *ex gratia* payments. Experience has shown that this is not necessary.

XII. Welfare and Social Services.

With the departure on retirement of Sir R. T. Stoneham, K.B.E., Director of Welfare and Social Services Division and the departure of other members of the staff it became necessary to reorganise and by the end of 1952 new Senior Service Staff had been recruited and the establishment was at full strength.

(i) *Recreation*.—All sections of the staff and the general labour participated in some form of recreation during leisure hours and the organisation of athletic meetings, association football, boxing and tribal dancing continued to receive support in all areas. With assistance and training from members of the Senior Service Staff standards are showing a marked improvement and enthusiasm has been maintained at a high level. In the 1952 athletic championships four new records were set up

out of eight championship events. Sports fields were established at 32 places and these were provided with all facilities and equipment for football and athletic sports. The total membership of the Football League with subsidiary divisional leagues was 52 teams.

Interest in boxing is developing rapidly and this activity will be stimulated by the presentation of a boxing trophy to be competed for annually by teams from the British and French Cameroons.

(ii) *Film Unit*.—With the three mobile units constantly working to full capacity the popularity of the film shows in all camps continued. It has been possible to maintain regular shows at some of the more distant camps notwithstanding the inaccessibility and the relatively small number of employees they contain. During the wet season impassable roads to more remote areas prevented the mobile units from fulfilling all their engagements, particularly at M'Bonge. Arrangements were being made to equip a vehicle of the jeep type as a mobile film unit and when these arrangements are completed it will be possible to maintain regular shows at all camps throughout the year. Four hundred and seventy performances were given to a total estimated audience of 283,000. Performances given for the Senior Service Staff proved extremely popular and shows were given regularly at more outlying centres where the members of staff in the area justified the performance.

The film unit provided amplified recorded music for camp "high life" dances. These were very popular and invariably well attended. In the latter half of the year a photographic developing and printing service was introduced for the benefit of all members of the Corporation's staff.

(iii) *Community Halls*.—The policy of the Corporation in providing Community Halls around which educational, cultural and recreational activities are centred has continued in all areas and camps. At such centres periodical dances and concerts were held and frequent use was made of gramophone and amplifying equipment. Library boxes were circulated to all camps and the range of reading material was continually being widened. Apart from dances and concerts, the community halls, now numbering 33, were used for a variety of other purposes, including casual recreation, film performances, adult education and as reading and committee rooms. The Intermediate Service Club at Bota is firmly established and is being used for a variety of functions. The Senior Service Club was erected at Tiko and officially opened in June. Two tennis courts were completed at each of the Clubs at Tiko and Bota, being sited adjacent to the respective clubs and have proved very popular.

(iv) *Workers' Villages*.—Progress continued with the permanent housing of employees at Bota, Tiko and Ekona and new camps were nearing completion at Mile 30 on the Kumba Road, Old Koke and Molyko.

(v) *Women's Welfare*.—The sewing classes, first started in 1949, continued in popularity and the interest taken by the women in using the sewing machines provided by the Corporation was most marked.

Articles are designed to provide hygienic as well as essential and attractive garments and are sold to the women for the cost of the materials only. During the sewing classes talks are given on hygiene and baby care from time to time and the women encouraged to ask questions and enter into discussion. This is a popular feature. In some classes the alphabet has been learned through the medium of singing whilst they sew. From these literacy classes for women have been formed and these are held during the mornings whilst the men are at work. It is too early yet to report on their success.

(vi) *Markets*.—The need for properly organised markets still exists as traders flock to the many camps during and immediately after pay-day with wares for sale at high prices. It is not possible for the Corporation to establish markets of its own and the only alternative appears to be for markets to be established at the Corporation's main camp areas and to be administered by the Local Native Authority. In the event of the appointment of a commercial superintendent it is hoped that improved and more regular methods of distribution of foodstuffs at reasonable prices will materialise.

(vii) *News Sheet*.—With the departure in the latter part of 1952 of a number of members of the Welfare and Social Services Division the News Sheet ceased to be published. However with the staff of the division at full strength by the end of the year it was possible to recommence publication. The News Sheet, published fortnightly, contained information covering a wide field of subjects and was circulated to all camps and areas free of charge. It provided an appropriate medium for publishing interesting information concerning educational, recreational and sporting activities of the Corporation and consideration was given to increasing the area and the scale of distribution. A news sheet for the Senior Service Staff with the title of "Planter's Punch" was commenced and issued on a monthly basis. By this means it was hoped the staff in some of the outlying areas would be able to follow the main activities of the Corporation and be kept informed of the welfare, social, sporting and other matters of topical interest.

(viii) *Welfare Expenditure*.—The Corporation's recurrent expenditure on welfare and social services was over £30,000 but it continues to increase and was calculated at the end of the year to have reached the rate of £60,000 per annum. In addition, capital expenditure on social buildings, schools, sports fields, etc., exceeded £34,000 in the year apart from work in progress.

XIII. Education.

(i) *General*.—The Corporation's policy is to provide free primary education for the true children of its African employees, either at schools built and managed by the Corporation or at schools built out of funds provided by the Corporation and managed by Missions at the expense of the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation pays the school fees of children eligible for this benefit but who of necessity have to attend

**FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS
ON THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION'S
ESTATES.**



WINDSTORM DAMAGE



ELEPHANT AND NEWLY BORN CALF



TIKO HOSPITAL OUTPATIENTS' BLOCK



BOTA MIDDLE FARM WORKERS' SHOP



MATUTE SCHOOL



BOTA—SCHOOL MEALS



GENERAL VIEW—VEGETABLE FARM, BUEA



DAIRY CATTLE, BUEA



PLOUGHING VEGETABLE PLOTS



FRIESIAN BULL (IMPORTED)



LARGE WHITE PIGS



BOTA WHARF AND PORT AREA IMPROVEMENTS

other schools. The Corporation does not provide secondary education but offers scholarships from primary to secondary schools for all children of its employees who are worthy of a secondary education and who have managed to secure places in certain secondary schools. The Corporation's contribution to higher training is in the form of scholarships to members of the British Cameroons community generally and these scholarships are awarded by a committee whose Chairman is the Commissioner for the Cameroons. Special scholarships are available to employees of more than two years' standing and courses of training in technical subjects for other employees are provided. The further educational needs of employees are catered for by Adult Literacy classes, continuation classes for those who have already achieved literacy and libraries established at various centres throughout the Corporation's plantations. Wives are allowed to join these classes which are held mainly in the evening, but classes held in the daytime exclusively for wives are more successful and are linked with other welfare work.

(ii) *Staff*.—During the early part of 1952 all the Corporation's educational activities were administered by the Woman Welfare Officer but in order to meet the increasing developments the staff was augmented in the middle of the year by the appointment of a Principal Education Officer. This resulted in a specialist being available for the development of primary schools and evening classes for adults leaving the Woman Welfare Officer free to develop homecraft among the women and to attend to the welfare aspects of primary education such as the provision of free meals for school children.

(iii) *Primary Education*.—In January, 1952, a scheme for the provision of free primary education of the children of the Corporation's employees was put into operation. Three first year classes and one second year class were opened at the new school at Middle Farm, Bota, under an experienced headmaster seconded from Government service. Schools established in temporary buildings at Idenau, Matute, and Mabeta were opened and about 250 children were admitted to them. The school which had been planned for Tiko on the same lines as the school at Middle Farm, Bota, was completed and will be opened in January, 1953. All these schools will be added to year by year until 1954/55 when provision will have been made for a full junior primary school course for more than 1,000 children. The scope of the Bota and Tiko schools will be gradually widened to embrace the full senior primary course. Plans are under consideration for the erection of a permanent school building at Idenau.

Expansion of the Corporation's own primary school system depends upon the supply of teachers. During 1952 four men and one woman sponsored by the Corporation secured places in teacher training centres and will be available as teachers for the Corporation's schools in 1954. A further five men who have been selected will commence a similar course in 1953. Teachers who have not had the benefit of special training were available to fill other vacancies but the Corporation wishes to preserve a high standard of teaching in its schools and is unwilling to lower its standards of teaching staff.

In addition to the schools under its own management the Corporation has negotiated agreements with certain Missions for the erection and operation of schools at the Corporation's expense. The first phase of the school at Mokundange was completed, whilst the schools planned for Moliwe, Mpundu and Laduma were under construction. During 1952 Mokundange, Laduma and Mpundu schools were opened in temporary buildings and provided for the education of some 150 children of Corporation employees. Arrangements were made to pay the school fees of employees' children who had begun their primary education in other schools or who did not live within reach of a school managed or owned by the Corporation. By the end of the year school fees had been paid for about 1,600 such children. In all some 2,000 children of the Corporation's employees were receiving free primary education at one institution or another.

(iv) *Scholarships*.—A scheme for the benefit of Cameroonians has been in operation for some years whereby scholarships for higher education are provided out of funds allocated by the Corporation. The grant available in 1952 was £5,250 and during the year two scholarships to be taken up immediately were awarded, whilst a further two to be effective from October, 1953, the commencement of the academic year, were granted, making a total of 24 scholarships provided since the scheme began. Twelve of the recipients have been sent to the University College at Ibadan, three to Fourah Bay College and the remaining nine were at or will be sent to various institutions in the United Kingdom.

Wherever suitable training facilities exist in West Africa the students were sent to these local institutions in preference to the United Kingdom. Steps have now been taken to restrict the award of scholarships as far as possible to students of medicine, nursing, accountancy, engineering, commerce and in particular agriculture, all of which will be of practical value in the development of the Cameroons.

Scholarships granted so far cover the following subjects:—

Science (5)	Economics (2)
Arts (3)	Agriculture (1)
Commerce (3)	Local Government (1)
Education (3)	Domestic Science (1)
Medicine (2)	Dentistry (1)
Nursing (2)	

At the beginning of 1952 there were ten children of employees of the Corporation who held scholarships tenable at secondary schools and three additional scholarships were awarded during the year, whilst 11 scholarships which were to be taken up in 1953 were awarded in December. A total of 24 secondary school scholarships have so far been awarded. At present the scheme is restricted by the limited secondary school accommodation available locally.

Employees themselves where they have two or more years' service in the Corporation are eligible for scholarships of a general nature or for technical training. During the year courses were being taken in pharmacy, accountancy and electrical mechanics: one employee has been sent to University College, Ibadan, and it is intended to send another to the United Kingdom for technical training as a bench chemist.

(v) *Adult Education*.—Evening literacy classes were held three times a week in three grades, those reaching the top grade being required to take a passing out examination. There are now 2,436 registered pupils in 179 classes at 76 centres, supervised by five full time adult education organisers, all of whom are trained teachers. A beginning has been made in extending these classes to a higher level for those employees who have successfully passed through the literacy classes, or who have completed the Junior Primary School course. By the end of the year these continuation classes had only been held in the Bota and Ekona areas but arrangements were being made to provide them in other areas. The pupils were taught general subjects as well as English and Arithmetic.

(vi) *Area Education Committees*.—The Area Education Committees continue to fulfil a valuable purpose in making constructive suggestions for improving the local arrangements for the educational services and in providing contact between the employees living in the area and the Corporation Education Officer.

(vii) *Domestic Science*.—The Domestic Science building at Bota was completed and the interior equipment will be added early in 1953. The centre will be used in the first instance for primary school girls' sewing classes and advanced sewing classes for women but as soon as the necessary equipment is installed laundry and cookery classes will be formed.

(viii) *Library Facilities*.—Reading rooms are provided in the principal centres. Sixteen Library Boxes, each containing about 70 books to suit employees at varying educational levels were circulated throughout the plantations.

XIV. Medical and Health Services.

During the year further improvements were made in the facilities provided by the medical services of the Corporation and, as hitherto, Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. continued to make their contribution toward the cost of the facilities in the Tiko area. One of the most notable events was the opening at Tiko of a Nurses' Preliminary Training School and a course was started during April with an initial complement of 36 candidates.

Of the 64 nurses-in-training at the beginning of the year eight sat the Nursing Council's Final Examination; four were successful. Three

candidates submitted by the Corporation as suitable for training as pharmacists were accepted by the School of Pharmacy in Lagos. There were already three candidates at the school and the only student eligible to sit his final passed the examination in December. A number of Corporation employees ineligible for registration as nurses have been submitted for admission to the lists of Dispensary Attendants, in order to legalise their position. Nine of the dressers in the Corporation who have had long and meritorious service and have proved their ability by an oral examination were awarded honorary registration as nurses for the sick by the Nursing Council for Nigeria.

The Loaiais Research Institute at Kumba undertook the training of an entomological assistant who returned to duty with a satisfactory report in December.

The medical staff at the beginning of the year consisted of a Chief Medical Officer, five Medical Officers, two Senior Sisters, one administrative and one tutorial, eight nursing sisters, a pharmacist-medical storekeeper and a pharmacist. An establishment of nine Medical Officers exclusive of the Chief Medical Officer and one senior sister, a sister tutor and ten nursing sisters has been approved.

It is hoped that the Nigeria Registered Nurses in the Corporation's service will be considerably added to by many of the nurses-in-training succeeding in their final examination in May, 1953.

The Outpatients' Department and wards of Bota Hospital were opened during the latter part of the year and the patients from Moliwe were transferred to Bota Hospital. Moliwe has now ceased to be an auxiliary hospital and is purely an aid post.

Two of the additional wards completed at Tiko Hospital were put into use and the Outpatients' Block was completed and opened in November.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS.

	Tiko	Ekona	Mukonje	Bota	Cottage Hospital
In-patients:					
Male	3,495	1,511	1,020	207	} 141
Female	393	164	235	91	
Out-patients:	10,021	6,865	5,674	4,043	987
Attendances	27,768	14,512	20,379	37,321	—
Confinements	200	74	63	7	17

There were approximately 400 operations performed of a major or intermediate grade and a number of minor operations. Ante-natal clinics were well established and attended in the Bota area aid posts.

Auxiliary Hospitals were maintained at Missellele (where there were 1,061 admissions), Tombel, Idenau and M'Bonge. With the exception of Missellele the Auxiliary Hospitals act as collecting stations where the more seriously sick may be treated before being passed on to the main hospitals and as places for the sick who require rest but do not necessarily require full hospital treatment. Missellele is used chiefly for cases of leg ulcers.

Aid Posts are maintained at the following places:—

Tiko Area, 13, of which six are for Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. These 13 aid posts dealt with 14,066 new cases and 50,103 attendances.

Bota Area, 7, of which one at Mabeta has eight beds attached to it, owing to difficulties of transport to the main hospital. These aid posts dealt with 27,006 new cases with 66,610 attendances.

Ekona Area, six, which dealt with 15,252 cases and 68,480 attendances.

Mukonje Area, five, which dealt with 4,123 new cases and 21,837 attendances.

Tombel Area, two, for which statistics are not available.

M'Bonge Area, three, for which statistics are not available.

One aid post at Isongo in the Bota area was closed during the year as it was no longer required.

Health work during the year consisted of:—

- (1) advice in regard to camp sanitation, and
- (2) direct application of anti-malarial measures.

Anti-malarial work, under the direct supervision of Medical Officers, consists chiefly of spraying with solutions of Gammexane and was extended to additional camps. This method is so effective that it is exceptional to find a mosquito in the Tiko or Bota Stations.

In the Bota area 3,544 prospective employees were examined, of whom 173 were rejected. In the Tiko area more than 6,600 were examined during the year. Very close co-operation was maintained with the Government Medical Services especially in regard to health matters.

Recurrent expenditure for medical services was £71,529 and contributions of £16,413 were received from other estates using the services of the Medical Division. Capital expenditure was £56,000 including work in progress.

XV. Finance.

The accelerated progress with the development work essential to bring the Corporation's activities to a proper state of efficiency and to provide the extensive welfare and other services required of the Corporation and provided by it under the terms of the Ordinance under which it was established, has, as a result of higher costs of labour and materials, resulted in a heavy drain on the Corporation's finances. It therefore became necessary to take steps to realise the Corporation's investments in addition to making full use of its authorised borrowing powers.

The Corporation's loan position at the end of the year consisted of two short term loans originally amounting to £450,000 from Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. of which £350,000 was outstanding, a 20-year loan of £500,000 from the Nigeria Government and bank overdraft facilities of £150,000.

Experience has shown that the original estimates for the provision of services and development of the estates which are required of the Corporation are far less than the final costs as the result of the steep increases in labour rates particularly and costs of materials. The Corporation is applying all possible care but even so the need for more loan facilities in 1953 is inevitable as, once started, the provision of welfare, medical and similar facilities have to be spread continuously and equitably until completion to all employees including those in the out-stations.

XVI. Accounts for the year 1952.

In 1949 the Corporation, after consultation with the Governor of Nigeria and the Colonial Office, established a general principle relating to the writing off of capital expenditure out of revenue in order, in the absence of any real capital, to dispose of the cost of capital expenditure in the earlier life of the Corporation, so that its future activities should not be unduly influenced by the drain of moneys for capital works. At that time it was decided that all new assets created by the Corporation and attached to the leasehold lands, which assets could therefore not be pledged, should be written off in full as far as possible out of revenue in the year in which they were completed and that machinery, factory equipment and similar assets should be written off in five equal instalments over five years.

This practice has been followed since then but with the more rapid tempo of capital expenditure which has now been reached and which probably will be sustained for another two or three years, it has become necessary to revise this procedure while retaining the general principles decided in 1950. A decision has been taken that in the 1952 accounts the writing down of buildings and constructions should be at the rate of 33½ per cent. instead of a complete writing off in the year of completion of such assets, other methods of writing off remaining the same as hitherto.

The final results as shown in the accounts are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Working profit	689,843	10	1
Less: depreciation	467,629	9	1
	<hr/>		
	222,214	1	0
Carried to reserve under Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946	100,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	122,214	1	0
Provision for 1953/54 Income Tax Assessment ..	80,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	42,214	1	0
Add: Over-provision for 1952/53 Income Tax Assessment	8,894	3	0
	<hr/>		
Final surplus	51,108	4	0
	<hr/>		

The final surplus will be remitted to the Governor for expenditure by him for the benefit of the people of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in accordance with Section 19 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance of 1946.

The members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been so essential to the progress made. The Corporation also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice, provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

F. E. V. SMITH, *Member.*

E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*

E. M. L. ENDELEY, *Member.*

J. M. WILLIAMS, *Member.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*

H. B. COX, *Ex-officio Member.*

H. R. CLEAVER, *Secretary.*

25th April, 1953.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1952.

<i>Tribe or Locality.</i>				<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe or Locality.</i>				<i>No. Employed.</i>
Bakweri	...	...	...	1,479	Brought forward				13,609
Mungo	...	...	...	19	Bambuan	...	...	...	38
Bafaw	...	...	...	57	Bamboko	...	...	...	133
Bakossi	...	...	...	640	Bowan	...	...	...	15
Bakundu	...	...	...	111	Balum	...	...	...	—
Basossi	...	...	...	131	Babaji	...	...	...	59
Balong	...	...	...	57	Ndop	...	...	...	99
Bakoki	...	...	...	15	Bajum	...	...	...	10
Banyangi	...	...	...	1,514	Ngemba	...	...	...	330
Nguti	...	...	...	51	Bikom	...	...	...	280
Keaka	...	...	...	584	Ngwandi	...	...	...	249
Mbo	...	...	...	322	Mbonge	...	...	...	189
Nfotum	...	...	...	106	Ngoli Batanga	...	...	...	583
Bangaw	...	...	...	270	Bambui	...	...	...	11
Bafum	...	...	...	685	Bawang	...	...	...	177
Bafukum	...	...	...	164	Bafangi	...	...	...	115
Bali ...	...	...	...	612	Batanga	...	...	...	38
Bamenda	...	...	...	972	Boa...	...	...	...	14
Bamessi	...	...	...	196	Balue	...	...	...	202
Bamenta	...	...	...	1,065	Inguni	...	...	...	186
Bamengi	...	...	...	549	Esu ...	...	...	...	220
Baku Kong	...	...	...	10	Mentah	...	...	...	178
Bengli	...	...	...	10	Munguni	...	...	...	64
Kimbo	...	...	...	113	Mbulang	...	...	...	9
Babanki	...	...	...	204	Banjang	...	...	...	6
Bafut	...	...	...	529	Banyemi	...	...	...	51
Kaka	...	...	...	339	Baba	...	...	...	31
Babag	...	...	...	41	Baruti	...	...	...	58
Banso	...	...	...	193	Banna	...	...	...	161
Bandi	...	...	...	96	Buki	...	...	...	115
Balita	...	...	...	51	Bamubu	...	...	...	73
Eoow	...	...	...	5	Kurumanta	...	...	...	23
Mandom	...	...	...	50	Sonni	...	...	...	73
Balondo	...	...	...	1,230	Bamuko	...	...	...	15
Baumbo	...	...	...	18	Bako	...	...	...	141
Bali Kembi...	...	...	...	203	Nsongli	...	...	...	33
Wum	...	...	...	595	Ngali	...	...	...	33
Baso	...	...	...	186	Nkap	...	...	...	183
Bafo	...	...	...	78	Wee	...	...	...	36
Mukab	...	...	...	59	Bum	...	...	...	—
Carried forward	...	...	...	13,609	Njinikom	...	...	...	106
									17,946
					French Cameroons				2,115
					Nigerians & others				5,508
					TOTAL				25,569

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER, 1952—PRINCIPAL CROPS
 (All areas are excluded which are not in active cultivation or harvesting)

BANANAS (ACRES)

	Mature	Planted 1952	Preparations for 1953 new planting	Total
Tiko Area	8,783	455	150	9,388
Bota/West Coast Area ..	4,527	301	350	5,178
Ekona Area	4,680	183	900	5,763
Tombel	1,292	158	—	1,450
Meme/Boa	—	1,533	1,500	3,033
Total	19,282	2,630	2,900	24,812

RUBBER (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Cleared for 1953 planting	Total
Tiko/Missellele	5,949	1,355	467	7,771
Moliwe (Bota Area) ..	1,601	—	—	1,601
Ekona Area	1,519	1,121	392	3,032
Mukonje Area	2,622	1,514	612	4,748
Total	11,691	3,990	1,471	17,152

OIL PALMS (ACRES)

	Mature and old Palms	Immature Palms	Cleared for 1953 planting	Total
Bota/West Coast Area ..	10,145	1,524	800	12,469
Ekona Area	2,177	—	—	2,177
Mbonge*	—	—	—	—
Ikassa	1,149	—	—	1,149
Total	13,471	1,524	800	15,795

* Production at Mbonge ceased in 1952 due to insufficient labour

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

31.12.1951

£	LIABILITIES.	£	£
	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946 :—		
	For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment, Educational Facilities, Port Facilities, Rehousing, Replanting ; Hurricane Risks	410,000	
	Add : Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	100,000	
410,000			510,000
	RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not Members of Provident Fund	110,000	
	Less : Payments during year	4,815	
110,000			105,185
	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE :—		
	Wharves	£55,953	
	Less : Expenditure during the year ..	£3,416	
		52,537	
	Other Constructions, Railways, Plant, Machinery and Equipment ..	£45,248	
	Less : Expenditure during the year ..	£25,023	
		20,225	
101,201			72,760
	LOANS (Unsecured, repayable by Instalments) :—		
	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970)	500,000	
	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited (final instalment 2nd January, 1955)	150,000	
	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited (final instalment 31st January, 1956)	200,000	
900,000			850,000
	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS :—		
	Trade Creditors, Wages and other expenses ..	401,387	
	Leave and Passages	42,160	
	Income Tax :—		
	1952/53 Assessment	£337,543	
	Provision for 1953/54 Assessment	80,000	
		£417,543	
	Less : Double Taxation Relief	£3,563	
		413,980	
905,379			857,500
	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT :—		
55,559	Unappropriated Balance		51,100

£2,482,139

Carried forward

£2,446,500

ENT CORPORATION.

rdinance No. 39 of 1946).

T 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

1.12.1951	ASSETS.	£	£	£
£		<i>Cost to</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Cost to</i>
		<i>31.12.1951</i>	<i>during 1952</i>	<i>31.12.1952</i>
	IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD			
	CONCESSIONS :—			
	Plantations—			
	New Development	251,001	123,698	374,699
	Buildings and Constructions	477,819	411,082	888,901
	Roads	8,269	—	8,269
	Rail Track	13,137	3,739	16,876
	Furniture and Equipment	61,393	33,582	94,975
		<u>811,619</u>	<u>572,101</u>	<u>1,383,720</u>
	EQUIPMENT :—			
	Plant and Machinery	140,255	116,246	256,501
	Railway Rolling Stock	81,137	33,240	114,377
	Marine Craft	122,027	21,298	143,325
		<u>1,155,038</u>	<u>742,885</u>	<u>1,897,923</u>
	Less : Written off to 31.12.1951 :			
	Improvements to Concessions		811,619	
	Equipment		180,543	
			<u>992,162</u>	
	Written off for year 1952 :			
	Improvements to Concessions	298,047		
	Equipment	100,735		
		<u>398,782</u>		
				<u>1,390,944</u>
162,876				<u>506,979</u>
	MOTOR VEHICLES :—			
	Cost to 31.12.51	104,428		
	Add : Additions during 1952	56,753		
		<u>161,181</u>		
	Less : Cost of vehicles retired	9,069		
		<u>152,112</u>		
	Less : Written off to 31.12.51	51,194		
	Written off for year 1952	68,847		
		<u>120,041</u>		
	Less : Written off retired vehicles	9,069		
		<u>110,972</u>		
53,234				<u>41,140</u>
	WORK IN PROGRESS (at cost) :—			
	Planting and Replanting		20,740	
	Buildings and Constructions		240,821	
	Tiko Wharf		47,943	
	Roads and Rail Track		84,156	
	Maintenance and Repairs		5,161	
	Furniture and Equipment		3,144	
	Miscellaneous		55,844	
256,271				<u>457,809</u>
	STOCKS (as certified by officials of the Corporation) :—			
	Stores (at cost or lower valuation)		894,817	
	Produce (at market value)		57,580	
629,559				<u>952,397</u>
<u>£1,101,940</u>		<i>Carried forward</i>		<u>£1,958,325</u>

CAMEROONS DEVELOP.

(Incorporated under Nigerian

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st

31.12.51		
£		£
2,482,139	Brought forward	2,446,582

NOTE 1.—The Concessions are held, in part under 48 leases dated 11th October, 1947, from the Governor of Nigeria, and otherwise in accordance with the directions of the Governor of Nigeria to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Nigeria, pending the issue of new Certificates of Occupancy.

Under the terms of the Leases and the proposed Certificates of Occupancy, the lands and property therein comprised revert to the Governor of Nigeria upon the expiration of the Corporation's title.

NOTE 2.—The total estimated amount of commitments for Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1952, was £550,000.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

E. K. MARTIN }
W. RICHARDS } *Members.*

A. M. STUART, *Chief Accountant.*

£2,482,139

£2,446,582

AUDITORS' REPORT UNDER

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended on that date.

LAGOS, NIGERIA.

24th April, 1953.

IENT CORPORATION.

rdinance No. 39 of 1946).

DECEMBER, 1952—(continued)

1.12.51						£
£						£
1,101,940		<i>Brought forward</i>				1,958,325
231,726	Produce Shipments 1952, realised in 1953	..	..	..		289,237
133,601	Debtors, Deposits and Prepayments	..	..	..		134,033
297,902	Investments (At Cost)	..	..	..		—
716,970	Cash at Bank and in hand	..	..	..		64,987
2,482,139						£2,446,582

SECTION 17 OF THE ORDINANCE.

necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by sheet and annexed Profit and Loss Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31st December, 1952, and the Profit and Loss

(Signed) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Auditors.

CAMEROONS DEVELOP.

(Incorporated under Nigerian

Dr.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR

31.12.1951

£		£	£
1,045,939	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration and Maintenance ..	1,313,855	
	„ Temporary Buildings	23,694	
			1,337,549
49,977	„ Medical Services	71,529	
	Less : Contributions by other Plantation Companies ..	16,413	
			55,116
26,437	„ Welfare and Social Services		30,326
1,099,272	„ Balance carried down		743,412
£2,221,625			£2,166,403

To Expenses of Head Office :—

6,279	Remuneration of Chairman and Members ..	4,699	
9,759	Staff, Travelling and General Office Expenses	8,702	
			13,401
21,500	„ Agency and Service Fees		22,625
1,562	„ Consultants Fees and Expenses		1,335
	„ Concession Rent—The Governor of Nigeria	56,614	
	Less : Allocated to Plantations, etc.	34,750	
			21,864
5,250			
893	„ Audit Fee		893
	„ Depreciation :—		
	Improvements to Leasehold Concessions	298,047	
	Equipment	100,735	
	Motor Vehicles	68,847	
			467,629
438,378			
36,900	„ Loan Interest		35,587
—	„ Loss on Realisation of Investments		21,790
623,699	„ Balance carried down		222,214
£1,144,220			£807,338

To Balance unappropriated 1951, paid to The Governor of Nigeria

53,296			55,559
350,000	„ Provision for Income Tax (1953/54 Assessment) ..		80,000
	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946		100,000
230,000			
55,559	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet		51,108
£688,855			£286,667

ENT CORPORATION.

linance No. 39 of 1946).

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

Cr.

12.1951

£							£		£
,221,625	By Revenue from Plantations :—								
Bananas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,480,735		
Rubber .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	356,915		
Palm Products ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312,260		
Cocoa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,516		
Pepper .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,977		
								2,166,403	
,221,625									£2,166,403

1,099,272	By Balance brought down	743,412
22,032	„ Agency Earnings and Commissions	38,645
22,916	„ Miscellaneous (including income from investments) ..	25,281

1,144,220 £807,338

623,699	By Balance brought down	..	..	..	..	..	222,214
53,296	„ Balance as per last account		..	..	..	..	55,559
11,860	„ Provision for 1952/53 Income Tax in excess now written back	..	..	..	..	..	8,894

£688,855 **£286,667**

